

# CLAIBORNE GUARDIAN.

VOL. 23

HOMER, LA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

NO. 3.

**Terms of Subscription:**  
One year in advance, \$2.00  
Six months " " 1.00  
Three " " .50

**Terms of Advertising:**  
One square, of one inch in space or less,  
first insertion, \$1.00; each additional inser-  
tion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 square, 10 lines	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 " " " "	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	9.00
3 " " " "	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.00
4 " " " "	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50
5 " " " "	.75	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.50
6 " " " "	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.75

Professional and business cards, of ten lines or less in length, \$15 per annum; for six months, \$10; for three months, \$7.—Business advertisements of greater length will be inserted at above rates.

Legal advertisements will be charged at legal rates, where fixed by law; otherwise at special rates as published above.

Special notices 20 cents per line.

Funeral notices of less than ten lines, and marriage and religious notices inserted gratis.

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

**Dr. J. L. AVERY, Dentist,**  
HOMER, LA.

PERFORMS all Dental Operations at reasonable prices. Makes Artificial Teeth a specialty. Persons wishing my services in the country will please leave orders at Gill's store.

REFERENCES—Persons whom I have put up Teeth for all over the country during the past fifteen years. 40.6m  
May 22, 1878.

John Young, R. T. Vaughn.

**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.

**YOUNG & RICHARDSON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
HOMER, LA.

PARTNERSHIP limited to the parish of Claiborne. Legal business attended to by either partner in Jackson, Union, Bienville and Lincoln parishes, and before the Supreme Court at Monroe. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**DRAYTON B. HAYES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HOMER, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, and Webster, and the Supreme Court at Monroe. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**DR. S. H. RICHARDSON,**  
HOMER, LA.

HAVING resumed the practice of Medicine, he offers his services to the citizens of Claiborne parish, in the various branches of his profession.  
Office at the Drug Store of Joe Shelton. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**B. R. COLEMAN,**  
PARISH SURVEYOR,

WILL attend promptly and efficiently to all business in his line. Charges moderate. Residence 8 miles southeast of Homer, on Trenton road. P. O., Homer. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**LUMBER AND GRIST MILL.**

THE undersigned will continue to run the MORELAND MILL and GIN, and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given. They intend, by strict attention to business, to merit favor and to give satisfaction.

Lumber at mill, rough, per 100 feet, \$1.00  
" " dressed, " " " 1.30  
Delivered in Homer, " " " .25  
When bills are not paid on presentation, 25 cents per hundred will be added.  
T. H. MORELAND,  
J. W. McFARLAND.  
Dec. 29, 1877. 20.1y

Wm. S. Reed, D. G. Tutt.

**D. G. TUTT & CO.,**  
FLOUR, Provision and Grain Dealers,  
and Wholesale Grocers,  
Manufacturers' Agents for Virginia Tobacco,  
and Agents for the STANBURY COTTON  
MILLS, of Carrollton, Miss.  
504 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS.  
July 19, 1878. 47.6m

**RAGLAND'S**

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable,  
South side Public Squares,  
HOMER, LA.

Single Feed, ..... 25  
Horse Hire, ..... per day 1.50  
Horse and Buggy, " " " 3.00  
2 Horse Hack and Driver " " " 4.00

A FIRST CLASS white hostler of long experience in constant attendance day and night. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy17:48:3m

**Beef, Pork and Mutton.**

I GIVE NOTICE NOW, THAT FROM this date until further notice, I will have meat at the market house in Homer, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

My meat will be of the best quality, nicely dressed and as cheap as can be sold in this market. Will open regularly three times a week with the beginning of the season.  
THOMAS D. KINDER.  
May 8, 1878. 36-

**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. 1y

**LOEB, GUMBEL & SIMON,**

IMPORTERS OF  
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,  
No. 7 Magazine Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.

July 19, 1878. 47y

H. KERN, N. O. S. STERNE, N. Y.

**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, 44 Hudson Street.  
Feb. 27, 1878. 28y

**S. W. RAWLINS,**

(Successor to Rawlins & Murrell.)  
Cotton Factor and  
Commission Merchant,  
No. 38 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 33, 35, 37 and 39 Tchoupitoulas  
street, New Orleans. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

L. C. Jurey, M. Gillis.

**JUREY & GILLIS,**  
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, 194 Gravier Street,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

John Chaffé, Wm. H. Chaffé,  
Christopher Chaffé, Jr.

