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WILEY P. MANGHAM - - Editor.

Saturday, June 15, 1889.

There are more than a hundred newspapers in Louisiana.

The Farmers' Alliance seems to be growing stronger every day.

The subscriptions to the Conemaugh relief fund aggregate nearly \$3,000,000.

The negro is a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, and such he will remain.

Sam Jones has been stirring up things in a wonderful way over in Jackson, Miss.

New Orleans raised about ten thousand dollars for the flood sufferers in Pennsylvania.

A glorious rain has fallen in many sections of Louisiana, and the cry of drouth is heard no more.

Monroe wisely established electric light works instead of gas works, the latter being there already.

Since President Grant died, the French people seem to have taken up Buffalo Bill as their American hero.

The death of Hon. H. F. Vickers has brought forth many expressions of sympathy from the press of the State.

The people of Avoyelles are much wrought up over the question of removing the parish seat from Marksville.

President Harrison is giving the country an utterly colorless administration. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl.

The flood at Conemaugh has about subsided, and the stories that come from the afflicted region are absolutely sickening.

The Shreveport Fair this year begins Oct. 8th and continues six days. Last year it was held in November.

The Farmers' Alliance of Meridian, Miss., has appointed its own cotton weigher and asked the merchants to endorse him.

Sheriff Bruste, of Iberville, wears the spurs as the best tax collector in the State. He collected just 100 cents on the dollar.

The cutting of fences is becoming a favorite pastime of lawless people in Tangipahoa parish. Texas was similarly afflicted a few years ago.

The Monroe Bulletin has grown excited over the possibility that "Wiley Bill" Kellogg will get into Congress from the third Louisiana district.

The regulators of South Louisiana are turning their attention to the subject of miscegenation—a subject that certainly needs attention from some source.

Mormon priests are reported to be engaged in the work of evangelizing in many of the Southern States. They frequent only obscure localities where ignorance prevails.

The Shreveport Democrat has become the Caucasian, and Col. A. D. Battle inaugurates the new enterprise with a ringing leader in behalf of white supremacy.

A negro boy weighing 45 pounds, 35 of which represent his head, has come to light in Fort Worth, Texas. Who says that the negro is not advancing mentally, when one is found with such a magnificent head on him?

Hon. Andrew Price, a son-in-law of the late E. J. Gay, is the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination in the third district. Hon. H. C. Minor, a sugar planter of Terrebonne, is spoken of as the Republican candidate.

Even the New Orleans Times-Democrat has become wrought up over the question of the enormous cost of our judicial system. It is strange that the newspapers of the State do not pay more attention to this matter, for if there ever was flagrant robbery of the people under the forms of law, this is surely such a case. The trouble all arose from the fact that the constitutional convention was composed largely of lawyers, who imagined that there was but one subject in which the people were interested—that of litigation.

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT STATE FINANCES.

It is the belief of a great many people in Louisiana that since the constitutional convention of 1879 every thing has been lovely with our State finances; that we have paid every dollar of indebtedness contracted by successive legislatures since 1879, and that we have money enough to run the State government in every branch. And all this within the six mills of taxation provided by the present constitution. It is likewise believed by a great many people that everything has been squarely and fairly done by the State since the remarkable convention to which we refer gave Louisiana that wonderful instrument which has taxed the ingenuity of an able Supreme court to interpret and elucidate.

Now, these ideas are all very wrong, and while the BEACON is unflinchingly opposed to another constitutional convention at this time, we cannot help calling attention to the fact that all is not lovely by any manner of means in our State finances. In the first place, there are something more than a half million dollars of warrants of 1884, 1885 and 1886 for which the holders cannot get a dollar. In other words, the legislature appropriated for those years a larger sum than the revenues of the State amounted to, and the result is that we have a considerable floating indebtedness for which, unless we propose to repudiate, some provision of payment must be made.

It is all very well to talk of our glorious condition, but it is not all sunshine by any manner of means.

Three Guns for Morehouse!



