

The thermometer reached 103 degrees on Monday.

There is a money order office at Vienna, in Lincoln parish.

Spring chickens are selling in Shreveport at ten cents each.

Quite a number of new, interesting and valuable books at the post-office.

Hon. R. B. Stille, of Sabine parish, a member of the constitutional convention, is dead.

Mexican dollars are really worth 80 or 90 cents although they only pass in Homer for 80 cents.

Our young friend, Jimmie Egan, is at home, from the State University, to spend the vacation.

In Red River parish the corn crop is almost a total failure, while the cotton is very promising.

Ex-Governor William Allen, of Ohio, died at his home in Chillicothe on the morning of the 11th.

An examination, basket dinner and exhibition at Tiger Creek School-house will attract many visitors on Friday next.

If the weather continues as it has been for several days, the summer of 1879 will be known hereafter as the hot summer.

Capt. Eads has finished the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The depth through the channel is thirty feet.

We don't like to complain at postmasters or we should certainly institute an enquiry as to the delay of the Shreveport Daily Times.

The post-office at Bethel Spring beyond Corbie Bluff has been abolished, and a new office created under the name of Ward's Mills.

We learn that the Rev. J. T. Davidson has telegraphed that he will be at home next week. We presume that the convention will certainly adjourn this week.

Last Thursday was the hottest day known for years in many localities. The thermometer stood at 98 degrees in Homer. At other points it ranged from 103 at Charleston down to 90 in New Orleans.

At Pleasant Hill, in De-Soto parish, on the 20th of last month, Mr. Wyatt Foster was killed by Dr. Larry Armstrong. The difficulty grew out of the treatment one of the parties had received from some ladies.

We are informed that by reason of the news of yellow fever at Memphis, Rev. J. R. Graves was forced to turn back on his way to Minden. He will not be able to fill any of his appointments in North Louisiana.

Hon. J. C. Egan, Assistant Attorney-General, returned last week, and will spend the remainder of the summer with his family. Judge Egan, notwithstanding the arduous labors of his office, looks fresh and vigorous and fully appreciative of the fresh air of Claiborne parish.

We published last week the news that the convention had retained the principal of the State debt intact with interest at three and four per cent. It now seems that that ordinance only passed its second reading, and that the convention is as far as ever from a settlement of the question.

All the hot weather comes in a lump. Since Thursday last there has been no cessation. The only way that one can keep from melting is to avoid the sight of a thermometer and to deliberately murder any man, woman or child who volunteers any information as to the state of the weather.

While the late rains have seemingly been general over the parish, we are informed that many farmers either did not receive a sufficient quantity or that their crops were ruined before the showers fell. The result is that the corn crop will be short with many and that a few will make but little cotton.

The criminal trials that have occupied the attention of the Parish Judge and Justice Ferguson, for the past three weeks, have been numerous. There has been an epidemic of crime. Officers have been resisted in attempting to serve warrants; various petty thefts have been perpetrated; assaults have been common, and two parties have been killed. The colored people have furnished all this business for the courts. It has been a serious expense to the parish, and seems likely to continue through the heated term. Many complaints have been made that will lie over until the grand jury is empaneled.

Under the plan adopted by Justice Ferguson, frivolous accusations receive no encouragement. After a party has run the gauntlet of a cross-examination before Mr. Ferguson and the Parish Attorney, he does not care for an arrest, unless his case has some merit.

[Communicated.] An Old Citizen's Birth-Day Dinner.

The 10th day of July being the 74th birth-day of our esteemed and venerable citizen, Capt. W. G. COLEMAN, his relatives and friends congregated near Heard's bridge, on the D'Arbonne—numbering, as near as could be estimated without counting, about five hundred people; all of whom evinced an earnest interest in respecting the established usage of the family in mingling socially and frolic on the birth-day of the old Mexican fighter.

The spot chosen for the occasion was a beautiful flat, with no undergrowth, in the edge of the swamp—a virgin forest of water oaks, unharmed by the cruel axe—and possessing an umbrageous foliage which wove an impregnable shade from the burning rays of the summer sun. The ground was as level as a billiard table, and four elegantly arranged croquet yards were constantly occupied with this amusement, so much admired by the clergy as well as the Lay members.

