

Merchants will soon remove into their new buildings.

We have had delightfully cool weather since our last issue.

The cotton crop of 1876-77 is the third largest on record.

Camp-meeting at Mt. Zion was closed on Monday night.

See filing of final account by Elbert Gray, Executor.

Cotton sold in Shreveport on Saturday last at 10 cents.

Read the notice of B. D. Harrison, and then "come up and settle."

The steamer Grand Republic was destroyed by fire at St. Louis on the 20th.

District Court met at Sparta, in Bienville parish, on last Monday week.

A large delegation from this parish will attend the Shreveport Immigration Convention.

John Taylor has been elected President of the Mormon Church, to succeed Brigham Young.

The City Item estimates the damage in New Orleans, from the equinoctial storm, to be over \$30,000.

Fall trade has begun in earnest. The streets are thronged with wagons, and clerks are busy opening goods.

James W. Young, Esq., died at this place on the 23d inst., after a very short illness. An obituary notice will appear next week.

The protracted meeting at the Baptist Church in Homer will begin on the 2nd Monday of October instead of the first, as announced in our last issue.

All the new and old buggies, carriages, hacks, wagons, horses, ponies and mules were in demand last Sunday for visitors to the camp-meeting at Mt. Zion.

Mr. T. S. Sligh, President of Homer Masonic Female Institute, informs us that his school has opened with quite a large number of pupils, with prospects of a large increase.

Our poetical contribution this week is from the pen of a lady of great literary culture. Several other contributions of hers are in our possession, and will appear in future issues of the GUARDIAN.

"What are We to Do," is the title of an interesting original story, the first part of which we publish this week. The author is a lady of many and varied attainments, not accustomed, perhaps, to story writing, yet even in an untried field is a very interesting writer.

What is the trouble with the market? We get five copies of the Daily Shreveport Times on Monday night, and one from the other six mails of the week. We received on Monday night the Minden Democrat of the 15th and the 22nd; this, too, with Minden just twenty miles away.

Mr. James Grigsby has left in our office a gourd four feet long. Mr. G. informs us that this variety of the gourd is scarce when young and tender. For the present we are content to view it as a monstrosity, remarkable for its size. We hope we will not be required to swallow the edible portions, so called.

The business card of Florshiem Bros. explains itself. Our agent speaks in the highest terms of the firm, thus enabling us to recommend them to those of our patrons who will trade in Shreveport this fall.

No better Tobacco and Cigars have ever been sold in this market than those purchased by our merchants from M. Roos, No. 2 on the Levee, Shreveport. This gentleman deals also in superior Whiskies, Wines and Brandy. Read his card.

S. G. Dreyfus, one of the most prosperous merchants in Shreveport, publishes a card in the Guardian. We can add nothing to the statements of the advertisement except to refer for an endorsement of Mr. Dreyfus' claims to his numerous well pleased customers in Claiborne parish.

All the world and the rest of mankind know that J. B. Lewis, of Shreveport, is King in the Boot, Shoe and Hat trade. A reading of his notice will serve to locate him exactly. No. 9 Texas street is the place—don't forget to give him a call.

Many of our readers will remember Jacob Gall, for many years a citizen of Claiborne. His estimable wife has opened a Boarding House in Shreveport. See advertisement which gives the simple facts, and if in Shreveport give Mrs. Gall your patronage.

Messrs. E. & B. Jacobs are among the largest merchants in Louisiana. Their card which appears in the Guardian to-day explains fully the character of their business. But beyond the announcement in their advertisement, we take pleasure in stating that the firm is composed of clever, honorable gentlemen who are thoroughly acquainted with a very large capital in their operations.

The Farmer's Strike.

The article taken from the New Orleans Democrat, which we publish below, will doubtless be read with considerable interest by both the farmers and merchants, inasmuch as the Democrat furnishes arguments for both parties. The important point in the question at issue is, that the farmer does not always, nor even in a majority of cases, have the opportunity to give his trade to another merchant. One year's trade under the system lately prevailing fixed the farmer in indissoluble bonds to a merchant for a term of years. The advice given by the last paragraph of the article has been generally adopted by the farmers of this community, greedily to their advantage.

