

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Birmingham matter declares that the shooting into the mob by the sheriff, was unjustifiable.

Union parish, like her sister Claiborne, is becoming famous as the home of the murderer. There has been twelve killings over there in the last twelve months.

Representatives and senators should represent the whole people and reflect their views and wishes, rather than those of a few individuals.

The Louisiana electors have met in Baton Rouge, cast their vote and selected the Hon. E. A. O'Sullivan messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

Both houses of the United States Congress are engaged in filibustering and every thing tending to consume time and prevent useful and needful legislation.

From present indication a strong effort will be made at the next session of the General Assembly to remove the State capital from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

The voluntary subscription fund, for the benefit of the family of James Given, the heroic sailor who lost his life on the Hanna, now reaches about \$3000, raised principally in New Orleans.

A very destructive cyclone swept through Reading Pennsylvania, a few days since, and demolished a silk factory, killing about twenty young ladies who were employed therein, as well as about twenty five other citizens.

The authorities of New Orleans are now wrestling with the dead head problem, that is, they are trying to devise some place to recover money paid out to dead-heads, who were pets and favorites of the office holders.

We notice that Judge Hall, of Desota, has explained his ruling which caused some criticism from the press.

According to his statement of the case, his construction of the law was entirely correct.

The Farmerville Home Adocate has changed hands, J. M. Lee and S. J. Dillard, having bought out Judge Lewis. We are not much acquainted with Mr. Lee, but if he has the same qualities of head and heart as possessed by our friend and former school-mate Stonewall Dillard, the paper is bound to succeed. The GUARDIAN extends them a cordial welcome in their new enterprise.

The law against carrying concealed weapons does very little good. Men continue to carry them and there is not more than one prosecution to each dozen offenses of this kind, and not half of those indicted for this offense are convicted. The better and more effective plan would be to prohibit the manufacture and sale of pistols, dirks, Arkansas tooth-picks and such like. These weapons are made for the sole purpose of killing human beings.

We hear it talked that Coleman Hero, or some other Republican will govern the president in the matter of his appointment for Louisiana. It is said that Harrison proposes to conduct his administration so as to build up a respectable Republican party here. He will never do that by adhering to the advice of any one Republican or even a dozen of them. His leading supporters are a part and parcel of that clan who robbed this State when in control of it. With Warmoth, Hero & Co., in the lead, the white following will be very few and scattering. Their conduct has been such as to injure the national Republican party and destroy its chances in Louisiana. It can have no hope unless these fellows are put in the back ground and their counsel and advice rejected.

The GUARDIAN for \$1.00 a year.

LAW AND MORALS.

The dividing line between the proper domain of law and that of morals cannot be shown with the precision of an arithmetical problem. Government has the right and is in duty bound to adopt such regulations as will protect its people in their inalienable rights of life, liberty and property. When it has done all that is necessary to secure these, its just power and authority is exhausted. It is often difficult to determine whether a particular law tends to secure and protect these rights or whether it is merely a moral regulation and a consequent invasion of them. Morality enforced by law is tyranny. In a government like ours, the people are the supreme authority of last resort over all written law. They will nullify whatever they judge to be a wrong exercise of legislative authority. They are the jury that will say whether a law shall stand or not. Legislative acts are mere submissions for its ratification or rejection. The people will go into executive session on the acts of their agents and when they reject any portion of it, the same goes practically dead. The Sunday law is of that class of legislation that is of a doubtful character. Whether this law is in keeping with the proper objects and ends of government, is a matter of grave uncertainty. It is ignored openly in many portions of the State and respected but little anywhere. This does not establish that the law is wrong, but does show, whether right or wrong, it is not going to be enforced. There is a deep seated conviction in the minds of many good christian people that this law is a violation of fundamental doctrine, both of free government and of the principles and teachings of christianity. Although we have been its supporter, candor obliges us to say that there is much force in this objection. Where the people assent to the law it doubtless does some good. Where they do not it is a dead letter. Local Option on this subject is best. Let each locality suit itself in this matter. Unless that concession is made to the opponents of the law, we think it will be repealed in toto and that right early.