A sumptuous dinner was prepared, known as the basket dinner, so popular at our religious gatherings. The vicinities of Tulip, Lisbon and Arizona contributed largely, and, when collected, covered a table one hundred feet in length, which groined under such delicious viands with suitable and, as Dou Quixote would say, "tarts and cheese-cakes," that it would have challenged the taste of the veriest epicure.

After a blessing being invoked by the Rev. J. H. Jordan, the assembly partook of the rich repast which they were unable to consume. Immediately after dinner, the young folks, not engaged in croquet, erected a platform, and to the sweet music of our congenial and humorous friend, John A. Lesueur, they "tripped the fantastic toe" for hours, when tired and worn out from the heat and fatigue, no small degree of merriment was added to the festivities when a few ebullient youths revived their almost antiquated Negro Juba with patting and singing, and for a few minutes their shining foreheads and ivory teeth attested their endorsement of old master's birth-day celebrities.

The occasion was characterized with the best of order. No whisky insinuated itself into this family group and friends, and may all present live to perpetuate the example of social and friendly civilities and intercourse as neighbors and friends, as well as to dine many years yet with our venerable and liberal paternal head, Capt. W. G. Coleman.

WARD SIX. Examination at Mt. Zion.

Mr. Editor—At your request I hereby communicate the closing exercises of Mt. Zion school. This school is taught by W. H. Leslie, who has had it in charge for three years. The examination of the classes was on Thursday the 10th inst. We were fortunate enough to reach the ground early, but not before it was hot. With our fair company we were comfortably seated within full view and in front of the rostrum. With one survey of the audience we were forcibly impressed that this people felt no small interest in the education of their children. We saw that the father and mother were deeply concerned, and all eyes were fixed upon the classes who were undergoing rigid examinations. Many questions were asked to which we heard no answers, owing to the distance from our position to the stage, but were satisfied, from the pleasant smiles on the countenances of the eager spectators who sat nearer by, that the answers were correct.

Our attention in the forenoon was more especially attracted by a class of little speakers. So sweet were their voices and appropriate were their gestures, that the most noisy and indifferent gave attention, and a profound silence reigned over the room while the hopes of our country played the parts of Cicero and Demosthenes. The last of the class to speak was a little five or six year old, whose name we did not learn, and who performed his part well. He was before the audience a minute for each year of his age, was loud and enthusiastic, and retired from the rostrum under the loud cheers of all who heard him.

At 12 o'clock the audience was dismissed for dinner, and then evidence of that social anxiety which is characteristic of the people of Mt. Zion community was exhibited to the satisfaction of all. The men met with welcome salutations, the ladies met and exchanged kisses so congenial to their nature. In fact, each vied with the other to see who could extend the greatest number of hearty invitations and secure the largest guest, with whom they were more than willing to divide the catables so abundantly prepared by their willing hands for the occasion. In consequence of their great number we had to decline many invitations, but the one from Miss Lizzie Brooks was irresistible, we bowed in submission and marched with her and her lady friends to the thick shades of a stately oak where the provisions were being arranged, and where we met her father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, than whom a more courteous host and hostess never offered food to man. When all had satisfied their appetites, increased by the delicious food, still plenty remained. The Lord has certainly answered the prayers of this people and blessed them in their store and baskets.

In the afternoon some of the more advanced classes were before the people for examination. A class of two young ladies who read well and intelligently from the canto of the Roman poet Virgil, was listened to with interest by all latin scholars present, and thereby evinced the fact that they had "stamped improvement on the wings of time." Young Mr. Nelson, who was examined in differential calculus, showed that his fertile mind is fast grasping the ideas of, and is able to perceive the difference between constants and variables. The easy manner in which he elucidated the co-ordinate axes, explained the ordinates and abscissas of a point, demonstrated the general equation of the circle showed very conclusively that he will soon be able to understand the equations of all the conic sections and even the curve of the cycloid.