We condemn the violent abuse of merchants which some farmers indulge in. They sell their goods about like the farmer does his produce, for every dime he can get for it. The principle is the same in all trade, whether it be potatoes or prints. However, the Democrat puts the question very fairly:

A letter from a country merchant in Brookhaven, Miss., to Messrs. Payne, Kennedy & Co., of this city, gives an account of a remarkable movement in Lincoln and adjacent counties called the "farmers' strike," in which three-fourths of the population have engaged, against the merchants. The farmers allege that the merchants charge them fifty per cent. profit on the supplies they advanced them on their crops; that this is exorbitant and that a pound of cotton ought to pay for a pound of bacon; on this hypothesis they demand in their settlements with the merchants fifteen cents per pound for their cotton, and refuse to settle upon any other basis.

Upon the other hand the merchants claim that they charge no higher percentage than their customers at the beginning of the year agreed to pay for supplies on twelve months' credit. The merchants affirm that it costs them in rents, insurance, clerk hire, etc., not less than 25 per cent. on their investments to do business on a credit basis; that their losses on cotton taken in settlement is fully 10 per cent. and that consequently, conceding that they collect all that is due them, they realize only 15 per cent. in their business. The movement among the farmers of the region of country referred to against the merchants is rapidly spreading, we are told, and the state of things is not at all cheerful.

It seems to us that fifty per cent. on advances to the farmers is a very high and oppressive rate, but we certainly cannot see upon what ground the farmers hold that a pound of cotton ought to be worth a pound of bacon. They might just as well affirm that a pound of cotton ought to be worth a pound of gold, and then refuse to settle their accounts upon any other basis. The value of commodities is regulated by demand and supply, and not by any such arbitrary proceedings as those, we are told, the farmers of Lincoln have instituted.

If the merchant charges the farmer exorbitant prices, the farmer ought to give his custom to some other merchant. We opine, however, that the farmers are pretty much in the power of the local merchants; they cannot make their cotton without advances of corn, meat, etc., and at the end of the year, if, of course, takes all their cotton to pay for supplies which they have bought on credit at prices ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent. above cash prices. And thus the farmer is never able to emancipate themselves from the fifty per cent. tax of the merchants.

Let the farmers of the country referred to step up to the office like little men, pay up squarely for what they bought at the prices they agreed to pay, and then go home, put enough land in corn to meet all their needs, raise their own pork and provisions, put the residue of their land in cotton, and at the end of the year they will have corn and meat in abundance, and their cotton crop, whatever it may amount to, will be clear money; they can then snap their fingers at the merchants who charge them fifty per cent. on advances and use their cash to buy from those who will sell their cheapest.

The Claiborne Guardian is the title of a new paper started in Homer, La. It is published by Mr. B. D. Harrison, an experienced newspaper man. The editor is D. B. Hayes, Esq., a young lawyer of Homer. He is a good writer, and will doubtless make his mark.—Hope City Times.

We have received several numbers of the Claiborne Guardian, just established by Mr. B. D. Harrison, at Homer. The Guardian is neatly printed and well edited. It is Democratic in politics, and deserves the support of the good people of Claiborne.—Bossier Banner.

Maine didn't "went" so hell-bent this time, Conner's majority being less than 600.

Speech of Gov. Nicholls.

We extract from one of our exchanges the following account of the presentation of a sword to General Fred. N. Ogden by Governor F. T. Nicholls, together with the speech of the Governor on that occasion. The time selected was appropriate, it being the evening of September the 14th, the anniversary of Louisiana's most renowned day—the day when Gen. Ogden achieved a glorious celebrity as the leader of Louisiana's citizen soldiery:

At this juncture Gov. Nicholls stepped to the front of the stage amid thunders of applause. Gen. Ogden was then escorted to his side, and when the Governor and the Man of September stood side by side in presence of the people, the whole vast assemblage—men, women and children—from the parquette to the loftiest gallery, rose up en masse and round after round of wild applause swept and rolled and thundered through the building. Certainly that was a proud moment for those two honored men.

