

DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

For Governor, MURPHY J. FOSTER, Of St. Mary.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBT. H. SNYDER, Of Tensas.

For Attorney General, MILTON J. CUNNINGHAM, Of Natchitoches.

For Secretary of State, JOHN T. MICHEL, Of Orleans.

For Auditor, W. W. HEARD, Of Union.

For Treasurer, A. V. FOURNET, Of St. Martin.

For Superintendent of Public Education, J. V. CALHOUN, Of Orleans.

District Ticket.

For Senator, 25th Senatorial District, W. M. Murphy.

For Judge, 7th Judicial District, F. F. Montgomery.

For District Attorney 7th Judicial District, W. S. Holmes.

Parish Ticket.

For Representative, C. S. Wylly.

For Sheriff, J. W. Dunn.

For Clerk 7th District Court, J. D. Tompkins.

For Coroner, W. E. Long.

For Police Jury, Robt Nicholson, H. H. Graham, Phil McGuire, P. D. Quays, C. A. Voelker.

For Justices Peace Third Ward, R. Egelly and G. M. Franklin.

For Constable Third Ward, W. H. Hunter.

The Monroe Bulletin has failed to give the Democratic ticket at its head. Gunby will now be seen where he properly belongs.

The Populist paper will be started up again, the first issue appearing next week. Populist tickets and papers are being launched in a great many of the Western parishes.

R. H. Snyder of Tensas parish, who promises for Lieutenant Governor, being from North Louisiana, will give strength to the ticket and will bring out the full vote of the river parishes.

The welcome and reception extended Gov. Foster on his return from Baton Rouge after the holding of the State Convention at Shreveport, is a high testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people of the Capitol City.

Whether Enaut, for the past two years pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Monroe, sent in resignation to Right Rev. A. J. The citizens of Monroe, of motive religion, have asked that he withdraw his resignation.

Complimentary things now being said of each other by the two republican governors is being picked up in print. These two rasps of the g. o. p. who are to-day from their ill-gotten gains, will gain rule the fair State of Louisiana, even if the law has to be made from the Arkansas line to the Gulf.

Republicans at the State Convention held on Saturday last at Lake Providence, decided to put out a ticket, and will combine the "filthy black" Republicans and the "filthy white" Republicans.

The ticket will be shared up equally between the "filthy white" and "filthy black" men. If this is not a monstrous thing, what is? They can nominate a ticket, but they will be as good as dead in the control of the State as they are to-day.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON ACREAGE.

The New Orleans Picayune has this to say on the Memphis Cotton Exchange, advising against a large acreage in cotton this year:

The Memphis Exchange points out that the big crop of two years ago greatly exceeded the world's consumption, and that the present crop, although fully a third smaller, will probably sell for as much, if not more, than its predecessor. It is also shown that, as a result of a wise policy of producing supplies at home, Southern farmers are now more independent financially than they have been for years; hence it is argued that the proper policy is to devote every attention to food crops, and to produce only so much of the money crop, cotton, as can be sold to advantage.

The advice of the Memphis Cotton Exchange appears to be sound in every particular. There can be no denying that the crop of two years ago outstripped to a considerable extent the world's consumption, and it is equally patent that the consumption has not increased since to any material extent; hence it would be merely to court a return to the prices ruling during the winter of 1894-95 were farmers to plant for a large crop during the coming season.

We do not mean that there should be no future increase in the production of cotton. On the contrary, we believe that the United States should furnish all the cotton that the world consumes, because it can be grown to better advantage here than elsewhere; but no more cotton should be grown than the world will take; hence the expansion of the industry must be steady and gradual, not by jumps of two or more million bales at a time.

The South appears to have at least fully learned the importance of crop diversification and the production of all supplies, as far as possible, at home. The policy of making cotton a surplus or cash crop is now becoming more generally understood, and, when the change has been fully brought about, the fluctuations in the price of the fleecy staple will no longer mean life or death to the entire section.