Our sister parish of Morehouse voted the tax for the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Railroad on last Saturday, June 8th, 1889, both in number and property. So we trot out our cannon as we consider, from the present stand-point, that it is a great victory. Three cheers for Morehouse and her gallant sons!

The Constitution reads: "All property should be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law."

The editorials in country weeklies are more generally read by their subscribers than those of the city dailies by their subscribers. This is a hard fact, which cannot be denied.

Jay Gould's latest move on the railroad chess board in undertaking a railroad from Alexandria to Monroe seems to have knocked in the head the calculations of some people.

Our good friend, Maj. A. E. Gibson, has felt the full force of Harrison's wrath. Officially, he is no more, the president having appointed John Vignaud, of Lafayette, (U. S.) Marshal.

Our fair neighbor, of the Carroll Banner, who by the way, was one of Governor Nicholls' strongest advocates, says that the capitol should either be removed to New Orleans or the governor moved to Baton Rouge.

Dudenhefer was elected councilman from the ninth ward of New Orleans, despite the almost unanimous opposition of the city press. It was a case of the Mascot and the Lantern against the field, and the former won.

Brother Watson, of the Trinity Herald, is advocating the formation of two parishes out of Catahoula, containing about 500 square miles each. If he will read article 249 of the Constitution of 1879, he will find that no new parish shall be formed with less than 625 square miles, nor less than 7000 inhabitants, nor shall any parish be reduced below that area or number of inhabitants.

Miss Clara Chisman, a young lady from Beauregard, Miss., who was on her way to New York to take a steamer for Brazil, where she was to engage in missionary work, was lost in the flood at Johnstown, Pa. She was a passenger on the ill-fated train that was swept to destruction.

Miss C. A. Chisman's body was found on the 11th. This lady went from Beauregard, Miss., and was on her way to New York on the train that was caught in the Johnstown disaster. A check for \$275.32, \$70 in cash and a gold watch were found on the body. Her remains have been forwarded to Beauregard.

HIGH PRICED JUSTICE.

The Richland Beacon cannot see why Louisiana, with 200,000 less people than Mississippi, should pay four times as much for its judiciary, or \$231,000 a year, while our neighbor gets along with \$78,000. The Times-Democrat has noted this inequality before and sought in vain for an explanation. What the Beacon says of Mississippi is equally true of all the neighboring States—Alabama, Arkansas and Texas and others. Louisiana pays more per capita for justice than any State of the South, and each voter is taxed from five to ten times as much for justice as a citizen of Mississippi or Texas. Nor have we observed that the justice we get is any better than that dealt out by the courts of Mississippi and Texas.

We have called in vain for an explanation of this anomaly, for a suggestion of why Louisiana should be favored with from two to five times as many judges as its neighbors, but no one has ever been able to give any other explanation of it than politics.

There is no more litigation here, and the judges are no harder worked; indeed, we understand that some of them complain of an excess of leisure time.

In the matter of the judiciary, Louisiana seems to be following in the footsteps of the Empire State, a very bad example. Only a few days ago a new batch of police magistrates were created in New York City with handsome salaries. It was shown very clearly that these new judges were not needed, that the existing judges were fully capable of handling all the business coming before them, and, indeed, had but an average of a couple of hours' work a day. Per cent, it was demonstrated that Tammany required more patronage, and the police justices were accordingly saddled on the tax-payers in order to strengthen the faction controlling the politics of the metropolis. This is the example which Louisiana seems inclined to imitate, and which it embraces at nearly every session of the Legislature by creating new judgeships to make places for politicians.

We do not expect to see any explanation offered the Richland Beacon and other Louisiana papers who want to know why justice in this State should cost so much more than it does elsewhere; nor any claim that it is a superior article to that awarded the people of Mississippi.

Every week we see patents granted for car-couping, yet we fail to see the practical working of any of them. The railroads still keep up the old plan of forcing men in between the cars. Perhaps they think that human beings are the cheapest things in the world, and they do not miss it far, for some are only good to be crushed between the cars, but does not humanity call for a revolution in this matter?