Congress devotes much of its time every session in the construction and passage of a river and harbor bill. The more railroads, the greater the appropriation for the water ways. The building of railways have rendered useless, as means of transportation and travel, many rivers and bayons. Even the mighty Mississippi has lost at least two-thirds of its value on that account. There has been enough spent on this river for the last twenty five years, to build several railroads from its source to the Gulf of Mexico. If this thing is to be continued at the same rate, it would be economy to substitute railroads at the public's expense, and abandon the river. Much handiwork of the jobber and lobbyist is plainly discernible in these river and harbor appropriations. Many small streams are largely provided for, that rarely have a boat in them. It is claimed that appropriations to keep streams in boating order, that are apparently of no use, are necessary to hold railroads to moderate charges. There might be something in this, but for the fact that each state has the power to fix freight and passenger rates. It is not claimed that the Government should not expend something on rivers and harbors, but that the expenditure are far beyond what is just and reasonable.

A very good partial solution of the so called Mississippi river problem, would be to let the river have its way to some extent and not try to make it do as somebody else pleases all the time. If we want to go down the Atchafalaya and has been wanting to do so for many years. This would shorten the voyage to the Gulf over two hundred miles. It would run so fast by this nearer route it would not have time to stop and overflow anybody.

Mob law is a very bad law. Mobs don't kill anybody but negroes and poor friendless white folks. The rich and influential are not objects of their vengeance. Those who have power to defeat justice in a court house are in no danger. It is only the fallen, the indigent, the friendless and necessitous who are in danger of being convicted though innocent, that the mob devours.

Congress is still working on the tariff, with no prospect of passing a bill on the subject, and probably with no intention to pass one. When they strike the pension business bills will be passed.

Mr. Chas. D. Smith, of New Orleans, soliciting agent for Cane and Cotton Palace now in course of erection in that city, will be in this parish sometime soon soliciting specimens of agricultural, mineral and other products of this section for exhibition at the Cane and Cotton Palace.

Andrew Hero, who has recently developed into such republican notoriety, was appointed by McEnery, a notary public for the parish of Orleans. His name came before the last senate for confirmation and he was confirmed, not however, without some opposition. It has developed since, that Hero was slandering the State Senate, charging that they held their seats by fraud, intimidation and other unchristian practices. If we had another chance Mr. Hero would be of the pan-cake order, but he has escaped us.

The Shreveport Democrat contravenes very strongly our position on the narcotic and stimulant law, passed by the last legislature. It is hardly worth while to enter into any controversy about this law. We regard its birth and death as coeval. It would never have had an existence but for the work of two women, whose appearance upon the scene and whose strenuous efforts and lobbying process, novel in its effects on a majority of the General Assembly. It was passed to please these two people and for no other reason. We regard the act as a dead letter, and if so, fortunately we think, notwithstanding the opinion of the editor of the Shreveport Democrat.

Immigration.

There is much said and written these days on the subject of immigration. We are in unison with the general sentiment coupled with some restrictions. Whether immigration would bless or curse us depends upon what kind it is. We don't know that we want any Arabs, Turks or Chinese. We are not badly stuck on the Russians. We don't want anybody who has left their country for their country's good. We don't want any criminals or fugitives from justice. We want people who can and will assist either morally, materially or intellectually. We want farmers who know how to farm, and have energy for the business. We want merchants who will sell goods, at small profits on long credits. We don't want any more lawyers. There is enough here to transact all the business in that line. Newspaper men are not wanted. All vacancies in that occupation are filled. All kinds however, are needed of every kind, red nation and people who will patronize the HOMER GUARDIAN. Under the above qualifications immigration is good. The doors are wide open to every body but no special invitation is extended, except as above set forth.

The N. O. City Item, after commenting discouragingly on sorghum as a crop for south Louisiana, says as follows:

Conditions are altogether different

IN NORTH LOUISIANA.

Sorghum will not grow there; the land is high and dry, and storms are by no means as frequent as on the coast. The soil is light and easily cultivated, and there is splendid natural drainage. Sorghum can be more cheaply cultivated and harvested than cotton can, and the product of the first would probably

BE TWICE THE VALUE

of that of the last named per acre. It is important to diversify the industries of the State, and sorghum culture would be likely to be a profitable industry for North Louisiana.

The Item, we think, is in error. Sorghum is very exhaustive to the lands of North Louisiana, especially of the hill portion; much more so than the ribbon cane. The latter kind can be raised to advantage here and in many portions of this section of the State would be more profitable, by far, than the cotton crop that could be grown on the same land. For some reason, not easy of explanation, we raise very little cane. Certainly not that it won't pay to do so.