Of course, the temptation to plant a large crop will be too strong for many to resist; but the great mass of farmers are now fully convinced of the folly of a big crop, and of the advantage of co-operation in limiting production. The good results which followed from such a policy during the past season will help to make the great mass of farmers enthusiastic supporters of the limited acreage movement during 1896.

We do not believe that the decrease in acreage is the cause of the extreme short crop; and that if the season had been favorable, we would have had perhaps a million or more bales added to the '95 crop. Every person knows that if the season had been propitious, the Texas cotton crop would have almost been doubled; they had a rainy season and thousands of acres that had been planted had to be abandoned, and about half a crop was made. If East Carroll parish had had a favorable season she would have made fully 17,000 bales, instead of 6,500 bales, and this is about the way it has been all over the cotton-growing country. We do not believe that the short crop can be laid at the door of the decrease in acreage, but at the bad season.

The largest battery of dynamite guns in the world, was recently tested in San Francisco. The battery is composed of three guns; each gun is 50 feet long, and with the carriage weighs 45 tons. They are of 15-inch bore, and fire shells of 6, 8, 10 and 15-inch calibre. Each shot fired cost \$1000. At a range of two and three-quarter miles the battery can so injure a vessel as to sink or disable it. This distance is the extreme range for eight-inch calibre projectiles, which carry 100 pounds of explosive and weigh 370 pounds. It is also capable of shattering splinters or capsizing a ship coming within a mile and a half of Golden Gate, and at this range 15-inch 110 pound projectiles, containing 500 pounds of explosive, can be handled with comparative ease and accuracy.

The Daily States says that quite a crowd of gentlemen from North Louisiana while in the city last week were talking over the State ticket and said that from the river section of North Louisiana the fact that Bob Snyder has been named as the candidate for lieutenant governor insures a great vote from that section for the ticket. North Louisiana has been one of the bulwarks of the party, and Mr. Snyder is extremely popular in his neck of the woods. All the visitors spoken to say that North Louisiana will overcome any majority a combine may secure in other portions of the State.

Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

Tennessee was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1796. In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the event, the people of the State are preparing to give at Nashville, the Capital city, in the fall of 1896, an Exposition that will be more extensive in ensemble and more beautiful in detail than any public demonstration that has ever been arranged in this country, with the single exception of the World's Fair at Chicago.

This large prediction is not made idly. Tennesseans are not easily aroused, but when a thing has appealed to their patriotism and they have discussed it at length and formally and finally decided to support it, they do not do things by halves. For two years the public journals of the State have agitated the propriety of fittingly celebrating the State's birthday, and to-day the people of Tennessee, without regard to political faith, religious belief or factional feeling, are providing the ways and means for the Centennial Exposition with an absolute unanimity that is nothing short of remarkable.

In history, the State is known as "The Volunteer" for her promptness to respond to the call of war. For instance, at the Presidential election of 1860, after an exciting campaign, with one of her favorite sons a candidate, when a full vote was polled, 145,000 votes were cast in Tennessee for a candidate. The next year the war began and before its close it is estimated that 120,000 Tennesseans were engaged and did duty in the Confederate service, while no less than 35,000 more served in the Union army. Thus 155,000 more served in the two armies than voted in the Presidential election held five months before the war began. Tennessee now proposes to show her claim to the title "Volunteer State" in the times of peace. She volunteers to give an exposition commensurate with the richness of her inexhaustible mines, vast mountains and plains of timber, fertile fields and the progress of her manufactures.

To show how deeply the people are interested, the citizens of Nashville alone by vote to appropriate from the public treasury and by private subscriptions gave \$350,000 to the Exposition fund and provided a park of 200 acres of shaded blue grass on which has been expended more than \$100,000 in the past few years on terraces, walks, shrubbery and drives. The other cities and counties of the State contribute their share and altogether the sum of \$1,500,000 will be used in further beautifying the grounds and in the erection of buildings.

The purposes of the Tennessee Centennial are three-fold. First, to celebrate the State's birth. Second, to show the rest of the sisterhood how really important Tennessee is. Third, to show Tennesseans whatever the other States and foreign countries may want to show them. According to history, Vermont and Kentucky preceded Tennessee into the Union, but in a good natured way Tennesseans claim that the technicalities in the case entitle their commonwealth to the right of the first born. At any rate, Tennessee is the first to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of her statehood and that thought has awakened an unprecedented patriotism throughout the State.