**JOHN CHAFFÉ & SONS,**  
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, No. 52 Union Street,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

E. Page, P. Moran.

**PAGE & MORAN,**  
Wholesale Dealers

—IN—  
BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS,  
Hats, Caps and Trunks,

No. 10 Magazine Street,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**JOHN HENRY & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers in  
Boots, Shoes, Brogans and  
HATS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Common Street,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**STAUFFER, McREADY & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in  
Hardware and Agricultural  
Implements,

No. 71 Canal Street,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**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. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**McSTEAD & VALUE,**

Wholesale Dealers in  
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS,

98 Canal Street, and 135 Common Street,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

**SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.,**

Importers and Jobbers, in  
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns  
and Pistols,

Nos. 601, 603 and 605 North Main Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO. 1y  
Aug. 22, 1877.

## LOVE UNSUNG.

Glide on, sweet purring stream,  
And mingle with the sea;  
Adown each glen by water gleam.  
In merry dance and free,  
Sing on, sweet bird; the blue expanse  
Of heaven's vault is thine;  
Oh! lap thy soul into a trance;  
Pour forth thy song divine;  
But I must not give forth my strain;  
I love a maid, but love in vain.

The blithesome bird that haunts the vale,  
Will hear but half her grief;  
She floats her sorrow on the gale,  
And gives her soul relief;  
The fairest flower on the field  
Basks in the noonday sun,  
And every creature hath a rest  
When daily toil is done;  
I to myself make bootless moan,  
And bear my burden all alone.

A grief that links two hearts in bliss  
Is but a hidden treasure;  
What's but a thorn when singly borne  
When shared becomes a pleasure;  
The finer feelings of the soul  
Are known by mutual union;  
Each spirit hath its counterpart,  
With whom to hold communion;  
But she is gone, and leaves with me  
The rest of the unsleeping sea.

## The Women Clerks at Washington.

Among the clerkships at Washington, the poorly paid drudging places are filled by women, the lighter, better paid offices by men. This is because the women cannot vote. Copying and figuring is the work mostly done by the women. In the Department of the Interior 500 girls are employed. Their wages range from \$50 a month to \$1,400 a year! Few get the latter price. One young lady, Miss Cook, a stenographer in the Indian office, gets \$1,600 a year, the highest price paid to a woman official in Washington. But lest all the bright young lady short hand writers who read this should at once start off in a body to get \$1,600 a year at the Capital, it may be as well to state that there are only places for about six stenographers in the whole Interior Department. These six places are filled, and their occupants are healthy. They do not intend to marry. They are afraid every man wouldn't be worth \$1,600 a year to them. Women clerks are more troublesome to manage than men. This is the verdict in most of the departments. They are more regular and faithful in their duties than the men; at the same time they are more quarrelsome among one another. A standing cause of war among them, ridiculous enough, is the opening and shutting of windows. This one wants ventilation, while the one next to her is dead sure to be afraid of a draft. This one slaps the window up, and that one runs after her and slams it down, and so the game goes on slap, slam, while the ladies' eyes dart fire, and their little throats choke up too full for speech. This cattish quarreling went so far in the Postoffice Department that at last the United States authorities had to interfere, and make the rule that windows should not be raised till a certain time of day, so that now the windows of the United States General Postoffice are open and shut according to Government orders. A more contemptible thing about womankind has never been my painful duty to record. Many unjust stories have been circulated in the newspapers about the women clerks at Washington by correspondents who were not half or quarter as good as they. The simple fact is that the great majority of them are modest, faithful, hard-working women. They are quite as good and intelligent as the same number of women anywhere else in the world. Most of them have families or relatives to support. The stories that have been told about them are not only wicked lies, but under the circumstances they are extremely cruel. At the same time the conduct of a few incompetent women, who get their places through political favoritism, really has been such as to give color to the newspaper stories. They do their work indifferently or not at all, come together and gossip by the hour in the dressing-rooms, squabble and raise petty rows in the departments, until it is even wished that they were dead. Such women are kept in their places because they have masculine relations at home who can vote, and the men who keep them there are honorable Senators and Representatives who declare that civil-service reform is an humbug.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

## A Gifted Expert.

One of the most skilled experts in America is J. F. Tandy, coin examiner at the Treasury, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information. Mr. Tandy has a remarkable gift of discerning the slightest fraud in specie, and yet he can hardly tell how it is done. If a counterfeit piece be concealed in a

heap of money he will detect it blindfolded. All that is required is to run his fingers through the mass and in a few moments every one is tested. This is the result of that remarkable power of touch which is only perfected by long practice. Such a man is of immense value in a place like the Treasury. Coin in this institution is handled in large sums and is wheeled on trucks like other merchandise, but in weighing a bag the loss of a single piece would be noticed. The Treasury is floored with marble tile, but these would soon be destroyed by the heavy trucks that roll through the specie department. For this reason the stoutest wooden floor is used, being made of maple strips set edge-wise and fastened in the most secure manner. Even such a bottom is none too solid for the incessant trituration of iron wheels and heavy burdens.

