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Job-work executed in the neatest style, and at reasonable prices.  
 August 22, 1877.

**HOMER MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE.**

Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 6th, 1877

**EFFICIENT TEACHERS** will fill every Department. Especial attention given to MUSIC.

Board per month of four weeks, including washing, lights, &c., \$15.

Tuition, \$3, \$4 and \$5. No extravagances allowed.

The Institution is strictly non-sectarian. Send for Catalogue.

**W. S. SLIGH, Pres.,**  
 Homer, Claiborne parish, La.  
 Aug. 22, 1877.

**TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.**

The Grand Council U. F. of T. North La., WILL hold its next annual meeting at HOMER, commencing on Thursday, July 15th, 1878.

**OFFICERS:**  
 G. L. Gaskins, Gr W P; Miss Mattie Mays, Gr W A; Adam H Davidson, Gr C; Miss Theodora McFarland, Gr A C; Max Fazole, Gr S; Allen Barksdale, Gr A S; John W. McFarland, Gr Tr; Miss Fannie Parker, Gr A Tr; John A. Miller, Gr Chap; Ives, Gr Sent.

Post-Office of Grand, Scribe, Vienna, La.  
 Aug. 22, 1877.

**HOMER COUNCIL NO. 1, U. F. OF T.,**

Meets at the Court-House every Friday Night.

**OFFICERS:**  
 T. S. Sligh, W P; Mrs. Adella Sligh, W A; A. T. Dorman, R S; Miss Lida Scott, A R S; J. B. Otts, Comd; Miss Kate Simmons, A C; J. A. Parker, Chap; R. P. Harwell, Sent; R. T. Vaughn, F S; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Tr; A. C. Calhoun, C Dy.

Aug. 22, 1877.

**YOUNG & VAUGHN,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
 HOMER, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Claiborne, Jackson, Bienville, Lincoln and Union, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe.

March 13, 1878-30y

**JUDGE J. S. YOUNG, Jno. A. Richardson,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
 HOMER, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, and Webster, and the Supreme Court at Monroe.

Aug. 22, 1877.

**DR. S. B. RICHARDSON,**

HAVING resumed the practice of Medicine offers his services to the citizens of Claiborne parish, in the various branches of his profession.

Office at the Drug Store of Joe Shelton.  
 Aug. 22, 1877.

**B. R. COLEMAN,**

PARISH SURVEYOR.

WILL attend promptly and efficiently to all business in his line. Charges moderate. Residence 5 miles southeast of Homer, on Trenton road. P. O., Homer.  
 Aug. 22, 1877.

**REMARKABLE SUCCESS.**

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of THE LEDGER scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of interesting to every one. The subscription price of THE LEDGER is only \$1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for \$3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

**DANIEL T. HEAD,**

TRENTON, LA.,  
 RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

DEALER IN  
 DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS,  
 SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE, IRON,  
 CASTINGS, BAGGING, TIES,  
 WAGONS, CARTS, BUGGIES,  
 ROCKAWAYS, COOKING  
 STOVES, FURNI-  
 TURE AND

Plantation Supplies of all kinds.

Liberal advances made on Cotton, in cash and supplies.  
 Aug. 22, 1877.

**ISAACSON & SIMS,**

Wholesale Dealers in  
 Family and  
 Plantation Supplies,

**AND  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

48 Canal and 67 Common sts.,  
 New Orleans, La.  
 March 6, 1878. 29:3m

**H. KERN & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
 Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,  
 104, 106 and 108 Baronne Street,  
 Between Poydras and Perdido Sts.,  
 NEW ORLEANS.

New York Office, 41 Hudson Street.  
 Feb. 27, 1878. 29:3y

**S. W. BAWLINS,**

(Successor to Rawlins & Murrell.)  
 Cotton Factors and  
 Commission Merchant,  
 No. 88 Union Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 28, 1877. 15:1y

**E. J. HART & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale  
 DRUGGISTS,  
 Grocers and Commission  
 Merchants.