The products of the commonwealth are peculiarly well adapted to display. No State is famous in more lines than Tennessee. In the production of marble, iron, zinc and coal, the State is known throughout the land as it is for the growing of tobacco, wheat, corn and cotton, and as the home of race horses and fine cattle. More hard woods are annually cut in Tennessee than in any other State, and within thirty miles of the capital there are boundless beds of phosphate. What Tennessee puts on display at her Exposition will astonish the world. From abroad it is intended to bring the striking inventions and arts of man whenever found.

The utmost care has been exercised by the management in selecting designs. The Fine Arts building will be an exact reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens. The outside lines of the Exposition proper form a great square. Within this the main buildings will describe a circle around a lake of fifteen acres, a military plaza of ten acres, and the Parthenon between them. In front of the Parthenon will stand a heroic statue of Minerva, and a little further a bridge built on the design of the Rialto at Venice will span an arm of the lake 100 feet wide. In the rear of the Parthenon, two rows of majestic columns will mark the walk to the Commerce building. There will be stately and architectural beauties in all portions of the Park. Twelve of the main buildings are now in the hands of the architects, while the sites they are to occupy are being leveled and the walks and terraces graded to them. These twelve buildings are to be known as the Commerce, of Liberal Arts, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Minerals, Forestry, Agriculture, Horticulture and State Exhibit buildings, the Woman's building, the Children's building and the Auditorium. There will be eight other large buildings and numbers of small ones. The architects now competing on the buildings are instructed that the material must be white staff and the style either Colonial or Greek.

PROGRESS OF WORK. The Centennial grounds at present are anything but sparsely. The basins of the two lakes have been hollowed out, and the main terrace in the centre of the grounds is finished; and the foundation of the Parthenon that is to surmount it is laid. The small army of men and teams at work are now building the other terraces and preparing the great military plaza. The Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and grounds is in charge. He has nearly completed the map of the ground plan. One gratifying feature in connection with his work is the fact that the walks of the great fair will be made of asphalt and as smooth as glass, and not of broken stone as has frequently been the case heretofore.

The work is in such shape and will be so pushed that by January 1st five of the main buildings will be complete. The erection of the others will then proceed slowly, as the weather permits, through the winter. In March the work will be rushed with the dispatch understanding that all main buildings are to be ready for exhibits July 1st, 1896, two full months before the formal opening. This is done to avoid the delay that has been experienced in every other exposition. Tennessee intends to be ready for full criticism the very first day of her great patriotic demonstration.

To summarize, the Tennessee Centennial Exposition will open September 1st, 1896. The main body of the show will be twenty buildings of from 40,000 square feet area to 125,000 square feet area, constructed of wood and staff, each one a lesson in architecture. There will be lakes, one of fifteen acres, a running stream and an overshot water-wheel; at least five specially attractive fountains, one operated by electricity and four designed by artists of wide reputation, and many smaller ones. The electrical effects will embrace the latest inventions in displays, among them being a crown of incandescent lights revolving upon a steel tower 300 feet high and spelling the words "Tennessee Centennial, 1896." Near the main entrance will be erected entirely of Tennessee marble an arch sixty feet high and of sixty feet span, and there will be a building of ample dimensions constructed of Tennessee coal and covered with slate from Tennessee. The amusement features are being especially looked after, and enough applications are on file to indicate that the World's Fair Midway will be closely approximated. Correspondence is now going on with five grand concert bands, and the music will be a feature, no matter which one gets the contract.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Fine Arts Building and the dedication of the Centennial took place on the afternoon of October 10th, and the street parade preceding the ceremony was the most rousing affair ever seen in all the stirring history of Nashville. Between 40,000 and 50,000 people thronged the sidewalks along the line of march to witness the passing of the elaborate civic and military pageant. The Mayor of the city had declared a half holiday, banks and business places were closed, and houses were bedecked in flags, bunting and evergreens. The utmost enthusiasm was shown along the entire line of march by the thousands of citizens of Nashville and of Tennessee. As the head of the procession reached the entrance to the grounds, a salute of sixteen guns, representative of the State's admission to the Union, was fired, and as Mrs. John W. Thomas solemnly directed the stone to its place, the cannon belched forth the national salute of twenty-one guns. Addresses were made by President John W. Thomas, Gov. Turney, Hon. William Rife of Knoxville, Hon. John Bell Keeble of Nashville, and Hon. Josiah Patterson of Memphis in the presence of 10,000 people.

