

CLAIBORNE GUARDIAN.

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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Editor.

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HOMER, LA.

Wednesday—Nov. 16, 1881.

The President has set apart Thursday, November the 29th, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

J. C. Bennett, who was seriously wounded in the Abercorn fracas is reported as doing well, and likely soon to recover.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Freeman is quite sick with typhoid fever. We trust he may soon be restored to health.

If you hear any one talking about hard times just send them to Zodig's and they will forget all about the times—he is selling so cheap.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in town. There is, we believe, more sickness now in town than there has been at any past period of the year.

Judge J. C. Eggn, formerly of this place, now the Attorney General of the State, has formed a law partnership with Gov. John McEnery. We wish the new firm a long and successful career.

Saturday last was a fair and lovely day and the only such we had last week. We trust such days will continue to come occasionally to remind us how beautiful and lovely the weather can be.

John R. Ramsey, T. N. Glover, J. F. Heard, J. W. Sherard, and a number of others returned from a camp hunt on Long Prairie this week. Twenty-two deer and one wolf were reported as the result of the hunt.

We notice that our citizens in some portions of the State are subscribing liberally to the Wiltz fund. Is this portion of the State to be behind all others in showing respect and honor to the life and memory of our dead Governor?

Our old friend F. M. Freeman had the misfortune to fall from a wagon which he was driving last Saturday. The box on which he was seated capsized and he fell to the ground. He was terribly—scared, but not hurt in the least.

Our friend, Mr. Wm. M. Rankin, has been quite sick for some time with typhus fever, but is gradually recovering. We hope soon to see him on our streets again. Mr. Rankin is a useful man in our community and none of us wish to lose him.

We have before called the attention of the Police Jury to the miserable condition of the parish jail. Besides being a wretched place to confine any person in, it is not at all safe. Prisoners can escape almost at pleasure. We should by all means have a new jail.

These are the dullest times ever seen in Homer in many a day at this season of the year. There are few people in town and apparently business is dull. An occasional cotton wagon is the only thing to break the dull, deadly monotony of our quiet village life.

J. H. Simmons, Esq., has removed from town to his place in the country. The people of Homer will be sorry to lose Mr. Simmons and his interesting family from their midst. We wish the family all manner of good luck and every success in their old country home.

We are pained to record the death of Mr. Y. D. Allen, which sad event occurred on Thursday night last, at his home a few miles North of this place. Mr. Allen was one of our oldest and best citizens—a true man in every sense of the word. A good and useful man has gone to his reward.

Quite a number of prominent citizens of Caddo have been solicited to become candidates to fill the vacancy in the legislature from that parish. Among those mentioned are William A. Scay, A. D. Land, J. H. Gillett, and others, any of whom would make an able and faithful representative.

We presume that by far the larger portion of the cotton crop has been gathered and sold in this section. The merchants and farmers are now beginning to realize how very small the crop will be—much shorter we fear than many expected. Then the price is low which makes it doubly hard on all parties.

The criminal court of Washington, D. C., has refused to grant another delay in the case of Guiteau. The question of the jurisdiction of the Court which is to try him is a serious one. The precedents are all against it. We fear that on some technical ground Guiteau will escape the punishment which he deserves.

Dr. E. E. Winn, M. D., of Sherman, Texas, is in town. The Doctor is here to organize a lodge of the "American Legion of Honor." This order is a similar one to the Knights of Pithias. We have no doubt that the organization is a first-rate one. We trust that Dr. Winn will be successful in his mission. It is certainly a commendable one. He proposes to organize to night at the Masonic Lodge.

Good News for Our People.

A Charter was filed in the Clerk's office of this parish yesterday which is probably of more importance to all people of this parish than heretofore recorded. The Washington and Hope Ry., a road running from Hope, on the Iron Mountain Road, to Washington, county seat of Hempstead Co., Ark., a short time since filed in the office of the Secy. of State, at Little Rock, an amendment to its charter, providing for an extension from Washington, north-east, to the line of Indian Territory, and from Hope south-east to the line of the State of Louisiana. By this amendment the name of the Co. was changed to the Arkansas and Louisiana Ry. Co. The same Co. have yesterday filed a charter in this State to continue their road from the State-line to Monroe, where it will make a junction with the Vicksburg and Shreveport R. R. The project is to build a first-class narrow gauge R. R., with a steel rail of 40 pounds to the yard, to be thoroughly built and equipped in the very best manner. The line of this road, if it does not deviate from a straight line, would carry it 6 or 8 miles north of Magnolia, Ark.

We learn, however, that the Magnolia people are offering inducements to the Company to take them in, and it is probable the line will run straight from Hope to Magnolia. From thence to Monroe two routes are under consideration—one by way of Farmerville, the other by way of Homer and Vienna. The latter route is probably about 12 miles the longest.