The whole examination was but a stubborn fact in proof of Mr. Leslie's unceasing labors. At the close of the exercises Mr. Leslie in his modest manner addressed the audience with a short and appropriate speech, in which he made some rhetorical similes which for beauty and application are hard to surpass even in a studied oration. From the number of babies in attendance we think that this school is destined to flourish for a number of years yet.

The whole was interspersed with choice music made by Messrs. Keener, Langford and Otts, assisted by Mr. Ben Callahan who played that indispensable instrument—the "E-flat horn." Everything on exhibition was truly enjoyable save the intense heat.

The sociable at night we learn was a success. We did not remain. Leaving the grounds about 6 p. m. we moved to Homer-ward, only stopping with our friend C. D. Yancey long enough to join that generous-hearted man and his beloved wife in eating some of the finest watermelons of the season. Our young friends Wilder and Jordan having expressed their thirst for melons appeased, and the young ladies with their faces refreshed, we again started and soon arrived safely at home.

One fact, however, is worthy to mention in connection with Mt. Zion community and that is its new church, a building erected and completed a few months since, and stands as a evidence of the liberality and devoted religion of that industrious people. And their efforts to establish and sustain a permanent school are indicative of their high appreciation of intellectual culture.

[Communicated.] Examination at Mt. Zion.

We received from Messrs. Joe Taylor and G. E. Phillips a communication making specific charges against Dr. Hickerson, which charges these gentlemen say they are willing and ready to prove. We could not publish this communication. It is right, however, that we should state that both these young gentlemen are of as high standing as any citizen in the parish. We hope that a satisfactory settlement of a very unpleasant trouble may be reached. We notice in the Greenback Dollar that the good citizens of Haynesville demand an investigation, so that no opprobrium may attach to that town. We regret that the good people of Haynesville should imagine that they have gotten a bad name from this trouble. An intimate acquaintance with the people of that community satisfies us that their character is above reproach.

Since writing the above Dr. Hickerson has given to us for publication, a certificate from Dr. J. W. Harper, President of the Louisiana Annual Conference, which speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Hickerson's character as a christian, a divine and a citizen. We cannot publish this certificate, nor the numerous letters and documents shown us by Dr. Hickerson, which all tend to disprove the charges against him published in circular form. Suffice it to say that they should weigh strongly in making up an opinion on the charges in circulation.

We publish this week for the information of all parties who desire to prove up homestead and pre-emption claims a circular from the commissioner of the land office. Mr. Ramsey, our efficient and accommodating Recorder, is looking after these matters for many parties, and will gladly furnish such information as is contained in the circular and act of Congress.

New Orleans, July 11.—In the convention to-day Vance offered a resolution to appoint a committee to ascertain if any yellow fever existed in the city. (Laughter.) Vance stated that he was informed that there were two cases at the charity hospital, and "if this was true he wanted to know it, and get." Later a letter was received from Drs. Pratt and Miles, of the charity hospital, stating that there has been no case of yellow fever or any suspicious case received. They consider the city remarkably healthy. The resolution offered lies over under the rules to celebrate the completion of the jetties by holiday, and requiring the Governor to have a salute of one hundred guns fired.—Shreveport Times.

Wants to "Git." New Orleans, July 11.—In the convention to-day Vance offered a resolution to appoint a committee to ascertain if any yellow fever existed in the city. (Laughter.) Vance stated that he was informed that there were two cases at the charity hospital, and "if this was true he wanted to know it, and get." Later a letter was received from Drs. Pratt and Miles, of the charity hospital, stating that there has been no case of yellow fever or any suspicious case received. They consider the city remarkably healthy. The resolution offered lies over under the rules to celebrate the completion of the jetties by holiday, and requiring the Governor to have a salute of one hundred guns fired.—Shreveport Times.

Dispatches. The following dispatches have been received by Dr. Gray, President of the Shreveport Board of Health: New Orleans, July 10, 1879. No yellow fever in New Orleans. We have quarantined against Memphis by river and railroad.

Memphis, July 12, 1879. STANDARDS—One fatal case of yellow fever on the 9th instant. There are two or three other cases of doubtful character, one of which was fatal. No new cases of fever of any kind that I can hear of in the last four days. The excitement has entirely subsided, and many who were preparing to leave yesterday and to-day have determined to wait for further developments. W. T. D.