And thus the great Exposition that is to be formally launched with the absolute and perfect indorsement of a whole people.

The Weekly Messenger of St. Martinville, has a column article on "A Whitewashed Parish," and in it says that "the cry of Democracy being the white man's party is most ridiculous, for that same white man's party has just voted in East Carroll parish for the negro Hunter and elected him for the office he was running for, before the Democratic primaries." We have noticed several paragraphs in our exchanges lately about the negro Hunter and the Democratic party of East Carroll, but have neglected saying anything about them. The office of constable in our parish, and especially in the third ward where the most of the business is done through the Sheriff, is such an unimportant one and not a living in it, that no white man will fool with; and W. H. Hunter being a responsible and competent person the Democrats elect him to this position. The Democratic party of East Carroll is a white man's party, and you can rest assured of that.

No intelligent Louisianian who has watched the development of the State campaign so far can fail to recognize, as the most luminous point in the situation, the purpose of the National Republicans, the old carpet-bagger contingent of the Radical party and the Populists to enter into a coalition to oppose and defeat the Democratic party. Nor do these three contingents constitute alone the elements of this combine. We do not doubt that there are good men and true Democrats in the State who are opposed to the re-election of Gov. Foster, but in our opinion there is not one of those true Democrats who would not, even were the Governor ten times more obnoxious to them, prefer to see Foster re-elected than to see the Democratic party in this State defeated and the destinies of the Commonwealth transferred to the control of the Republicans and the Populists. Yet there is an element composed of bitter and vindictive factionists styling themselves Democrats who are making a rule or run war on the Governor, who are playing directly into the hands of the triple combine referred to, and whose method of fighting can mean nothing else than the defeat of Foster, even if to accomplish that end the Democratic party shall be divided and defeated, and a mongrel government set up in our midst.—States.

Judge W. F. Blackman failed to get his silver coinage plank placed in the State Democratic platform. We wonder how Hon. Geo. Montgomery feels about it.

The Populists of Union parish have nominated a full ticket.

United States Law Concerning Riding and Driving on the Levees.

Below we take a few extracts from the River and Harbor act, and publish them for the benefit of the traveling public who are in the habit of using the levees as they do the public roads, cutting down levees that have hardly been finished, and often before they have been received by the government, thereby causing contractors to have to go over the work again. U. S. Engineer Brown tells us that it is his duty to instruct all men in the employment of the government to report all violators to him and that he will notify the U. S. District Attorney at Monroe, where they will have to be taken for trial. Mr. Brown says that he will regret very much to have to do this, but that he will be compelled to follow the instructions of his superiors. The people of our parish are warned in time, and if they violate the law, they will have no one to blame but themselves. The law reads:

Sec. 9. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take possession of or make use for any exclusive purpose, or build upon, alter, deface, destroy, injure, obstruct, or in any other manner impair the usefulness of any sea-wall, bulkhead, jetty, dike, levee, wharf, pier, or other work built by the United States in whole or in part, for the preservation and improvement of any of its navigable waters, or to prevent floods, or as boundary marks, tide-gauges, surveying-stations, buoys, or other established marks, nor remove for ballast or other purposes any stone or other material composing such works.

Sec. 10. Every person and every corporation which shall be guilty of creating or continuing any such unlawful obstruction in this act mentioned, or who shall violate the provisions of the last preceding section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment (in the case of a natural person) not exceeding one year, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. That it shall be the duty of officers and agents having the supervision, on the part of the United States, of the works in progress for the preservation and improvement of said navigable waters, and, in their absence, of the United States collectors of customs and other revenue officers to enforce the provisions of this act by giving information to the District Attorney of the United States for the district in which any violation of any provision of this act shall have been committed.

