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

**OS. H. McCLENDON, ALLEN BARKSDALE,**  
 Homer, La. Vienna, La.  
**McCLENDON & BARKSDALE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
 HOMER, LA.

Will practice in all the Courts in 3rd Judicial District, and the Supreme Court of the State.  
 Office first door East of Brown's Hotel, February 3, 1881. 25y

**N. J. SCOTT,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 HOMER, LA.

Will practice in the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, and the Supreme Court at Monroe.  
 Office first door East of Brown's Hotel, February 3, 1881. 25y

**JNO. S. YOUNG,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 SHREVEPORT, LA.

Office up-stairs over Loomer's saddlery store. Front entrance on Texas street, February 3, 1881. 25y

**JOHN E. HULSE,**  
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**  
 HOMER, LA.

Will practice in the Courts of the 3d Judicial District and the Supreme Court at Monroe.  
 Office in the Court-house, January 1, 1881. 21y

**JOEL W. HOLBERT,**  
**YOUNG & HOLBERT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
 HOMER, LA.

Will practice in the Courts of Claiborne, Lincoln, Union, and the Supreme Court at Monroe.  
 December 21, 1880. 20y

**A. RICHARDSON, J. E. MOORE,**  
**RICHARDSON & MOORE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
 HOMER, LA.

August 25, 1880. 20y

**E. J. HART & CO.,**  
**Importers and Wholesale**  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
**Grocers and Commission**  
**Merchants.**

Stores 73, 75, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. Warehouses 91, 93, 97 and 99 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.  
 Aug. 20, 1879. 1y

**JOHN CHAFFE & SONS,**  
**COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 Office No. 52 Union 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. 1

**S. W. RAWLINS,**  
 (Successor to Rawlins & Murrell.)  
**Gotton Factor and**  
**Commission Merchant,**  
**No. 38 Union Street,**  
**NEW ORLEANS,**  
 Nov. 24, 1877. 151y

**NELSON McTEA,**  
 (Successor of McTEA & VALUE.)  
 Importer and Wholesale Dealer in  
**FOREIGN and Domestic DRY GOODS,**  
**and NOTIONS,**  
 95 Canal and 135 Common Streets,  
**NEW ORLEANS,**  
 March 23, 1881. 32y

**KATZ & BARNETT,**  
 Importers and Jobbers,  
**NOTIONS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, Laces,**  
**FANCY GOODS, &c.,**  
 No. 86 Canal Street, 2 doors from Camp,  
**NEW ORLEANS,**  
 March 23, 1881. 32y

**SIMON & KOHN,**  
 JOBBERS OF  
**HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,**  
**VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS,**  
 Rubber Clothing, Umbrellas and Artificial Flowers,  
 92 Common and 195 & 197 Gravier Street,  
**NEW ORLEANS,**  
 March 23, 1881. 32y

**W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,**  
 49 Camp Street, New Orleans.  
**FOREIGN and Domestic Crockery,**  
**Gins and China, for Wholesale**  
**and Retail Trade.**

We keep constantly on hand crates, hogsheads and casks, well assorted for country trade, or family use.  
 You will find it to your interest to call before you buy elsewhere.  
**W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,**  
 March 23, 1881. 32y

(Established in 1822.)  
**A. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
 71 Canal Street, NEW ORLEANS, and  
 No. 118 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.  
 IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN and Domestic HARDWARE,**  
**CUTLERY,**  
 GUNS, PISTOLS,  
 IRON NAILS,  
**STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE,**  
**RAILROAD SUPPLIES, and**  
**Agricultural Implements.**

AGENTS FOR  
**E. & J. Brooks' Anchor Brand Nails and**  
**and Spikes;**  
**E. S. Metallic Cartridge Co.;**  
**Winstead Hoe Co., Winstead, Conn.;**  
**H. Dixon & Sons' Celebrated Files,**  
 Philadelphia;  
**Fox Breech Loading Gun;**  
**Globe Cotton Planter.**  
 March 23, 1881. 32y

**A. KAHN,**  
 SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED  
**CHARTER OAK STOVE,**  
 ALSO, DEALER IN  
**QUEENSWARE,**  
**CROCKERYWARE,**  
**TIN-WARE,**  
**WOODENWARE,**  
**WILLOW-WARE,**  
**TOYS.**

**COAL OIL LAMPS,**  
**STOVES,**  
**CHINA and GLASSWARE.**  
 23 Texas street, Shreveport, La.  
 October 20, 1880. 10y