Stores 73, 75, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.  
 Warehouses 93, 95, 97 and 99 Tchoupitoulas  
 street, New Orleans.  
 Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**L. C. JUREY,**

M. Gillis.  
 COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 Office.....194 Gravier Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**JOHN CHAFFE & SONS,**

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 Office.....No. 52 Union Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**E. PAGE,**

P. Moran.  
**PAGE & MORAN,**  
 Wholesale Dealers

—IN—  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,  
 Hats, Caps and Trunks.**

No. 19.....Magazine Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**JOHN HENRY & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers in  
**Boots, Shoes, Brogans and  
 HATS,**

Nos. 121, 123 and 125.....Common Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**STAUFFER, McREADY & CO.**

Importers and Dealers in  
**Hardware and Agricultural  
 Implements,**

No. 71.....Canal Street,  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**A. BALDWIN & CO.,**

(Successors to Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.)  
 Dealers in  
**Hardware, Steel, Iron and Railroad  
 Supplies.**

CUTLERY, GUNS,  
 AGRICULTURAL  
 IMPLEMENTS.

No. 74 Canal, and 91, 93 and 95 Common Sts.  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.,**  
 Importers and Jobbers, in  
**Hardware, Cutlery, Guns  
 and Pistols,**  
 Nos. 601, 603 and 605.....North Main Street,  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.  
 Aug. 22, 1877. 1y

**MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.**

"My sister'll be down in a minute, and says you're to wait, if you please. And says I might stay 'till she came, if I'd promise her never to tease. Nor speak till you spoke to me first. But that's nonsense, for how would you know what she told me to say, if I didn't? Don't you really and truly think so?"

"And then you'd feel strange here alone! And you wouldn't know just where to sit; For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and we never use it as a bit. And we keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack says it would be like you. To flop yourself right down upon it and knock out the very last screw."

"'Spose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid to. Oh! you're afraid they would think it was mean? Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if you're sure that your fingers are clean; For sister says sometimes I doubt it; but she only says that when she's cross. There's her picture. You know it! It's like her; but she ain't as good looking, of course!"

"This is me. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me, you'd never have thought that once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be bought— For that was the message to Pa from the photograph man where I sat— That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for that."

"What? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why, often she's longer than this. There's all her back hair to do up and all of her front curls to friz; But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown people, just you and me. Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh, do. But don't come like Tom Lee."

"Tom Lee. Her last beau. Why my goodness! He used to be here day and night, till the folks thought he'd be her husband; and Jack says that gave him a fright. You won't run away, then, as he did for you're not a rich man they say. Pa says you are poor as a church mouse. Now, are you? And how poor are they?"

"Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am, for I know now your hair isn't red. But what that is left of it's mousy, and not what that naughty Jack said; But there! I must go. Sister's coming. But I wish I could wait just to see if she ran up to you and kissed you in the way that she used to kiss Lee." [Bret Harte in the Independent.]

**WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 3rd, 1878.

Spring has come, birds warble their sweet songs, and all nature is being decked in gaudiest hue. Amid all this wealth of joy and beauty, there are many bilious Congressmen with investigating turn of mind seeking every where to turn up some hidden rottenness in public affairs. \$400,000 of the peoples money was squandered last winter in such vain endeavors, and not less than three fourths of a million will be spent this session by the investigating committees already appointed. Each new investigation ordered makes a place for favorites as clerks, messengers, experts, etc. These men are all reformers, and make loud speeches in favor of retrenchment and reduction of the salaries of clerks fixed twenty years ago when one could live at half the cost of the present time, and when Congressmen were paid only \$8 per day. Wonderful consistency. Let these men evidence their honesty of purpose by reducing their own salaries and leave clerks in the enjoyment of the beggarly pittance they now receive.

Little seems likely to be done in the interest of the laboring classes, and it may be possible that these demagogues may compel the country to witness, before the snow flies, a repetition of the bloody scenes of last summer.

The franking privilege will doubtless be restored. The item of postage to the average Congressman is a large draft upon his salary, and in this time of economy it will be comfortable to let Uncle Sam pay the postage bills.

The Texas Pacific Railroad scheme is meeting with strong opposition from influences that are now being massed against it. The hostility to subsidies is very marked, and it is believed that the thirty second parallel road can be built without any government aid. With this view it would seem dangerous for any Congressman to trifle with his constituency by voting to deplete to any extent the Government Treasury or diminish the public domain.

The immense exodus of people of all classes and trades from the densely populated sections of the

east pouring a continuous tide into our undeveloped western states and territories is one of the most hopeful features of the times. It will rid the east of its superabundance of labor and settle the west with an intelligent and cultured civilization. No more railroad grants, but let Uncle Sam give every man a farm who has grace and grit enough to enter a homestead, beautify and embellish it.

It having been ascertained that one half of all the property in this District is owned by the General Government, it is pretty well understood that Congress will provide that fifty per cent. of all expenses will be hereafter appropriated towards the support of the District Government.