The importance of this road is too apparent to need explanation. Starting from the St. Louis & San Francisco road, it connects with no less than five roads running north-east and south-west, namely, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, the Texas & St. Louis narrow gauge, the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas R. R., and the Knobell Branch of the Iron Mountain, which is now being built by way of Forest City to Alexandria, La.

At Monroe the Arkansas and Louisiana will connect with the Vicksburg and Shreveport R. R., which is a part of the great Edgerly system, and thus this connection gives it the shortest and best routes North via Cincinnati, East to Savannah, Charleston and Richmond, and South to New Orleans and Mobile, besides opening to it the Mississippi River.

We were not among those who advocated the calling of an extra session, but as it has been called it had as well be held as the law directs, as in violation of law. The Constitution provides that the sessions of the Legislature, both regular and special, shall be convened at the seat of government. The same instrument also declares that Baton Rouge is the seat of government. The condition of any public building can surely have nothing to do in determining the location of the Capital of the State. Baton Rouge is as much the Capital to-day as it will be when the last touch is placed on the State House. We believe that under the plain provisions of the Constitution the extra session should be convened at Baton Rouge. To violate the requirements of the Constitution in convening the Legislature might, and very probably would, nullify the entire proceedings of that body. The State is in no condition for any such thing to happen just now. If we are to bear the burden of an extra session we want no doubt to be left about the benefits we are to receive from it. We believe the Governor to be a wise and patriotic man, with the interest of the whole State at heart, but we fear he has made a mistake in convening the extra session in New Orleans instead of Baton Rouge.

Billy Malone has won another victory. The Readjusters have carried the election in Virginia. The Republicans who have declaimed so loudly and made so much ado over the faith of the nation; who hold the obligations of states to be so sacred, and who have vehemently denounced the South as a nation of renegades, joined hands with Malone and his followers to defeat the regular Democrats, who were in favor of paying the State debt. The National Republican party interested itself to see that this corrupt and unwholesome alliance was perfected. In the face of all its denunciations, with all of its protest staring it in the face, this party of great moral ideas committed itself to a policy and entered into a combination which give the lie to them all. In affiliating with the Readjusters in Virginia the Republicans repudiated their own professed creed and took to their bosoms those whom they profess most bitterly to hate. Such is the party of great moral ideas.

Last week Jake Capers, who was confined in the parish jail under charge of attempting to break into a dwelling-house, made his escape while the jailor was giving the prisoners their supper. He was pursued, but not captured. Jeff Harris, another prisoner under charge of murder, attempted to escape but was prevented by the prompt action of the jailor. Mr. T. P. Hamilton, the jailor, had the misfortune to get his leg badly hurt in the scuffle to retain Harris.

We regret to record the death of little Jennie Tomlin, daughter of Frank and Mary Tomlin. This little girl was called away at the early age of a little over twelve years. Her spirit took its flight on the 4th of November. We sympathize with these good old people in the loss of their baby, and trust that the grace of God may prove sufficient for them in this severe affliction.

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Political Parties in The South.

The opposition in Virginia and Mississippi to the regular Democratic ticket is only what will come in some shape in every Southern State, sooner or later, and in our judgment it will not long delay its coming. The Democratic party will remain without a rival in the Southern States. An opposition will arise which will contest with the Democracy the control of the State governments of the Southern States. If no other opposition arises the party itself will divide and split into opposing factions.

It is best for the Democracy and best for the South that this opposition should come. The solid South was an injury to the cause of National Democracy in the last campaign, and will be a hindrance to the success of the party in every national contest as long as the Democracy remains in undisputed control of every Southern State.

Opposition to the Democracy is necessary to preserve the purity of that party. It is safe for no party to have undisputed control of the government, State or National. No party will long remain pure that has such control, but will become corrupt. To keep parties pure and to secure a just, wise and economical administration, rival parties, both contending for popular favor, is necessary. Any party when all opposition to it dies will degenerate and become corrupt. Hence we think it best for the South and for the Democracy that there should be a division of parties in the South—but for the Democracy to keep that party pure and true to the great principles on which it is founded. But if the policy of the Democratic party is liberal, enlightened and progressive, it will commend itself to the sense and intelligence of the people, and though opposition comes, the sway of the Democracy in the South will not soon be broken.

III. To enact a law or laws to provide an annual revenue for the State of Louisiana, by levying annual taxes on all property not exempted by the constitution from taxation, and to provide the methods of assessing and collecting the same, and enforcing the payment thereof.

IV. To enact a law or laws to provide for the collection of all back taxes or licenses due the State of Louisiana; to provide for the sale of all property forfeited to the State, or sold to the State for delinquent taxes or licenses; to provide for the enforcement of judgments for taxes or licenses rendered in favor of the State for taxes or licenses.

V. To enact a law or laws to provide for costs, fees, law charges, and the judicial expense fund in the parish of Orleans.

VI. To enact a law or laws to lease, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the State house building known as the St. Louis Hotel, in the city of New Orleans; to insure the same, and to make an appropriation for repairs and insurance already effected.