**N. Gregg, R. W. Ford**  
**GREGG & FORD,**  
**COTTON FACTORS,**  
 AND  
**General Commission Merchants,**  
 Dealers in  
**Groceries and**  
**Western Produce,**  
 Agents for  
**Pratt's Improved Revolving Head Gin,**  
**20, 21 and 23 Levee,**  
**SHREVEPORT, LA.**  
 Oct. 15, 1880. 21y

**JUDGE NOT.**  
 How do we know what hearts have vilest  
 sin?  
 How do we know?  
 Many, like sulpheurs, are foul within,  
 Whose outward garb is spotless as the  
 snow,  
 And many may be pure we think not so.  
 How near to God the souls of such has  
 been,  
 What merry secret penitence may win—  
 How do we know?

How can we tell who sinned more than we?  
 How can we tell?  
 We think our brother walked guiltily,  
 Judging him in self-righteousness, Ah,  
 well!  
 Perhaps if we had been driven through  
 his hell  
 Of his ungodly temptations, we might be  
 Less upright in our daily walk than he—  
 How can we tell?

Dare we condemn the ills that other do?  
 Dare we condemn?  
 Their strength is small, the trials not a  
 few;  
 The tide of wrong is difficult to stem,  
 And if to us more clearly than to them  
 Is given knowledge of the good and true,  
 More do they need our help, and pity, too—  
 Dare we condemn?

God help us all, and lead us day by day.  
 God help us all!  
 We cannot walk alone the perfect way,  
 Evil allures us, tempts us, and we fall!  
 We are but luncheon, and our power is  
 small;  
 Not one of us may boast, and not a day  
 Rolls over our heads but each hath need to  
 pray.  
 God bless us all!

**PARISH OF JACKSON.**  
 One of the Most Favored  
 Sections in the Hills  
 of Louisiana.

Its Boundaries, Population, Climate and  
 Soil—An Abundance of Good Lands Yet  
 Uncultivated—The Production of the  
 Parish and Methods of Farming.

[From the N. O. Democrat.]  
 Several years ago, before political  
 necessity forced the formation  
 of new parishes, not so much for the  
 convenience of the people as to  
 increase the number of offices,  
 Jackson parish was about equal in  
 size to those adjoining it. But  
 since a large portion of it has been  
 sliced off and added to territory  
 from Bienville, Claiborne and others  
 is only a second rate parish.

Although its size is materially  
 lessened there is yet  
 an abundance of very rich  
 land  
 finely timbered within its bounda-  
 ries.

Bounded on the north by Lincoln,  
 on the west by Bienville, on the  
 south by Winn and Caldwell and  
 on the east by Ouachita, Jackson  
 lies directly on the route of the  
 projected railroad from Alexandria  
 to Arkansas, and so near the Ouachita  
 river as to be within easy  
 reach of transportation.

The parish was created by act  
 of Legislature in 1814, and, of  
 course, was named for the hero of  
 the war of 1812 and 1814. It has  
 an area of 576 square miles, there  
 being just 16 townships in the parish.

The surface of the country is undulating,  
 with a great number of  
 small watercourses, with two or  
 three large bayous, none of them,  
 however, navigable.

The soil is similar to that of the  
 other hill parishes of North Louisiana—a  
 sandy loam, varying in color  
 from very light to dark, with a sub-  
 soil of very stiff clay. The land is  
 usually very productive except in  
 those portions of the parish in  
 which pine is the prevailing growth.  
 On the branch and small creek bot-  
 toms very large crops are made  
 without using any fertilizers.

The soil is easily cultivated and  
 produces corn, cotton, sugar cane,  
 peas, potatoes and such other pro-  
 ducts as are peculiar to the climate.  
 All vegetables do well. Wheat,  
 oats and rye are grown by some  
 planters. Wheat is an uncertain  
 crop, but the rust-proof variety of  
 oats is a certainty and is a portion  
 of the crop almost of all farmers.

Much attention is being given to  
 sugar cane, not sorghum or African  
 cane, but the ribbon cane. Very  
 many—indeed, it may be said that  
 a majority of farmers make their  
 own syrup, and some sell enough  
 to add a considerable sum to their  
 purses.

Hon. E. E. Kidd, one of the most  
 distinguished citizens of the State  
 and a resident of Jackson parish,  
 has given much attention to this  
 matter, and is endeavoring to in-  
 duce his fellow citizens to ship their  
 surplus syrup to New Orleans, feel-  
 ing confident that its purity will in-  
 sure a fair price, as much at least  
 as is paid for the so-called fancy  
 brands largely adulterated with  
 glucose.