As soon as quiet was restored, Gov. Nicholls took from its case a magnificent sword, and in the following touching address presented it on behalf of the citizen soldiery of New Orleans to Gen. Ogden:

GENERAL—At the request of a committee of gentlemen representing the citizen soldiery of New Orleans, I present to you this beautiful sword. It is the gift of men who have tried you and whom you have tried, and is intended to express the esteem, confidence and love they bear you.

You will notice that it is sheathed, emblematic of the existence of peace throughout the land; that upon its scabbard are traced representations of all the great agricultural products of our fertile soil, indicative of prosperity and happiness, the result of that peace that upon its guard are found so near together the arms of the United States and those of Louisiana, that the hand which clasps the one clasps the other, signifying that with justice accorded confidence has returned, and with a restored Union the interest of the General and State governments are identical and their honor one and the same.

In effecting these results, you, General, have played an all important part, and passing beyond the mission with which I have been entrusted, I desire, as a citizen, representing, I believe, the true interests of all the people of Louisiana, to pay a just tribute of usefulness, earnestness, and devotion to yourself and of your men, who, in the darkest hour of her history, vindicated the constitutional rights of the citizens, the supremacy of the law, and the maintenance of her liberties.

Louisiana is now free—left to pursue untrammelled the path of happiness which God with a most beneficent hand has evidently marked out for her, and wisdom and patriotism have appreciated and recognized that it is not only best, but that it is clearly right that it should be so.

That you and your comrades may enjoy each and every one of you personally, a full measure of the happiness and prosperity which is so much due to your valor and self-sacrifice, and will continue to be the ardent wish of all true Louisianians.

Those of you who, three years ago, upon this memorable day, yielded up their lives, are not yet forgotten, nor have they died in vain. A grateful people will transmit their names and a patriotic people will always follow their example.

The Albany Argus says that the spectacle of Rutherford B. Hayes advancing to the bedside of Oliver P. Morton, taking the Senator's hand in his and addressing him in affectionate terms, stooping over him and kissing him upon the forehead, the tears at the same time falling from his eyes upon the pillow—then turning and directing that the same be telegraphed over the country that all might know he loved him, and that the tears be bottled and preserved as Holy Water for the benefit of future visitants to the shrine—is a companion picture to one which occurred soon after the inauguration. Then Mrs. Hayes walked a few rods to church, while the telegraph checked her words of explanation, that she respected the Sabbath day too much to ride; also, to that other picture, where wine was given to foreigners and denied Americans. Gush and Cant; the right and left handmaids of Fraud; supreme art thou, the White House is thy dwelling-place, and Hypocrisy thy doorkeeper.

In Fort worth, Texas, there are two flour mills that consume twelve hundred bushels of wheat every twenty-four hours.

Latest News Items.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that by mere force of arms the war between Russia and Turkey cannot be brought to a close this year.

In St. Mary's parish they turn over all the prisoners sentenced to hard labor to the road overseers to work on the roads. The road overseers are sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

The National Republican, discussing the organization of the Senate, says it is possible that several discontented Republicans, such as Conover, Spencer and Patterson, may combine with the Democrats and reorganize the body.

The Alexandria, Va., Gazette says the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives will be eleven. The Republican majority in the Senate will be five, but should Senator Morton's place be filled by a Democrat, and should the Democratic contestants from Louisiana and South Carolina be admitted, all of which contingencies are more than probable, and should any of the carpet-bag Senators, upon whom the Republicans have "gone back," decide to manifest their sense of the treatment they have received, which may also be expected, the complexion of that body will likewise be altered.

If it be true that Tom Scott is to withdraw from the presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and that ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is to succeed him, the road will be greatly strengthened.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, thinks the Democrats will carry that State this fall. He does not think Randall will be elected Speaker, but believes that Spofford, of Louisiana, and Butler, of South Carolina, will be admitted to their seats in the Senate.