[CIRCULAR.] New Requirement as to Giving Notice of Intention to prove up Homestead and Pre-emption Claims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1879. Registers and Receivers, U. S. District Land Offices: Gentlemen—Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries of public lands," approved March 3, 1879, copy herewith.

Hereafter no person claiming to enter public land under the homestead and pre-emption laws will be permitted to make final proof until notice has been given as required by said act.

Any settler desiring to make final proof must first file with the register of the proper land office a written notice of his intention to make final proof. Such notice must describe the land claimed, and the claimant must give the names and residences of the witnesses by whom the necessary facts as to settlement, residence, cultivation, etc., are to be established.—(See Form No. 1.)

The filing of such notice must be accompanied by a deposit of sufficient money to pay the cost of publishing the notice to be given by the register.

Upon the filing of the notice by the applicant, the register shall publish a notice of such application once each week for a period of thirty days, in a newspaper which he shall designate, by an order written on said application, as published nearest the land described in the application, and he shall also post said notice in some conspicuous place in his office for the same period. A compliance with the law will require the notice to be published weekly five times, because four weekly publications would not cover a period of thirty days.

The notice to be given by the register must state that application to make final proof has been filed; the name of the applicant; the kind of entry, whether homestead or pre-emption; a description of the land, and the names and residences of the witnesses as stated in the application.—(See Form No. 2.)

To save expense, the register may embrace two or more cases in one publication, when it can be done consistently with the legal requirements of publication, in a newspaper published nearest the land, as per attached Form No. 3.

When proof is filed that notice has been given in the manner and for the time required by said act of Congress, the applicant will be entitled to make final proof as provided by the laws in force at the date of the approval of said act.

The proof that requisite notice has been given will be the certificate of the register, that the notice of the application (a copy of which should be annexed to the certificate) was posted by him in a conspicuous place in his office for a period of thirty days; and the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of the newspaper that the notice (a copy of which notice must be annexed to the affidavit) was published in said newspaper once each week for five successive weeks.

The proof of the publication and posting of the notice must be filed and preserved by the register, to be forwarded to this office with the final papers when issued.

The notices, affidavits, certificates, etc., required under said act, should, in form, be substantially like the forms hereto appended.

Very respectfully, J. A. WILLIAMSON, Commissioner. [PUBLIC—No. 95.] An Act to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries of public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before final proof shall be submitted by any person claiming to enter agricultural lands under the laws providing for pre-emption or homestead entries, such person shall file with the register of the proper land office a notice of his or her intention to make such proof, stating therein the description of lands to be entered, and the names of the witnesses by whom the necessary facts will be established.

Upon the filing of such notice, the register shall publish a notice, that such application has been made once a week for the period of thirty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to such land, and he shall also post such notice in some conspicuous place in his office for the same period. Such notice shall contain the names of the witnesses as stated in the application. At the expiration of said period of thirty days, the claimant shall be entitled to make proof in the manner heretofore provided by law. The Secretary of the Interior shall make all necessary rules for giving effect to the foregoing provision.

Approved March 3, 1879. Yellow Fever News. [From Shreveport Evening Standard.] Memphis, July 12.—No new cases of deaths. Many who intended leaving have decided to remain. The following towns have quarantined against Memphis: New Orleans, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Norfolk, Oxford, Holly Springs and Galveston.

A mass meeting of citizens of Brownsville, Tenn., to-day decided not to interfere with trains passing through.

Pernicious Delay.