**ALL LANDS ARE HEAVILY TIMBERED**  
 with as great a variety of forest  
 trees as can be found in any country  
 —pine, hickory, beech, gum, oak,

ash, walnut, maple, willow and very  
 many others. At their proper season  
 the most delicious wild fruits,  
 berries and nuts may be found in  
 abundance—blackberries, dewber-  
 ries, haws, pawpaws, chinquapins,  
 etc. In a portion of the parish  
 there are large forests of long leaf  
 pine, very valuable for timber.

The parish is splendidly watered.  
 Numerous streamlets fed by bold  
 springs run freely from one year's  
 end to another. The Castor and  
 Dugdemona are the largest streams  
 in the parish. These, as well as  
 many of the smaller streams, abound  
 in fish, small perch and other pan  
 fish and fine bass and trout. The  
 follower of Sir Isaac who would kill  
 trout in abundance should visit the  
 larger streams in this and neigh-  
 boring parishes, for marvelous in-  
 deed are some of the fish stories  
 told by those who have spent a  
 week on Castor or Dugdemona in  
 the proper season.

Hunters find fair sport in deer  
 hunting, although game is more  
 plentiful in parishes further South.  
 In addition to the free running  
 springs mentioned above, water  
 may be found near the surface all  
 over the parish, and no difficulty is  
 found in procuring clear, cold water  
 wherever one may choose to dig a  
 well.

**THE STATE OR GOVERNMENT LAND**  
 has been pretty well entered. There  
 is, however, a small quantity of  
 each. Lands may be purchased at  
 prices varying from \$1 to \$5 per  
 acre in bodies, and on terms to suit  
 purchasers. The improved lands are  
 but little higher, as good  
 property of that kind as any in the  
 parish may be bought at \$6 per  
 acre and much less, say \$3. Usual-  
 ly, only a small cash payment is  
 demanded; ample time and a low  
 rate of interest being given on the  
 balance.

The usual price at which land is  
 leased is \$3 per acre, or one third  
 of the corn and one fourth of the  
 cotton. This includes usually the  
 use of such houses, barns, gins, etc.,  
 as may be on the property leased.

**THE POPULATION OF THE PARISH,**  
 as shown by the census of 1880, is  
 5,330; whites 2,924, colored 2,506.  
 By a simple calculation it will be  
 seen that there is only one individ-  
 ual to every 513 acres of land. The  
 sparseness of population is decided-  
 ly to the advantage of the emigrant.  
 Lands are cheaper, although equal-  
 ly as productive as are those in the  
 more populous neighboring parishes.

The facilities for raising stock  
 cheaply are most excellent, as in  
 many parts of the parish the range  
 is fine. And while on this subject  
 it should be mentioned that portions  
 of the parish are very well adapted  
 to stock raising. In the eastern and  
 southeastern parts, where the long  
 leaf pine is abundant, there is an  
 excellent summer range. Besides,  
 the Castor and Dugdemona bot-  
 toms are covered with a dense  
 growth of switch cane, than which  
 there is no better winter grazing  
 for stock. With these special ad-  
 vantages, stock raising could be  
 made profitable as soon as communi-  
 cation is opened with New Orleans  
 by rail. It is probable that even a  
 ready sale market for hives by  
 drawing to Alexandria or to some  
 point on the Ouachita, and shipping  
 thence to New Orleans.

People living on the Ouachita  
 now ship cattle and hogs to that  
 city every winter. But as the  
 driving would be a trouble and ex-  
 pense from Jackson, if parties would  
 begin now, the abandoned railroad  
 being a certainty, they would begin  
 to realize from their investment  
 when the road reaches the parish.

There are 19 church societies in  
 the parish, divided as follows: Seven  
 white Methodist, one colored; six  
 white Baptist, four colored, and one  
 white Cumberland Presbyterian  
 church. The people are

**ORDERLY and LAW ABIDING**  
 as a rule. Churches are well sup-  
 ported, so far as can be learned.  
 Perhaps the best evidence of the  
 good character of the population is  
 the fact that their court only holds  
 two or three days in the week al-  
 lotted for the regular term. In neigh-  
 boring parishes two or three weeks  
 are consumed in settling difficulties  
 between brigands.

In the year 1880 there were eight  
 white and 10 colored schools in the  
 parish with an attendance of 405  
 white and 515 colored children.

The climate being mild, laborers  
 may work out doors all the year  
 round without any injury. Epide-  
 mics of any nature are unknown.  
 White laborers are rare, that is  
 white men who hire themselves to  
 work on farms. Of course there are  
 many white men who work their  
 own land, it being so cheap that all  
 sober, steady and industrious men  
 find it more profitable to cultivate  
 their own soil. Negroes and whites

who labor for wages usually receive  
 from \$8 to \$15 per month and  
 rations.