ANOTHER BANK AT MONROE.

From the Monroe Bulletin of the 12th we learn that another new bank is to be started in Monroe soon. We extract the following from the Bulletin:

"The bank will be organized under State laws with a capital of \$200,000 and will commence business on the first day of September, 1889, with the following persons as stock holders: Meyer Bros., D. A. Breard, Sr., L. H. Goldman & Bro., F. P. Stubbs, John P. Parker, F. G. Hudson, I. I. Davis, I. Baer & Bro., Monroe, La.; U. Millsaps, West Monroe, La.; R. B. Banks, Columbia, La.; J. S. Handy, Bastrop, La.; A. Heffner, Oak Ridge, La.; W. C. Andrews, Mer Rouge, La.; Moses Elder, DeSiard, La.; J. J. Bowles, Ructon, La.; R. M. Filhiol, Logtown."

RAYVILLE, LA., JUNE 1st, '89. C. R. Balfour Lodge No. 12, K. of P. Pithian Period 25.

Whereas, on the 12th day of May our brother, Hon. Henry F. Vickers, departed this life and, whereas, in his demise our Lodge has lost a most excellent member.

Therefore be it resolved, as a testimonial to the memory of our departed brother, whose loss we deeply lament, that our Lodge be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes; that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the Richland News and Richland BEACON be requested to publish the same.

(S. FAULK, Committee: T. N. RHYMES, R. P. WILLIAMS.

A PLUCKY BOY.

At Gadsden, Ala., the other night two colored men entered the house of a widow named Jones, after the family had retired, and attempted to chloroform one of the inmates. Mrs. Jones' 10-year-old son being aroused, fired the contents of a revolver at the intruders, who at once took to their heels. The two men were subsequently captured.—Shreveport Times.

WOMEN AND MINORS IN TAX ELECTIONS.

A correspondent asks us the following question apropos of the coming drainage tax election:

New Orleans, La., May 1, 1889. To the Editor of The Times-Democrat: Please state how property-holders who are women or minors can vote or be represented at the election for the "paying and drainage tax." Have they any right or voice in a question of such importance to our city? A Miss, With a widowed mother.

Neither minors nor widows can, under any circumstances, vote at this election directly or through a representative. They may own millions of property but they cannot vote on the proposition whether their property shall be taxed or not. This is, of course, a mistake and a gross injustice, but such is the law in Louisiana, at least, for elsewhere this palpable defect has been corrected, and where an election is submitted to the tax-payers all taxpayers vote on it directly or by proxy. Here, however, the law restricts the election of property tax-payers who are otherwise qualified to vote under the general election laws of the State; they must be tax-payers and voters, and to be voters they must be males over twenty-one years of age, not insane, not ex-convicts or otherwise disfranchised, and citizens of the State and parish. This disfranchises all women, minors and non-naturalized residents. And as there can be no ballot by proxy in Louisiana, all these classes lose their votes altogether and can take no part whatever in the coming election.

This defect, as we have said, has been corrected in nearly all other countries, and remain on the statute books of but a few States besides Louisiana. In twenty-three countries, women owning property in their own right vote at tax elections, in most of them directly; in some few, as in Austria, indirectly by choosing male representatives to cast their ballots for them. In Louisiana, however, in the present status of the law, women cannot vote at the coming tax election; and our correspondent is, with many others, disfranchised. The world has proclaimed this law unequal and unjust, and it has been modified or changed in nearly all lands. No appeal, however, has been made to the Legislature of Louisiana to correct it. If the women of the State who desire to participate in tax or similar elections, present the matter to the Legislature and show how universally the principle is now recognized, that those women who pay taxes should vote if they wish to at tax elections, we think that body would place Louisiana in line with the rest of the world on this point. But, as the law now stands, we are compelled to reply to our correspondent, that neither he nor his mother can vote directly or indirectly on the drainage tax.

BETTER FOR THE STATE AND UNION.