VII. To enact a law or laws to put in force article 42 of the constitution of Louisiana.

[This is the printing law.]

VIII. To enact a law or laws disposing of unappropriated balances in the State Treasury, and to transfer said amounts to the general fund, or to make special appropriations of the same.

IX. Joint resolution continuing the business of one session into another, as unfinished business.

X. Also to enable the Senate to advise as to all appointments to office, in accordance with article 68, of the constitution.

Whose Turn To Laugh Now?

N. O. City Item.

It may reasonably be surmised that Conkling is just now holding a rotund smile in suppression. The New York Half Breeds said they could not do without him as a factor in a campaign, but achieve a greater triumph than any to which he had ever led his party. They captured the State convention while the Garfield sympathy was still keen, and with a majority of the State committee went into the canvass. But somehow the usual purrs of the party became suddenly parsimonious, and the Half Breeds were compelled to have recourse, despite all their zealous service and "anti-assessment" clamor, to the salaries of the Federal officials, whence liberal subtractions were made.

Conkling raised neither his voice nor his hand, but left the "Half Breeds" to themselves. They now discover that they have succeeded in winning a crushing defeat. Of course they will charge Conkling and his stalwarts with not having taken hold, and Roseve will nod and remark, "True, we did precisely what you might reasonably have expected. In attempting to teach us a lesson, you have taught yourselves."

The Democrats of New York, of course, enjoy the consternation of the Half Breeds.

In Virginia Malone found himself antagonized by Garfield and Blaine and encouraged by Conkling, who months ago addressed him an open letter. The result on Tuesday is injuries to the Democrats, but from another standpoint is a crushing defeat to Blaine, whose attitude as to Virginia ex Senator McDonald, of Indiana, exposed in caustic terms some weeks ago.

We know that a newspaper should contain all the local news. A parish paper should contain an account of all the local happenings of any interest that occur in the parish. But an editor can not go out and travel over the parish to hunt up news items. He is kept busy to write up the business of the paper, and very likely has other matters to attend to. We always publish all local news that comes to our knowledge, but we know that there are many things which should be published which escape our knowledge. Those in possession of facts of a local character which should be made public will oblige us by making the same known.

We regret to record the death of little Jennie Tomlin, daughter of Frank and Mary Tomlin. This little girl was called away at the early age of a little over twelve years. Her spirit took its flight on the 4th of November. We sympathize with these good old people in the loss of their baby, and trust that the grace of God may prove sufficient for them in this severe affliction.

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J. M. W. C.

The Extra Session.

N. O. Daily States.

The proclamation of Gov. McRaven convening the Legislature in extra session on the fifth day of December, appears in the official journal this morning. The session is limited, in accordance with the constitution, to twenty days. A new city charter is not one of the objects designated. The following are the objects to which the session will be restricted:

1. To enact a law or laws making appropriations to defray the ordinary expenses of the government; to pay the interest on the public debt; to support the public schools, universities and public charities in the State of Louisiana for the years 1882, 1883; to make appropriations concerning the State House, and for the redemption of State House warrants, and for the removal of the seat of government.

2. To enact a law or laws to levy, collect and enforce payment of an annual license tax upon all persons, associations of persons and corporations, pursuing any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, except those expressly exempt from such tax by articles 206 and 207 of the constitution.

3. To enact a law or laws to provide an annual revenue for the State of Louisiana, by levying annual taxes on all property not exempted by the constitution from taxation, and to provide the methods of assessing and collecting the same, and enforcing the payment thereof.

4. To enact a law or laws to provide for the collection of all back taxes or licenses due the State of Louisiana; to provide for the sale of all property forfeited to the State, or sold to the State for delinquent taxes or licenses; to provide for the enforcement of judgments for taxes or licenses rendered in favor of the State for taxes or licenses.

5. To enact a law or laws to put in force article 42 of the constitution of Louisiana.

[This is the printing law.]

6. To enact a law or laws disposing of unappropriated balances in the State Treasury, and to transfer said amounts to the general fund, or to make special appropriations of the same.

7. Joint resolution continuing the business of one session into another, as unfinished business.

8. Also to enable the Senate to advise as to all appointments to office, in accordance with article 68, of the constitution.

Succession Sale.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne.

Succession of F. M. McClelland, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the 3rd District Court of Union parish, La., I will, on SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1881, offer for sale at public succession sale to the last and highest bidder at the residence of T. N. Baily, in Justice Ward's, Union parish, La., to-wit:

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 15, township 21 N., range 3 west; also the east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 7, township 21, range 3 west; also the northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 15, township 21, range 3 west; also the east half of northeast quarter of section 15, township 21 N., range 3 west; also the east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 7, township 21, range 3 west; also the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 15, township 21, range 3 west; also the east half of northeast quarter of section 15, township 21 N., range 3 west; also the east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 7, township 21, range 3 west; also the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 15, township 21, range 3 west; also the east half of northeast quarter of section 15, township 21 N., range 3 west; 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