**THE USUAL METHOD OF FARMING**  
 is on shares. The planter furnishes  
 land, mules, gear and implements;  
 the laborer does all the work, binds  
 and clothes himself, and receives  
 one-half the crop. Although white  
 laborers are rare the people would  
 gladly give them employment at  
 first-rate wages. Employment  
 would only be given to farm laborers.  
 There is no demand for skilled labor.  
 The parish improves but slowly and  
 there is not enough work for mechan-  
 ics, builders, etc., already living in  
 Jackson. It, however, the tide of  
 immigration just beginning to turn  
 in this direction should assume any  
 magnitude their wants would tur-  
 nish employment for skilled labor-  
 ers.

As yet there are no factories of  
 any kind in the parish. Several  
 mills and gins are run by water  
 power. The perennial streams fur-  
 nish this power in abundance.  
 There is any quantity of fuel easily  
 obtained for steam-power, so that  
 hereafter should the condition of the  
 parish as to population, etc., justify,  
 factories of various kinds could be  
 run at a moderate degree of ex-  
 pense.

**VERNON, THE COURT HOUSE TOWN,**  
 has fallen off to some extent in popu-  
 lation since the most populous por-  
 tion of the parish has been cut off.  
 There is, however, considerable busi-  
 ness done there, and the few citi-  
 zens remaining are public spirited,  
 intelligent and full of hospitality.

It is said by those whose means  
 of knowledge are beyond question  
 that Jackson parish offers greater  
 advantages to the emigrant than  
 any other of the hill parishes of  
 North Louisiana. Its small popula-  
 tion and comparatively large terri-  
 tory will enable one to procure any  
 kind of land, improved or unimproved,  
 at very low prices and on long  
 time. It has all the different soils  
 of that part of the State, bold peren-  
 nial streams, fine timber for lumber  
 and other purposes, good range for  
 stock, and last, and of equal impor-  
 tance, the means of reaching mar-  
 et are good and will be better.

**THE PRESENT RATE OF TAXATION**  
 for all purposes is only 10 mills and  
 the assessed valuation of property  
 in 1880 was only \$318,000.

The people are anxious that the  
 stream of immigration should be  
 turned in their direction and to se-  
 cure it will offer most excellent  
 terms. Already agents of Northern  
 capitalists have been prospecting  
 in Jackson and neighboring parishes—  
 intending to buy largely of her  
 lands—the long leaf pine especially.

Should this meet the eye of any  
 one who desires to live in Louisiana,  
 let him ponder over the following  
 figures, applicable to the northern  
 part of the State: In 1880 many  
 farmers gathered 25 bushels of corn  
 to the acre, worth 75 cents per bush-  
 el, and one bale of cotton, worth at  
 a low price \$45. This without fer-  
 tilization. Potatoes, peas, cane,  
 vegetables, jute, etc., all produce as  
 beautifully. Our farmers live splen-  
 didly and save money for their chil-  
 dren without any knowledge of that  
 system of farming which, in other  
 portions of the Union, is the means  
 of producing large crops of poor  
 land.

Let the same method be practiced  
 in Louisiana and it would be diffi-  
 cult to compute the returns.

The writer is under special obliga-  
 tions to N. M. Smith, Esq., of Ver-  
 non, whose readable article in the  
 Vienna Sentinel furnished figures  
 and facts difficult to be obtained  
 elsewhere.

**Recent Postoffice Rules.**  
 Feather beds are non-mailable.  
 Eggs must be sent when new.  
 A pair of onions will go for two  
 cents.  
 Ink bottles must be corked when  
 sent by mail.  
 Over three pounds of real estate  
 are not transmissible.  
 Parties are compelled to lick their  
 own postage stamps and envelopes;  
 the postmaster can not be compelled  
 to do this.  
 An arrangement has been per-  
 fected by which letters without pos-  
 tage will be immediately forwarded—  
 to the dead letter office.  
 Parties are earnestly requested  
 not to send postal cards with money  
 orders enclosed, as large sums are  
 frequently lost in that way.  
 Nitro glycerine must be forward-  
 ed at risk of sender. If it should  
 blow up in the postmaster's hands  
 he cannot be held responsible.  
 When letters are received bearing  
 no direction, the parties for whom  
 they are intended will please signify  
 the fact to the postmaster, that he  
 may at once forward.