The GUARDIAN for \$1.00 a year.

Pure Democracy.

Gov. Morehouse, in that part of his message relating to the liquor question, clearly states that the policy of the law-makers of Missouri, heretofore, has been largely to permit the people of each community, in its municipal regulations, to control the sale of intoxicants.

The Governor properly observes that this is in accordance with the Democratic theory of self government, and suggests that little additional legislation on the subject is needed, and that the present system is satisfactory to the people, as the official representatives of each community are best acquainted with the temper, desires and circumstances of its members.

The point of the liquor controversy is found right here. While all may be willing to admit the desirability of regulating the liquor traffic, yet there is an essential difference of opinion as to the method of accomplishing this end. It is a principle of sound Democracy that the highest forms of government, such as the State or nation should assume only powers absolutely necessary, and that all others, as far as possible, should remain with the people who constitute the source of power.

Under the present laws the people of each county or city may fix the license tax as high as they please or may adopt prohibition if they choose to do so. At the same time the State and county is assured of some revenue from whatever traffic in liquor that the communities may allow.

This is pure Democracy, and all other theories and methods are opposed to it. They are attempts to force the people in matters of policy, and not of intrinsic morality, to do what they do not choose to do. They argue a fear of the people and a bigoted desire to regulate personal conduct.

The above from the St. Louis Post Dispatch is equally applicable to Louisiana as to Missouri. In the matter of Sunday restrictions and other police regulations the people, through their local government, wish to determine what is most suitable to their needs and likings. To be gagged by the standard of country village and cross roads ideas, is too chafing, vexatious and injurious, and through that palladium of their liberties, the jury box, they have shown their full determination not to submit thereto. But in all such matters local option is the true Democratic doctrine. That is what the Legislature should promptly concede to this metropolis.—New Orleans City Item.

Hykeville Docs.

[[From our Special Correspondent.]]

T. C. Randle has a child very sick with typhoid fever.

We sympathize with Mr. D. J. Allison in the loss of his youngest child which died with croup last week.

The mumps is the most popular epidemic in our section at present.

Corn is worth 75 cents per bushel and becoming scarce at that price.

Bro. John Clappitt gave us a pleasant "pass-on-by" last Monday. He seldom stops to see your humble correspondent.

Mr. McQueen, traveling salesman for S. V. Conway, of Shreveport, took several orders for hardware from our country merchants last week.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, one of the largest merchants of Arcadia, died at that place last Wednesday.

The tax collectors are beginning to make settlements with the treasurer.

L. N. & S. RAIL ROAD.

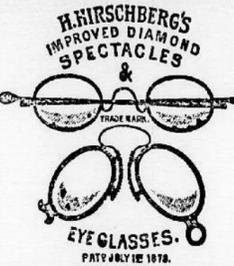
No. 2 Time Table in Effect On October 1st, 1888.

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows for South and North directions with departure and arrival times for stations like Homer, Athens, Gibsland.

When trains start late or get behind, they will not attempt to make up time, but will run through at the rate of speed given in the schedule. On Sunday No. 2 will leave Gibsland at 8:30 a. m., and run through 1 hour ahead of schedule time. Excursion tickets will be sold on Sunday at reduced rates. They will be good on all trains on day of sale, but worthless afterwards. They are not transferable and no baggage will be carried on them. Baggage must be refused unless checked. The Conductor will be careful to see that this rule is strictly observed.

J. D. BEARDSLEY, General Manager.

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LIST OF JURORS For February Term, 1889 of 3d Dist. Court, Claiborne Parish, La.

For 1st week commencing Feb. 25, 1889:

Table with 3 columns: No, Name, Ward. Lists jurors for 1st and 2nd weeks of the February term.

For 2nd week, commencing March 4, 1889.

Table with 3 columns: No, Name, Ward. Lists jurors for the 2nd week of the February term.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct list of Jurors drawn for the 1st and 2nd weeks of the February term of Dist Court in and for Claiborne parish, beginning on the 4th Monday in February, 1889.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this Dec. 18th, 1888. J. R. RAMSEY, Dy. Clk D. C. Parish of Claiborne, La

The GUARDIAN for \$1.00 a year.

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