Senator Booth, of California, who was elected as an Independent but made his way into the Radical camp, in a recent speech at San Francisco declared that "the Democratic party, like an army in retreat, had surrendered every position it occupied; surrendered each after a hard fight, and now is admitting that all the distinctive principles for which it contended were wrong," so that nothing was left but to disband. The illustrious rat is laboring under a total misapprehension of facts. The Democratic party stands where it always stood, but the Republican Administration is carrying out a Democratic policy of economy and conciliation forced upon it by the Democracy.

According to the Washington Sunday Herald the Democrats are arranging plans with the view of attempting to procure the impeachment of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, for improper action in connection with the Clifford commission. It is believed that Dudley Field is rather of the idea.

The next session of the Georgia Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Gen. John R. Gordon. Among the candidates mentioned are Gen. Gordon, Gen. Eganby, ex-Gov. Brown, ex-Senator Norwood, Gen. P. M. B. Young, Mr. Julian Hatridge, present member of Congress from the first district, Gen. A. B. Lawton, Gen. L. S. Cartell, ex-Gov. Smith, Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Hon. W. K. Smith, Gen. W. T. Wolford, and even Mr. Stephens.

A noted English surgeon says that the reason women can't throw missiles as accurately as men is because their shoulder blades are set too far forward. This explanation, however, affords no satisfaction whatever to the man whose wife can score a bull's eye at ten yards on his head with a skillet, twice out of three, and carom on his nose with a teacup across the table every time.

A Washington dispatch of the 9th says: Several numerous signed memorials will be presented to Congress next month proposing amendments to the Constitution abolishing the presidency; an executive council, council of state or cabinet to be substituted therefor, to be composed of the seven secretaries,

without any superior officer, all to have equal authority. That is, the plan is to simply strike out the president and authorize the secretaries to have the execution of the laws and general supervision of the Government; four of the council to be elected by the House and three by the Senate, from members of their respective houses for two years, one or all to be removed at any time by the house electing them, and all to have the rights of members in both houses.

Doorkeeper of the House.

Among the candidates for Doorkeeper of the next House we have heard favorably mentioned the name of the Hon. Edwin L. Jewell, of Louisiana. The large majority of Southern Democrats in caucus will enable them to secure, next session, a more equitable appointment of officers of the House than now exists. The extreme South, or the Gulf States, which send solid Democratic delegations to Congress, will be very apt to press their claims for some representation in the organization. In such a probable event Mr. Jewell will be a formidable candidate. An uninterupted connection, either as leading editor or proprietor, with the Democratic press of New Orleans since the war, and his service in the Senate of Louisiana, have given him a wide reputation throughout his section, while his present position as one of Clerk Adams's efficient assistants has made him known to many of the members, who have not failed to recognize in him an intelligent and worthy gentleman.—Washington Sunday Herald.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—It is thought in addition to the army appropriation the President will submit to the extra session the deficiency in the army appropriation, some matters regarding the French expedition, and correspondence with States on strikes. Documents and details upon these subjects are being prepared at the respective bureaus, in contemplation of their being wanted when his Excellency returns.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—United States Senator Louis Boggs died at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been afflicted with malarial fever for several months and lately with an abscess on the liver which has, indeed, perhaps directly caused his death.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily News' correspondent telegraphs from Russian headquarters: "The feeling here is not so gloomy as I expected. The military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks. There is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of determination to fight it out. Every body feels that it is a death struggle and the final suppressal issue is not doubted for an instant. Every preparation is being made for the winter campaign."

The Daily Telegraph's dispatch dated Perm, Friday, says: "A telegram just received at the war office from Mehmet Ali announces that sections fighting began to-day. The Turks were advancing steadily when the message left Shumla this morning. No other paper has anything touching the reported battle, although several have correspondents both with the Czarowitch and Mehmet Ali."