Read's Gilt Edge Tonic cures chills and  
 fevers.

**Heroism of Mrs. Garfield.**  
 Peck's Sun, speaking of the re-  
 ports regarding Mrs. Garfield's  
 bravery, sent out by newspaper cor-  
 respondents, says: She simply  
 took the chances of his dying as  
 thousands of wives do every day,  
 and for his good she put on the best  
 face possible, and kept her tears  
 back. But how many obscure wo-  
 men have done the same thing, as  
 they sat by the side of their dying  
 husbands, and made the patient  
 believe he was getting better, and  
 smiled while their hearts were  
 breaking? Was Mrs. Garfield braver  
 than the sister of charity, God bless  
 her, who goes from the North to  
 nurse total strangers in a stricken  
 Southern city, when she knows  
 within a week the deadly poison  
 will kill her? Compare the Presi-  
 dent's wife for a moment with the  
 wife of a drunken husband, who  
 points a revolver at her heart, and  
 his nervous finger on the trigger,  
 while he announces that he will kill  
 her. The wife looks him in the  
 eyes and says, "Kill me, John, but  
 kiss me first," and the drunken  
 brute breaks down and cries, and  
 she takes the revolver from him,  
 puts him to bed, soaks his feet, and  
 brings him a good supper. That is  
 bravery. Think of a frail little  
 woman whose life has been one bed  
 of thorns, and whose happy hours  
 have been so few that if an hour  
 seems to open to her with happi-  
 ness she dare not enjoy it for fear  
 there is a mistake, and it is not hers  
 to enjoy.

In the wreck of her life's ambitions  
 and hopes has saved only a dear lit-  
 tle girl, and her heart is so bound  
 up in her that it ceases to beat when  
 she thinks that God may forget that  
 the little one is all she has, and call  
 her home. One day the little one  
 comes home with fever, takes to her  
 bed, and for weeks is just on the  
 line between heaven and earth.  
 The little mother, who is hardly able  
 to be upon her feet, believes just as  
 firmly as she lives that her darling  
 child will die, and that two hearts  
 will be buried in the coffin, and yet  
 she watches beside her night and  
 day, with smiles on her face, sings  
 to her as though her heart was  
 filled with happiness, and occasion-  
 ally gives expression to a jolly  
 laugh, just to brace  
 up her little darling, and make her  
 believe there is no danger, and  
 when the doctor says "she will  
 live," the brave little mother goes  
 to her room and cries for the first  
 time and faints. Ah, gentlemen  
 correspondents you do well to speak  
 of the bravery of the President's  
 wife, but you know these incidents  
 we have related, and incidents you  
 have seen in your own experience,  
 show as great if not greater bravery  
 and heroism than that displayed by  
 the first woman in the land. O,  
 the country is full of women who  
 are braver than the bravest man  
 that ever walked.

**A Temperance Story.**  
 Gov. St. John relates in one of  
 his speeches the following incident:  
 "A poor woman with a baby in her  
 arms came to me with a petition  
 for the pardon of her husband who was  
 sentenced to ten years in the peni-  
 tentiary for homicide. After ex-  
 amining her papers he said to the  
 woman: 'I am bound by my official  
 duty, and must not consult my  
 personal feelings.' The poor woman,  
 standing with the child in her arms,  
 made the following plea: 'Hear me,  
 and I will tell you the true story.  
 We were married seven years ago.  
 My husband was sober, industrious  
 and thrifty. By great exertion and  
 accidental we finally got our home  
 paid for, and were happy and pros-  
 perous. In an evil hour the State  
 licensed a saloon between our happy  
 home and his work shop. He was  
 solicited to enter this saloon and  
 weakly yielded. Hour after hour  
 he spent there playing cards. One  
 day he became embroiled in a  
 drunken quarrel, and fired by drink,  
 struck a man and killed him. He  
 was tried and sent to the peniten-  
 tiary for ten years. I had nothing to  
 live on; and by and by the sheriff  
 turned us out of our comfortable  
 home into a rough shanty, neither  
 lathed nor plastered. The cold  
 winds came in through the walls  
 and ceiling. My oldest boy took  
 sick and died. Then little Tommy,  
 my next, fell sick and died. Now  
 this babe in my arms is sick, and I  
 have no where to take it. The  
 State licensed that saloon; the state  
 murdered my children; and now, in  
 God's name, I want you to set my  
 husband free.' 'I said I would, and  
 I did.'"

The necessities that exist are in  
 general created by the superfluities  
 that are enjoyed.

Read's Gilt Edge Tonic restores the op-  
 tette.