SCHOOL REPORT. The following is the report of the Providence Graded School for the month ending December 27, 1895:

Primary Department—Number on roll, 21; average daily attendance, 19; number neither absent nor tardy, 8; Sarah Blansfield, Nettie Fousse, Rosa Fousse, Willie Hamley, Jennie Gilmore, Joe Montgomery, Charlie Whittington, Gertrude O'Sullivan.

Second Intermediate—Number on roll, 26; average daily attendance, 24; number neither absent nor tardy, 8; Eddie Hamley, Otto Hall, Dave Morgan, Cleveland O'Sullivan, Irene Millikin, Mary O'Donnell, Mary Blount and Adeline Williams.

First Intermediate—Number on roll, 19; average daily attendance, 18; number neither absent nor tardy, 11; Julia May Bursac, Carrie Fousse, Marianne Hamley, Isabel Montgomery, Willie O'Donnell, Sam O'Sullivan, Conery Purdy, Clarence Smith, Charlie Hall and Robert Richard.

Grammar and High School Grade—Number on roll, 20; average daily attendance, 19; number neither absent nor tardy, 6; Alice Fousse, Beulah Goodrich, Laura Morgan, Bloss Asbridge, Ivey Beard and Fred Egelly.

The per cent of attendance for the whole school during this month has been about 94, and we have had experience enough in teaching to know that this is about the average.

The parents and school officers are cordially invited to visit our school, see how the pupils recite, how they study, and give us any suggestions that they think might help to advance the pupils. We also ask the parents that they have their children, who are above the 6th grade, study from one to two hours each night. Many of the large pupils hope in a year or two to enter college somewhere and the U. S. preparation they can obtain now is to know how to prepare a lesson.

B. F. DUBLEY, Principal.

Judge W. G. Wylly of East Carroll, is trying to be brought out by the Republicans to head their State ticket. He is one of the most prominent men of our State, high-toned, honest and popular. If the Republicans could get him to consent to run he would command more respect than any other man they could name. Judge Wylly we do not believe will allow his name to be used. He could not be elected, and he knows it.

The hardware store of Wright Bros., on Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss., was burned Monday night between 10 and 11 o'clock. The loss on the building and contents is fully \$60,000, with insurance of only \$36,000. Two explosions of powder occurred during the fire, by the first of which five firemen were painfully but not dangerously injured. Shortly after 11 o'clock the fire, which then threatened the south half of the block, was brought within control, though the second explosion about this time blew an immense hole in the wall of the Delta Bank building, just north of the burning building. The firemen displayed the utmost courage and judgment, and

are universally praised for their work. The loss on Wright Bros. stock is estimated at \$50,000; insured for \$30,000.

For Lease. Carrollton, Robertville, Bellagallo, Lower Island, Hopewell and Cane Plantations. Also the brick store-house in Lake Providence, occupied by W. N. White, Agent. Apply to W. G. WYLLY, or C. S. WYLLY, Lake Providence, La. Dec. 14, 1895-4t.

For Sale. Five hundred bales choice Bermuda grass hay, at \$10 per ton. Red Jersey Berkshire Pigs and Southdown Sheep of the purest strains. GEO. S. OWEN, Agent. Buck Meadow Plantation. Dec. 21, '95-4t.

Succession Notice. Notice is hereby given that W. E. Long, curator of the vacant succession of John McVay, has filed his final account and that if no opposition thereto be made in 10 days the same will be homologated as prayed for. J. D. TOMPKINS, Clerk 7th District Court. December 28th 1895.

For Sale or Rent. My large two-story frame house on Levee street can be purchased cheap, or will be leased. It is suitable for store, hotel or bar-room. It has five rooms on upper floor. Kitchen and dining room on lower floor. It is a fine business stand. My reason for wanting to sell or rent, is that I am moving my plantation and expect to reside on it in the future. For terms &c., call on JOHN McGUIRE, Lake Providence, La. Dec. 14, 1895-1m.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Oldest Company in the United States, and the LARGEST in the World.