The river has been rising steadily for several days, but is now falling, with plenty of water for low-water boats. The Bastrop made a hurried trip last week, and will be able to make another. Capt. Fred Blanks was in command, and among the crew we saw Henry Joles, Bill Guss and Ben Cornell. The Acme is looked for hourly, and will connect with the boats below of the Blanks line.

We expect low water in the river very soon and an advance in railroad freights.—Ouachita Telegraph.

The prospect of a large mast this fall will enable many persons to prepare their hogs for meat with little expense. Some of our fellow-townsmen are taking advantage of the mast and are turning out their stock. Certain other manipulations are required in special cases to fit the pigs for killing. In these manipulations grand mistakes may sometimes be made, as a certain legal friend of ours and a well known parish official may testify.

IMMIGRATION MEETING.

All persons in Claiborne parish who are interested in the immigration question, and who desire a unity of action on the part of the people so that the advantages of North Louisiana as a home for immigrants may be presented to the people of the more populous States of the Union, are requested to meet with the undersigned, at the Court-House, in the town of Homer, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The special object of this meeting will be to send Delegates to the Immigration Convention to meet at Shreveport on the 10th day of October, 1877.

- A. McCRANIE, J. H. SIMMONS, J. J. DUKE, J. E. TIPPIT, T. D. MEADOWS, M. WELL, D. B. HAYES, A. WELL, W. F. AYCOCK, H. W. KIRKPATRICK.

M. ROOS, Wholesale Dealer in Havana & Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Whiskies, Wines and Brandy, No. 2 on the Levee, Shreveport, Louisiana. Sept. 26, 1877. 66m

FLORSHEIM BROS., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, PLANTATION SUPPLIES, FURNITURE a Specialty, No. 7 on the Levee, SHREVEPORT, LA. Sept. 26, 1877. 66m

E. & B. JACOBS, Cotton Factors, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COMMODITIES. Texas Street, Shreveport, La. Sept. 26, 1877. 66m

MRS. M. GALL, BOARDING & LODGING, No. 22 Milan Street, One Block from Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA. Best and Cheapest Board in the City. D Good Table, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Call and see for yourself. Sept. 26, 1877.—67

Come Up—and—Settle. I have a number of Accounts made with the Parish Recorder for work done, transferred to me by Mr. Ramsey in settlement. These claims are for CASH WORK, and should have been paid when the work was done. The bills are mostly small, and those who owe them can pay if they will. I want the money. So come up and settle at once, else they will be placed in the hands of a Collector. B. D. HARRISON. Sept. 26, 1877.

Final Account. State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne. Succession of Josiah Barrow, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Elbert Gray, Executor of the last will and testament of Josiah Barrow, deceased, has this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for said parish and State, his final account as Executor in said succession. Now, therefore, unless opposition be made to said account within the time prescribed by law, the same will be homologated, the Executor discharged, and his bond be canceled. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, on this 25th day of September, A. D. 1877. DREW FERGUSON, Clerk Dist. Court. Sept. 26, 1877. 62t

Sheriff's Sale. W. F. Moreland, Admr., vs. R. J. Callahan and husband. In Parish Court of said parish and State—No. 1346. State of Louisiana—Parish of Claiborne. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Parish Court in said parish and State, in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will sell, to the last and highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at the Court-house door in the town of Homer, on the First Saturday in November, A. D. 1877, the following described property, to wit: The south half of Lot No. seventy in the town of Homer, said parish and State—said Lot seized as the property of defendants in the above entitled suit. Terms of sale Cash, with the benefit of appraisement. Property sold to secure plaintiff's mortgage. H. W. KIRKPATRICK, Sheriff. Sept. 26, 1877. (prf 30) 61s

Notice To My Customers. I HAVE YOUR NOTES AND OPEN ACCOUNTS. Notes are all due, and those that don't pay may look out, for I mean MONEY—I must have it. I give you full warning. If the money is not paid by 1st January, I shall proceed to collect by law, and I mean what I say. I will give good prices for cotton in settlements. A. McCRANIE. Sept. 13, 1877. 56t