We are glad to see the Chicago Inter Ocean, stalwart Republican as it is, asserting that it would be decidedly to the benefit of Louisiana, and indeed of the Union, to have this State a thoroughly white one. The Inter Ocean declares that it does not believe in negro supremacy, and admits that a negro majority in any State, or portion of a State, is a great drawback; and it expresses a wish that Louisiana may be guaranteed against it, "with great profit to the State and nation." It thinks the proper way to go about it is by means of white immigration, and it shows that the people who pour annually into Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska would be sufficient to make Louisiana thoroughly and effectually white in a single year.

"We select these States (Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska)," it says, "not because their percentage of increase is greater than that of others, but because the increase is almost wholly the result of immigration, and of immigration of white persons. Two of these States have a rigorous, if not inhospitable, climate; it is doubtful if any one of them contains such riches of nature as are comprised in the area of Louisiana."

What the I. O. says here is largely true; but whenever we begin bidding for immigration from the North and West, the Republican papers as a rule try to prevent settlers from coming here. It is some satisfaction, however, to hear that some of them recognize the evils of negro majorities, and that it is better for the whole country that every State and county in the South should show a white majority. There are some Southern people and papers who still think to the contrary, and who proclaim that the true labor and the best labor of this section is colored, who shout with delight when a fresh invasion of negroes pours into Louisiana and Mississippi, and proclaim: "This is the kind of immigration we want."

Our neighbor, of the Telegraph has our congratulations upon the arrival of a fine boy.

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RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Whereas, in the wise dispensation of Providence our beloved brother, Capt. Henry Felix Vickers, has, by death, been removed from our midst and the Farmers' Union of Little Creek number 296 has thereby been deprived of a loved and honored member of this order, and Fraternal relationship has been translated to his eternal home beyond the skies.

Resolved, That in the loss of brother Vickers we feel that a bright and true member of our order has been taken from our midst; that the church militant has been deprived of a true and zealous christian, and the State deprived of a good, intelligent and honored citizen.

Resolved further, That our order wear the prescribed badge as worn for the dead, and that the sympathies of the order be extended to the family of our former brother and a copy of this preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes. Also a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

A. B. COOPER, GEO. C. PURVIS, E. A. BOIES, D. T. CHAPMAN, J. BARNET ARCHIBALD, R. S. HARDESTY.

LITTLE CREEK FARMERS' UNION.

For the BEACON.] Little Creek, June 8th, 1889.

This obligation made and entered into by Little Creek Farmers' Union, number 196, between each and every member, witnesseth, that we severally agree not to purchase, use or encourage the purchase or use of any jute bagging to wrap or fit for market any cotton grown by the members of said Farmers' Union after the adoption of this agreement, and we further agree severally, to order from our respective business agents, cotton bagging to wrap the present year's crop, i. e. 1889. And we further agree to bind ourselves, by fraternal ties, to carry out the obligations as above set forth. And in case of the violation of this obligation, we waive all constitutional provisions whereby we maintain a membership to this Union. This done and passed in regular meeting, day and date first written above. Signed: L. M. MONTGOMERY, President.

ADDRESS.

By order of the president of Little Creek Farmers' Union, number 196, all Farmers' Unions men in Richland parish; all farmers, merchants and all others growing, or handling, or controlling cotton within said parish, are earnestly requested to co-operate with this order in the introduction of cotton bagging as a most suitable material for wrapping cotton in, and, thereby, defeating a monopoly which endeavors to speculate upon the cotton planter; and creating, also, an additional demand for raw cotton. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FARMERS UNION BARBECUE.

GIRARD, LA., JUNE 8th, 1889.

We appoint a committee for a barbecue at Girard on the 4th of July, 1889. We appoint the following committee:

J. L. Spencer, B. Myrick, Jas. A. Mboon, E. E. Wilks, W. H. Doughtie, J. H. Griffin, R. A. Wyo, Jake Wynn, S. Q. Clevenger, W. W. Bennett, Harvey Gainey, Ben Robinson, Eugene Griffin, John Wagborn, H. T. Clausen, W. L. Dorman, J. T. Marshall and W. A. Rogers.