The Convention has now been in session for seventy days and yet no settlement of the debt has been agreed upon. The delay in bringing this important and agitating matter to a conclusion is not due to any insurmountable, or even serious difficulty peculiar to the subject itself. The bondholders are ready and anxious to accept any reasonable and just proposition, and it requires no superhuman wisdom or extraordinary sagacity to frame such a proposition. The delay seems to be caused entirely by the vacillation of members of the Convention who have not the moral courage to stand squarely up and vote as their judgment dictates. We do the Convention no injustice, and they may exhibit their indignation, if they are wounded by these remarks. For weeks and weeks the settlement of the debt has been under discussion. Every interest in the State is suffering from the effects of uncertainty and doubt. Trade is nearly paralyzed. The one single interest that has flourished and prospered with feverish and unnatural vigor under the pernicious influence of agitation and delay is stock gambling. One day one proposition commands the support of a member and the next day he is pursuing a different line. The votes in the caucus, if they are designed to prevent the adjustment of the debt, are little less than criminal; if they are serious they display a vacillation on the part of members almost disgraceful, and which, to say the least, promises little good to the State. For reckless and rapid hopping we know nothing to compare with the vote there on the debt.

We have had great faith in this Convention; we have hoped for much good from it, and the public will bear witness that we have done all in our power to sustain and support it. We have resented reckless attacks upon it, and held up its hands on all occasions where we could conscientiously do so. But we must confess that we are disappointed and that we are beginning to entertain very great fears that little or nothing of benefit to the people will be accomplished.

We are now far into July. Members are growing weary, and there is much serious talk of adjournment until late in the fall. If the settlement of the debt is longer delayed, the chances are that it will not be settled at all this year. And in what condition will the State be left, and in what light will this Convention shine before the country? We will be left with the debt as it stands, bearing its 7 per cent. interest, to provide for which the five and a half mills interest tax, 11 mills, will stand, and the condition of doubt and anxiety which now pervades every class of the community and weighs down every public and private interest will be indefinitely prolonged. As for the Convention, it will be denounced by our people who are the sufferers, while it will be the laughing stock of other States.

This vacillation must end and some definite settlement of the debt reached without further delay. The people require this and their requirement is just. They are hoping for relief from burdensome taxation and agitation both, and if the object of their hopes is longer delayed they will have good cause for indignation, and we shall do our best to give a voice to their resentment.—N. O. Democrat.

The University Business. Our sovereign Convention has gone into the State university business with a vengeance. An old Christian lady once silenced the argument of an infidel that one could not baptize three thousand people in one day, by saying that she stood them all up in a row and sprinkled them with a cow's tail. The Convention has sprinkled universities all over the State with a cow's tail. It set three of them up in less than an hour's time. We have, first the "Louisiana University" at New Orleans, secondly, the "Louisiana State University" at Baton Rouge, and thirdly the "Louisiana State Colored University" at New Orleans. This last was voted at the instance of Acknowledgment of the services of the colored troops who "fought nobly" on the debt question. The Convention fairly rained universities at its session on the 7th inst. It should go on in this good work. Let it now establish a college in every village and a preparatory academy in every nigger's back yard, and it will then be able to carry out its gigantic system of popular education. The question where to get the students to fill them, or the money to support them, is one too contemptibly small to occupy for a moment the stupendous intellects of this university-ridden sovereign Convention.

Seriously, the State ought to be able to endow and support one first-class literary institution properly organized for higher education, and thus put a stop to the drain on her resources to pay for the tuition of her sons at colleges in States where they daily hear their own State and institutions derided and belittled. This, she cannot do if her educational interests are so trifled with as this Convention has done, and if the energies, which ought to be concentrated on a single school, are frittered away on a multiplicity of them. Hence, the Convention has bungled the university question as sadly as every other important measure that has been brought before it.—Shreveport Standard.

NEW SALOON. THE PUBLIC AND MY FRIENDS ARE informed that I have fitted up an elegant BAR on the South-east corner of the Public Square—in the Maxey building—where I will supply the wants of all who call on me, with the PUREST WINES and LIQUORS ever sold in Homer—Fine Cigars at low prices—the best BEER made in the United States, and everything usually kept in a well regulated Saloon. I shall be grateful for all patronage extended to me. MARTIN NALLE. April 16, 1879.

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New Advertisements.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. ANY one who desires to educate his daughter thoroughly, on the lowest terms and least expense, in one of the first schools for young ladies in the United States, which opens September 12th, 1879, write for a Catalogue to Rev. Dr. W. M. A. HARRIS, President, Staunton, Virginia. 45-31 July 16, 1879.