## The Next Legislature.

The apportionment bill offered by the Democratic members of the last Legislature, was vigorously and ably resisted by Warmoth, Lenard, Dinkgrave and other leaders of the opposition. The Radicals saw that there was no other chance of regaining their ascendancy in the Legislature in clinging to the gerrymandering apportionment which it had so long obtained. They even charged that Democrats were imitating their very bad examples. This charge was not true. The Democrats need no gerrymander. If they prevent it on the part of the Radicals they can carry the State without any difficulty, by using only legitimate means.

There is not the slightest chance of the Republicans carrying either branch of the General Assembly if the Democrats will half do their duty. The Democratic majority in the House cannot, under any circumstances, be less than twenty-five or thirty. The Senate will be even more overwhelmingly Democratic. Of the holding over Senators twelve are Democrats and six Republicans. There is no probability of the Republicans electing more than four of the eighteen to be elected this fall. This will give twenty-six to ten, or a Democratic majority of more than two-thirds. It is important that the Democrats should have a two-thirds majority. There is no certainty yet whether the constitution will be amended or a convention called. And it might be, too, that the proposed convention, in providing that the Nicholls government shall serve out its full term, as contemplated by the late Democratic convention, would also be generous enough to include all the Radical parish officers in the same category. There are Radical parish officers, relics of the old Radical rule, whose incompetency the people cannot stand until the next election. They cannot stand, for instance, judges who guess at the proper decision once in eight or ten cases. Removal by address is the easiest and quickest of all operations. This cannot be done without a two-thirds majority in the Senate. There will be such a majority in the next Senate.—*Shreveport Standard.*

## The Democratic Campaign.

Representative Blackburn's Views on the Prospects.

The Washington Star published an interview with Representative Blackburn, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. Blackburn reports his committee organized and at work. He attaches great importance to the fall elections, in the effect they will have upon the Presidential election, and is reported as saying: "The coming election, will be the first instance of a great pitched battle along the skirmishing lines. If we lose, our defeat in the fight for a President will follow." Mr. Blackburn said the National party would be a potent factor in the elections. Its principles have become popular and will not bother the Democrats. He further remarked: "The National movement is also assuming a communistic phase wherever it is strongest, that is the surest way of killing it. The sending of Kearney to the East as their apostle will also hurt them. In the raving of this fanatic the people will see the dangerous proclivities of the party. In Kentucky their leader is Blanton Duncan, who never did a stroke of work in his life. Their final destiny will be, after creating a disturbance, to disappear."

The interview concluded with the assertion of Mr. Blackburn that there had been no instance in the politics of this country where a party had gained control of both houses of Congress that it did not elect the next President.

## Brokerage on Cotton.

We had hoped that by this time the Cotton Exchange would have taken some action in the matter of the brokerage now charged against factors. There is really no reason why such action should not be taken and every reason why it should. We doubt if a single intelligent factor who has the interest of his planters at heart really approves the present system or would vote to continue it if the question were once fairly brought before the Exchange. It is manifestly an injustice to charge the planters with the expenses of the person who buys the cotton. They have already paid for planting, cultivating and gathering it, for sending it to market and handling it up to the moment of its purchase by the buyer. Surely it seems that the planter's responsibility ought to cease at that point. The broker is employed by the buyer, acts solely in his interest, and is bound to reduce the price to the lowest possible figure. To make the planters bear part of the expenses in this transaction is to do violence to every principle of right and justice. There is no charge which gives such dissatisfaction to the planters and which is so eminently the interest of the factors to abolish, and yet it has thus far been impossible to engage the attention of the Exchange for the little while that would be required to dispose of it conclusively. At no other exporting point is this system in vogue. New Orleans enjoys a peculiar and gloomy isolation in the matter of clinging to an obsolete and essentially stupid custom—a custom which is not beneficial to the brokers and which is simply an imposition on the planters.—*N. O. Democrat.*

## Creole Treatment of Yellow Fever.

1. If the patient be taken with fever immediately (one or two hours) after a meal, give an emetic of mustard, salt, warm water, one teaspoonful each of former to tumbler of last.
2. If the patient has eaten more than three hours previously, give a dose of castor oil. If the attack commences with irritable stomach, substitute a dose of calomel and soda for oil, five grains each for children, ten grains each for adults.
3. If the skin is dry, give hot foot baths repeatedly, until perspiration is induced.
4. If the skin is very hot, whether dry or moist, sponge the arms, breast and legs, under the covering, with whisky and water frequently.
5. The first night of attack, give injection of twenty drops of laudanum or Bailey's sedative, should there be much restlessness.
6. If the stomach remains irritable, apply mustard plasters; if the irritability continues apply fly blister.
7. If the urine is scanty give watermelon seed tea freely—half a teacupful every hour. It can be taken iced if preferred.
8. Keep a cool cloth on head, if hot or pain.
9. Nothing but warm or cold tea—green orange leaf or sage—allowed sparingly, with small pellets of ice occasionally or a mouthful of cool water for the first three days.
10. After the fever has entirely disappeared, chicken broth, beef tea, milk, to be given in small quantities, gradually increasing same as convalescence advances.
11. The patient must not be allowed to sit up for a week, nor take any solid food whatever for ten days after the attack.