Public invited generally. Come and have a good time as usual. BEN MYRICK, President.

J. B. COPELAND, Secretary, The best conducted barbecue we ever attended was at Girard [Ed.].

Lands Listed and Transferred to the Tensas Basin and Fifth Levee District.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 7.—Col. Lott has completed the work of listing and transferring the lands donated by the State to the Tensas Basin and Fifth levee districts. The Tensas Basin levee district gets an area of 411,097 9-100 of swamp lands, and an area of 56,526 51-100 of tax lands that accrued to the State before the adoption of the Constitution of 1879, and an area of 258,998 58-100 acres since the adoption of that Constitution.

The Fifth levee district gets an area of 100,101 84-100 of swamp and 174,929 30-100 of tax lands that accrued to the State before the adoption of the Constitution of 1879.—Times-Democrat.

Can our contemporary explain to us how the lands accrued to the State prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1879, when there was no provision by which the State could be bound by the purchase? In fact, there is a provision of law that third persons cannot be effected by transfers unless the same is duly recorded in Notarial or conveyance books. Does forfeiture convey or even imply title?

PERSONAL MENTION.

On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of a call from E. A. and J. L. Boies, of the 4th and 5th wards. They report plenty rain in that section.

W. R. Baird, of Alto, was in Rayville last Tuesday. He says they have had more rain than needed down there.

Mr. Wharton, from the lower Big Creek neighborhood, was in town Tuesday. Reports a good season and good prospects for crops in that locality.

J. B. Copeland was in town last Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Brown was in Rayville this week.

P. W. Wright was in town on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. S. Faulk is now visiting relatives in Alabama, and we know Mr. F. will miss the boy.

Mr. Upton and family were in town on Sunday last attending preaching.

On Monday evening Messrs. Dreyfus and Ben Levy came into town, the guests of Mr. Titche, accompanied by several ladies.

Capt. W. T. Ivy and family left for Weatherford, Texas, this week where he intends having him a residence built for future occupancy for his family. Weatherford is on the line with this railroad.

Miss Maggie Willis, of Monroe, was in town last Saturday, the guest of Mrs. Thos. Jones.

W. T. Cook and family were in Rayville on Saturday last.

Jim Archibald and Wilber Lyles were in town this week.

Mr. Smith, of Chattanooga, Tenn., called on us Wednesday.

Mrs. L. V. Vickers was in town this week.

Jas. Pritchard returned home from Valparaiso, Ind., Tuesday last.

F. M. Binion, of Oak Ridge, was in town on Monday.

W. G. Dunham was in Rayville on Wednesday last.

We had the pleasure of meeting the affable gentleman, Mr. Winter, who belongs to the commercial tourists.

One of Mrs. F. E. Thomason's sons was in town Wednesday and did not fail to call in and pay for the BEACON for his mother.

Col. A. B. Cooper was in town one day this.

Wm. A. Boug and lady came up on Thursday last and went out to Monroe.

Mrs. Fannie Boughton and children were in Rayville on Thursday.

Bernard Titche, of New Orleans, was in Rayville this week.

Miss Maria Brumby, the accomplished daughter of G. B. Brumby, is now at home spending vacation.

A Bold Speech.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The speech of Major T. B. Edgington, a Republican, Union soldier and Grand Army man, on decoration day in Memphis, will stir up discussion. Major Edgington said:

There is an irrepressible conflict between white suffrage and negro suffrage. All dreams of dividing the colored vote are utopian. This vote is now and always will be a race vote. The negro never can attain to that position or superiority that will permit his vote to ever become anything but a race vote. The enactment of negro suffrage was the great crime of the age. The guardian angel of our unfortunate country was sleeping when that foul deed was done. Any Republican who sincerely favors negro suffrage is the misguided victim of a maudlin philanthropy. Any Democrat who favors it favors also the abasing of the ballot when it is deposited.