Up to December 31st, 1895, it had paid to its policy holders \$346,468,187.86, which is double the amount ever paid by any other Company.

POST & BOWLES GENERAL AGENTS FOR Louisiana and Mississippi. New Orleans, La. Yancey Bell, Local Ag't., Lake Providence, La.

Fall and Winter Samples. Mr. Walter Goodwin wishes us to say that he has just received his new line of fall and winter samples, and invites his friends to call and take a look at them. On account of the new tariff, clothes are much cheaper.

For Sale. Fine Peekin Ducks—Per pair, \$1.50; trio, \$2.00. Pure Red Jersey Pigs, very fine, and will sell very cheap. Call on me for prices. BENTON MILLIKIN, Lake Providence, La.

WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY. Prof. Smith, for 15 years Principal of the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY Awarded Medal by World's Exposition For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Cost to complete course about \$50, including tuition, books and board. Phonography, Typewriting and Telegraphy taught. 1500 successful graduates in 1895 in books and 1000 in diplomas. ENROLL NOW. Kentucky University Diploma awarded on graduation. \$100 assistance given our graduates to secure education. Write for our circular and address. WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Our business is to secure patents for you. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

RUSSIAN LINIMENT. The best liniment for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Swollen Limbs, etc. For Sale by all Druggists.

PHIL McGUIRE, Prop. Phil's Saloon, No. 3 Levee street, 3 doors from corner Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and sole agent in Providence for the celebrated brand of LIVE OAK WHISKEY, 10 YEARS OLD, Made by the Live Oak Distillery of Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOULE Commercial College. New Orleans, La. In Session The Metric Course STUDENTS May enter At Any Time. Set by Soule. For 29 years recognized for its High School course. Philosophic Systems, Advanced Accounting, Practical and School Lectures. It practices no charlatanism, and makes no false statements and affirms promises to make over 100 awards by American and Foreign Expositions. Has English, Academic and Shortland schools. For 29 years recognized for its High School course. Philosophic Systems, Advanced Accounting, Practical and School Lectures. It practices no charlatanism, and makes no false statements and affirms promises to make over 100 awards by American and Foreign Expositions. Has English, Academic and Shortland schools. For 29 years recognized for its High School course. Philosophic Systems, Advanced Accounting, Practical and School Lectures. It practices no charlatanism, and makes no false statements and affirms promises to make over 100 awards by American and Foreign Expositions. Has English, Academic and Shortland schools.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. BEST IN THE WORLD. NO SQUEAKING. And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in the paper. Take no Substitutes. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

JOHN WILLIAMS Undertaker. Lake Providence, La. Keeps on hand a large assortment of Burial Caskets, New, Plain and Ornamental Metallic Cases and Wooden Coffins Made and Trimmed to Order [April 13-39-1]

Sheriff's Sale. State of Louisiana, parish of East Carroll, Seventh District Court—T. S. Sitton vs Willie and Mahala Henry.—No. 322. By virtue of writ of F. F. to me directed by the Hon. Seventh District Court for the parish of East Carroll aforesaid, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the town of Providence, East Carroll parish, La., on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1896, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit: One bay horse named Chester and one bay horse named Diamond, seized in the above suit. Terms of sale—cash with the benefit of appraisement. J. W. DUNN, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Providence, La., January 4, 1896-3t.

Court Terms. EAST CARROLL.—The jury terms of the 7th District Court are fixed for the first Mondays in January and June. The civil terms are fixed for the second Mondays in March and October. MADISON.—Jury terms to begin on 4th Mondays in January and June. Civil terms to begin on 1st Mondays in April and November. TAXAS.—Jury terms to begin on 3rd Mondays in February and July. Civil terms to begin on 4th Mondays in April and November. By order of his Honor, F. F. Montgomery, Judge 7th District Court. J. D. Tompkins, Clerk.

Job work neatly executed at this office.