## The Murder at Red Land.

On Saturday the 17th instant, while the primary election was being held at Red Land, Bossier parish, an Irishman by the name of E. J. McNear, or some name of similar sound, who had been working in the neighborhood for some months on the place of Geo. Neese, got drunk and raised a disturbance in the store of J. J. Swindell. An old gentleman by the name of Shaw succeeded in getting him out of the store when he became furious, would kill the man who pushed him off the gallery, and hurried off to the residence of Geo. Neese, two or three miles distant, procured a double-barrel shot gun and returned to Red Land, running his horse the entire distance. When he came back, still threatening to kill Shaw, a young man by the name of T. J. Beardon went out to meet him and told him he ought not to shoot the old man. Thereupon McNear told him to stand back, and as the young man was in the act of doing so, the fiend stalked the gun in a few feet of his face and fired, literally blowing

the top of his head off and scattering the brains in every direction. The murderer being mounted at the time, made his escape. A large party of men started in pursuit. The murder was perpetrated about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About sundown some of the pursuing party came in sight of the fugitive and fired upon him, though without effect.

The unfortunate young man was highly esteemed, and the most intense feeling of indignation and excitement prevailed. At last accounts a number of men were continuing the pursuit, or rather search, for the murderer. If captured, he will most likely be "lost" by his captors.—*Shreveport Times.*

## Too Hot for Him.

As Confederate war reminiscences are the order of the day, here is one too good to be buried. The hero of the joke we will call Jim. He was attached to Rosser's Cavalry, in Stuart's command. Jim was noted for his strong antipathy to shot and shell, and a peculiar way he had of avoiding too close a communion with the same, but at last all his plans failed to keep him out of the "row," and he, with his comrades, under a lieutenant, was detailed to support a battery that composed a portion of the rear guard. The enemy kept pressing so close, in fact, as to endanger the retreating forces, and the troops covering the retreat had orders to keep the enemy in check, for a given period, at all hazards, and the order was obeyed to the letter, though under a galling fire. Our friend Jim grew desperate. He stuck behind trees that appeared to his excited vision no larger than ramrods. He then tried lying down. In fact, he placed himself in every position that his genius could invent, but the "hiss" of the bullet haunted him still. At last in despair, he called to his commanding officer. "Lieutenant! let's fall back!" "I cannot do it Jim!" replied the officer. "Well, I'll be drat if we don't get cleaned out if we stay here!" "My orders, Jim, are to hold this place and support that battery of guns," pointing to the artillery close by. "If we fall back the enemy will rush in and capture the guns." Just at that time a well directed bullet impressed Jim with the fact that a change of base became necessary. Jim found another apparently protected spot, and, as soon as he recovered his mind, he sang out: "Oh! Lieutenant! what do you think them ere cannons cost?" "I don't know, Jim; I suppose about \$1,000." "Well," said Jim, "let's take up a collection and pay for the d-d guns, and let the yankees have 'em."

St. Louis Republican: In estimating the chances of Democratic success in the elections next November and in the Presidential election in 1880, it must never be forgotten that all the returning boards, big and little, are now in Democratic hands. The machinery through which the Republican party has manipulated the returns and accomplished its monstrous frauds, is no longer in their power, but under the control of the people's representatives, who will carry out the will of the majority. In Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, the compiling of the returns and announcement of the vote will be done by Democrats, and in the subsequent organization of the new Congress the machinery will be again under Democratic control. Of the fifty-two Senators who retain their seats on March 4, 1879, twenty-nine are Democrats and twenty-three Republicans, so that the Democrats will have a majority of six in deciding all questions relating to contested seats among the new Senators. So in the House, the clerk, who will make up the roll of the Forty-sixth Congress, will be a Democrat, and none but those he places on the roll will be recognized in the organization. It is not expected that the Democrats will misuse or abuse the power which will thus be in their hands, but there is a gratifying assurance that the Republicans will now have no means of committing and enforcing frauds, except out right revolution and rebellion against the law.

The young men of this country will be pleased to know that an Ohio barber has invented a machine by which he can shave off the human hair one thirteen-one hundredths of an inch closer to the skull than it is now possible to bring it with the clipping-machine. Any young man who will go out into society with great straggling locks nearly three-eighths of an inch long stroking down his back ought to be ashamed of himself.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*