Sheriff's Sale. Parish of Claiborne vs. W. Jasper Blackburn—No. 3522 District Court. State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for said parish and State, in the above entitled suit, on a twelve months' bond, C. J. Grene, principal, and R. T. Vanhug, surety, and to me directed, I have sold and will proceed to 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 September, 1879, it being the 6th day of said month, the following described property, situated in said parish and State, to wit: A house and lot of land in the town of Homer, being a part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section twenty-three, Township twenty-one north, of Range seven west, commencing at the southeast corner of said forty and running due west two hundred and fifty-three and one-third yards, thence due north four hundred and forty yards, thence due east two hundred and fifty-three and one-third yards, thence due south to the point of beginning, with all the improvements thereon.

Sold for cash, without the benefit of appraisal. H. W. KIRKPATRICK, Sheriff. July 16, 1879. (pr \$14 00) 42ts

Succession Sale. Succession of J. L. Buchanan, Deceased. Parish Court, Parish of Webster, La. BY virtue of a commission of sale, emanating from the Hon. Parish Court of Webster parish, and to me directed on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1879, I will sell at the Court-house door, in the town of Minden, Webster parish, La., on

Saturday, August 16th, A. D. 1879, between legal hours, the Telegraph Line, known as the Homer and Minden line, together with all the Insulators, Wires, Brackets, Batteries, &c. Terms of sale cash, with the benefit of appraisal. Said property sold to pay debts of said succession as per table now on file in the Clerk's office of this parish. W. N. COLLINS, Sheriff of Webster parish, La. July 12, 1879. (pr fee \$6) 48ts

JNO. E. MORRIS, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, TRENTON, LA. PERSONAL attention given to all Cotton and Freight entrusted to his care. July 9, 1879. 476m

GREAT REDUCTION. JOHN C. LOYE & CO., MINDEN, LA. IN addition to very large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES have just received a full line of BURIAL CASES, of all styles. These Cases can be sold 25 and 50 per cent. lower than ever offered before. A fine lot of COOKING STOVES and STOVE CASTINGS. The renowned HEART GIN, from 40 to 60 Saws, with Feeder and Condenser, all at manufacturer's price. TWO HORSE-WAGONS, Iron Axle and Thimble Skin, at from \$55 to \$60. Remarkably low prices. Come to see. July 2, 1879. 462m

WANTED. A SITUATION AS TEACHER. Apply to, or address this office. June 23, 1879. 451f

HOMER MILL COMPANY. WE have erected and have now in running order, a GRIST MILL, in the town of Homer. Our engine is the celebrated "King Portable." Our mill is of the best quality—of the finest French burr stones. Grinding days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash paid for corn. Meal for sale all the time. The celebrated "Brown Gin," with all modern improvements, and a fine Press, will be added this summer, and cotton ginned on reasonable terms. Give us a trial. SANDERS & GILL. May 28, 1879. 413m

ASSESSMENT NOTICE. I WILL attend at the places named below, on the days specified, for the purpose of Revising the Assessment for the year 1879: MACEDONIA, Tuesday, July 1st; ATHENS, Wednesday, July 2d; HOLLY SPRING, Thursday, July 3d; HAYNESVILLE, Monday, July 7th; GORDON, Tuesday, July 8th; SUMMERFIELD, Wednesday, July 9th; LISBON, Thursday, July 10th; HOMER, at all times when not filing the above appointments. This is the year for enumerating school children, and I hereby call upon all complete lists of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years. On this enumeration will depend the amount of school money to be drawn by the parish of Claiborne—the more children the more money. The Revision will be closed after Friday, August 1st. A. B. LESUEUR, Assessor. June 18, 1879. 447f

NICOLDS' WONDERFUL S. MANUFACTURED BY BARNHART & MILLER, Holly Spring, Claiborne parish, La. Wonderful S is a sure cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Cramping of the Bowels, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Diphtheria, Sprains, Bruises, Ringworm, Tetters, &c. Sold by all Druggists and Agents in the State of Louisiana. All orders addressed to BARNHART & MILLER, at the above Post-office, will receive prompt attention. June 18, 1879. 44-

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