The speaker said that the negro had not yet learned the arts of a common laborer, and was not fit to dominate in any locality. In the name of civilization he demanded the passage of laws limiting negro suffrage to five or ten per cent. of the white vote. He declared that his dead comrades would not rest in their graves if the result of the war was to be the overthrow of the white race in the South. The negroes in the audience hissed the speech and wanted to mob the orator. When a republican member of the grand army talks in this fashion it foreshadow a big political surprise for the brotlier in black.

Who wants a Perkins wind mill? Col. Heffner says the Perkins is the best one he has out of several. Those in need of a wind mill will save money by applying to WILEY P. MANGHAM.

A recent number of the New Orleans Picayune reaches us which contains an article upon the agricultural advantages of Morehouse parish. Mr. H. H. Aggrove, traveling correspondent for the Picayune, visited our parish a few weeks since and took minute notes of the condition of the parish, which are so accurately and clearly set forth in the article referred to. We appreciate the style of his article as in its get-up, facts are not lost sight of through a conglomeration of adjectives. He gives the parish justice and no more than justice and we are proud to state that he has not painted with language an imaginary parish, but he has shown up Morehouse parish in its true light; and we feel no hesitancy in proving every word that he has written, to any storm and weather beaten immigrant who might be attracted here from the northwest by the gratuitous article which is so much appreciated by the people of Morehouse. We regret exceedingly that we are unable to give publication to the article, which would require more space than we have at our disposal this week. But suffice us to say that the article in its entirety was a masterly victory of the penman, in setting forth facts.—Clarion.

All that can be said of Morehouse parish can also be said of Richland parish, except that Richland has the advantage of a railroad running through the centre of the parish from east to west. Morehouse, however, will soon have a railroad to Monroe, and also one through this parish.

Dick Hawes, the Birmingham murderer, has been sentenced to hang July 2nd.

When ordered to stand up for sentence he arose stiffly, his frame shuddered and his head was bowed. In response to the question as to what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him Hawes said: "I don't think I have had a fair trial, but if the Supreme court would grant me another I believe it would do little good." Judge Green then sentenced Hawes to be hanged on July 2d next.—Times-Democrat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Proceedings of the Police Jury of the Parish of Richland.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the parish of Richland, There is by this act assessed and levied for the year 1889, on the dollar a six mill tax on all the taxable property assessed in the parish of Richland, apportioned as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Criminal (3 mills), Pauper (1/2), Contingent (1/2), Assessors (1/2), Bridge (1), Officers (1/2).

Total... 6 mills; Adopted June 3d, 1889. A. N. CHILDRS, President. JEO S SUMMERS, Clerk.

LANDS FOR SALE.

2500 to 3000 ACRES

OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE.—150 ACRES cleared—most of it above overflow. A good Store house and other houses on the improved portion. The larger part of the above named lands lie on V. S. & P. R. R. and within 3 or 4 miles of the La. and R. R. All will be sold for \$20 per acre cash or in three payments—1/3 cash and balance in one and two years' time with 8 per cent. per annum interest from date of sale. Address WILEY P. MANGHAM, Rayville, La.

No family in the South however poor can afford to be without that modern necessity, a newspaper. Subscribe for the Times-Democrat—Daily and Weekly. It has the largest circulation.

3373 Acres

OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE!

FINE TIMBER ON THAT WHICH IS NOT IMPROVED.

This large body of land will be sold for the EXTREME LOW PRICE OF \$1 50 per acre CASH. Title good. This land is situated on the V. S. & P. R. R., and would be an excellent location for a settlement of immigrants. It is now protected from overflow, and a large percentage of it can be brought into cultivation.

For particulars address WILEY P. MANGHAM, Rayville, La.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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. Sturdy is said to be member instead of H. P. Wells) SECOND WARD: J. W. Sims, B. O. Edwards, J. H. Abrahams. THIRD WARD: W. H. Doughtie, J. F. Wynn, W. E. Whittington. FOURTH WARD: E. McDonald, L. M. Montgomery, W. R. Heintler. 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. Crater is duly authorized to receive and receipt for subscription or advertising to the BEACON. Subscribe for the BEACON.