A new financial agent, "A La Kimball," but in a widely different field, has come to the front in the ever tinkling truth telling bell punch. It has rung itself into notoriety in the old dominion and she finds herself receiving a vast revenue from its use at a time when her exchequer needs replenishing. Louisiana has adopted the invention, and its use in this city is now under discussion. A bibulous individual may cheat his wife or sweetheart and pass for a model of excellence, but confronted with this ingenious monitor he bears its verdict and the ringing of its record.

Thus, reformatory influences, temperance, morality, and financial prosperity all cling about the bell punch.

The capital is fast becoming a great art centre. Rev. J. Leonard Corning, for years a student under the old masters in Europe, is giving a course of lectures to an audience representing the culture and refinement of the capital, introducing Pagan and Christian civilization represented by a gallery of rare art illustrations.

**England's Alternative.**

It is difficult to see how the collision between Russia and England can be averted in the past to which things have come now. England has virtually refused to participate in the conference and Russia has virtually declined to make any further concessions. The rest of Europe, unfortunately for England, seems to feel no further interest in the matter, and if "the tight little island" should move, the prospects are that she will have to do so on her own account. How she can withdraw at this stage, even supposing she wishes to do so, it is impossible to conjecture except on the theory that she is willing to submit to a humiliation that will permanently impair her influence in European affairs. No one believes that England would do such a thing, and hence the difficulty of seeing how war is to be averted. One must confess that Russia has wasted none of the time secured by her profound diplomacy. The strength of the Czar's position in Turkey can only be estimated, because all military movements in that quarter have been carried on without ostentation and almost with secrecy. Every time we hear anything, however, it relates to some new Russian advance or concentration at strategic point, some great military work either permanent or preparatory in its nature. Already Russia has provided a line of communication which cannot be impeded by any contingencies in Roumania or the Danubian valley. The weary and expensive marches through Bulgaria are avoided, and a base of operations established at Bourgas which is open by sea to Odessa and not assailable so long as the Bosphorus remains in Russian hands. Gallipoli is hemmed in by an entrenched camp and the heights along the Bosphorus are swarming with Russian troops ready to take possession at the first breath of war. Russian torpedo boats have been patrolling the strait for weeks, Russian engineers have perfected their plans for closing it against the British fleet, and now, with her armies securely disposed in Roumelia, with the Balkans for a barrier against assault by land, and with the other powers apparently propitiated, Russia grimly invites England to make the most of it. The situation has come to what the TIMES all along predicted it must be, and the one thing remaining uncertain is England's action.—N. O. Times.

**Hayes Pleased.**

Washington Post.

Mr. Hayes is pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and has been heard to remark that it would be hailed with joy and satisfaction all over the loyal North as the sweet harbinger of hope for better and brighter days, resplendent in the full effulgence of the policy of conciliation, and that the gentle breezes of the springtide from the sunny Southern clime breathe full of the balm of brotherly love and are heavy with the incense of renunciation, regeneration and disenfranchisement, without distinction of race, color or previous felony. It is suspected that the gentle dyspeptic Rogers had a hand in the revision of those most beautiful thoughts before they were finally uttered by the de facto President. It is even stated that the whole formula was carefully digested and agreed upon by Hayes and Rogers day before yesterday at 3 p. m., while they stood at the open south window of the executive chamber, arm in arm, gazing out upon the ravishing foreground of Kidwell Bottoms, with the soft-bosomed Potomac glinting in the perspective and the dim hills of Virginia looming up in the dim distance. It was a beautiful picture.

**Men's Love and Self-Love.**

Girls are sometimes admonished not to flirt, because, however pleasant it might be to them, it might break the hearts of those with whom they flirt. Nonsense. We have heard of victims of blighted affection, but never yet came across one. Time, in this sort of matters, works wonders. We doubt whether any man ever yet died of a broken heart. Men are more vain than women. There are exceedingly few of them who are not flattered by the idea of some woman falling in love with them. The lady for the moment affords them this gratification of self-love. She makes herself as agreeable as she can. If the vanity of the man leads him to believe that she has fallen a victim to his heart charms, this is his fault, not hers. The illusion has raised him to the seventh heaven for a brief period, and if the period be short he has been the gainer. In one of De Bernard's novels he describes an old captain who lives supremely happy because he fancies that, years ago, some girl died of a broken heart because he had declined to marry her. He carries about her portrait, and on all occasions takes it out and weeps over it. One day, however, he meets the girl, who had not died, but had married a grocer, and forgot all about the captain. He is in despair. He can no longer indulge in the luxury of grieving over the sad fate of the object of his youthful affections. Flirt on, young ladies, and do not imagine that the amusement will break the heart of any one. It may wound his vanity, quite likely, and where this is the only quality the man has, the blow may stagger him. But it will do him good—show him his real selfishness. So flirt on, young ladies, but at the same time temper the blow to the tenderness of the youth who is to receive it.

**GOING FOR HAYES.**

A Washington special of the 20th to the St. Louis Republican says the announcement of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, on that day of a speech explaining his dissatisfaction with Hayes' administration, naturally attracted considerable attention. It was reported about the capitol that there was a scheme for a general attack by Republican senators on Hayes, and that Howe was to lead off, confining to follow with a big piece of rhetoric in due time, and other senators in order. The object of the movement is said to be to compel Democratic senators to defend the president and thus to force Hayes either to repudiate that defense and join Republican senators, or else to form an alliance with the Democrats. It is understood that the Democratic senators will leave the defense of Hayes to the few friendly Republican senators in the chamber.

**Talk of the grandeur to a school boy of the time when the menagerie band plays and the elephant walks around the ring, but if you want to see a four-story ecstasy, step into the bed-room of a girl's reflections when she tightens up her corset-strings and lets out her frock-bem of budding womanhood for the first time in life.**

"The girls of our day are very badly educated," said one of the members of a committee on education to the bishop of Gloucester. "That cannot be denied," retorted his lordship. "However, there is one consolation, the boys will never find it out."

**Why Should Any Man Swear.**

I can conceive of no reason why he should, but of ten reasons why he should not.

It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as to swear.

It is vulgar. Altogether too mean for a decent man.

It is cowardly. Implying a fear either of not being believed or obeyed.

It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a genteel man, well bred, refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the streets to throw mud with a clod-hopper.

It is indecent. Offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears.

It is foolish. Want of decency is want of good, common sense.

It is abusive. To the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it and to the person at whom it is aimed.

It is venomous. Showing a man's heart to be the nest of vipers, and every time he swears one of them sticks out its head.

It is contemptible. Forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.

It is wicked. Violating the Divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

Every objection urged is well taken yet we find so many of our leading men indulging in this useless habit. It does them no good, they admit it, yet why will they continue in the habit?

**Courting Under Difficulties.**

Brunswick (Mo.) Times.

They were courting under difficulties. It was in a room through which the members of the family were continually passing to and fro.

"Dear Alice," he said, "I cannot longer labor under this sus—"

(The old man appears.)  
 "—pension of banks is due to the unwise policy—"

(Old gent passes on.)  
 "I was going on to say, my dear girl, that I hope you will promise to be mine, and name an early day for the bonds—"

(Old woman happens in.)  
 "Should never be paid in gold alone."

(Exit old girl.)  
 "Name the happy day when I may call you my own, for I cannot believe that you will think it pre—"

(Old man slides in again.)  
 "—sumption cannot be so soon accomplished."

(The intruder retires.)  
 "I say I can't believe you are entirely indifferent to me, but will soon grant me the privilege of calling you wi—"

(Old lady on deck.)  
 "—if giving the financial question much study."

(Old lady slides off.)  
 "If you love me just nod your head. You and, oh, one sweet kiss to steal it—one sweet—oh, hell!"

(Prospective father-in-law.)  
 "—according to eminent divines, is a myth, a superstition."

(They were again left alone.)  
 The old folks conclude that Alice is safe enough in the company of a young man who can talk nothing but finance and theology, and so relax their vigilance.

**Under the game law now in force,**

deer must not be caught or killed between February 1st and August 1st.

Wild turkey are protected from April 1 to September 1.

Quail, partridge and pheasant must not be hunted between April 1 and September 15.

The whippoorwill, sparrow, finch, oriole, blue-bird, swallow, nighthawk and blackbird must not be caught or killed at any season, except when destructive to the grain crop.

Nests or eggs of wild birds, except those of a predatory nature, shall not be robbed or destroyed. All this under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each of fense.

All animals and birds not mentioned above may be hunted at pleasure.

"George," asked a teacher of a Sunday-school class, "who above all others, shall you first wish to see when you get to heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow abouted, "Gerhiah." Another boy was asked by his father whom he first wished to see in heaven, and the horse-loving boy quickly replied, "Jehu, with his fast horses."

**There is an old German proverb to the effect that a great war leaves the country with three armies—**

an