

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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

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

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. Wyly.

For Sheriff,  
J. W. Dunn.

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

For Coroner,  
W. E. Long.

For Police Jury.

1st Ward.....Robt Nicholson,  
2nd ".....H. H. Graham,  
3rd ".....Phil McGuire,  
4th ".....P. D. Quays,  
5th ".....C. A. Voelker.

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

For Constable Third Ward,  
W. H. Hunter.

Speaking of the latest move on the part of the Populist party, the New Orleans Republican says that "it only gains now for the sugar Republic and the regular Republicans get sensibly indorse the ticket and we will have the last of Fosterism after April next." When this happens, you'll be wearing a linen duster in the month of January. You ought to know it now as well as later on—that there is only one party that can win in Louisiana—and that is the DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

At last a combine has been made between the Pops and Republicans. Booth has been pulled down and J. N. Pharr of St. Mary placed at the head of the ticket, and the following named persons composed the rest of ticket: Lieutenant Governor, J. B. Klempeter, of East Baton Rouge; Secretary of State, J. W. McFarland, of Claiborne; Auditor, H. P. Kernochan, of Plaquemine; Treasurer, John Pickett, of Bossier; Attorney General, L. F. Suthen, of Terrebonne; Superintendent of Public Education, S. A. M. Cook, of St. Landry.

Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued before the close of business on Saturday last shows a falling off in the movement into sight, compared with the seven days ending this date last year, in round figures, of 131,000 bales, with the same days year before last of 87,000, and an increase over the same days in 1893 of 11,000. For the twenty-four days of January the total shows a loss from last year of 290,000, from the year before last 146,000, and an increase over 1893 of 90,000. For the 146 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 146 days of last year 2,353,000, of the same days year before last 680,000, and is ahead of the same time in 1893 by 182,000. The total movement for the 146 days from Sept. 1 to date is 5,417,609, against 7,770,391 last year, 6,098,387 the year before last and 5,237,028 in 1893.

## THE COMBINE.

The sugar Republicans at their meeting held in New Orleans on Monday have endorsed the ticket named by the Populists at their meeting held at Alexandria. There is no doubt but that the regular Republicans will endorse this ticket, and that the Democratic party of our State will have the combination to fight.

"Thus it is," says the Picayune, "that the sugar Republicans, after nominating Mr. Pugh, and the Populists, after putting up Mr. Booth, to head their respective tickets, have pulled down both, and agreed on a mongrel ticket, made out of material from both, and by this means the Populists virtually became sugar Republicans, or the sugarites became Populists, and in either case the one or the other sect abandons its entire position and principles.

But, really, it does not make any difference how the matter is settled, although it would be difficult to find anything more ridiculous than the men who are fighting for a bounty forming a coalition with the Populists of North Louisiana, who are bitterly opposed to all bounties. Then there are the men who have heretofore most actively and ostentatiously stood for white supremacy now as actively fighting against it, all of which shows what strange sorts of people become bed-fellows in politics, thereby establishing the truth of an ancient proverb."

## Cotton Prospects.

As the times goes by the evidence that the cotton crop of 1895-6 is a very short one becomes more and more plain. Up to the present time the receipts are just about half what they were at the corresponding season of last year, and a marked upward tendency is the natural result. That this tendency will continue and increase as the disparity becomes greater is a logical conclusion, and may carry cotton to a much higher point than it has attained for many years past. Many influences have operated to depress the market, as the persistent efforts of manufacturers and speculators to misrepresent the production and the universal uncertainty and commercial confusion consequent upon the threatening of wars and complications with foreign powers, especially England, which is our chief cotton market. This condition of doubt and insecurity is fast giving place to a more settled feeling, and when it becomes assured that the peace of the world is in no danger of immediate rupture and the certainty of an inadequate supply of the staple is recognized, the price must necessarily advance to very remunerative figures. Much of the cotton produced during the past year has already been marketed and sold, the good prices which it commanded at the opening of the season having proved too strong a temptation to be resisted. There are bright hopes ahead, however, for such planters as have been enabled or chosen to hold their cotton, and it is probable that, should the warning of the Convention be attended to, the opening of the fall season of 1896 may see cotton commanding from 8 to 10 cents. Should the crop of 1896 be excessively large, of course this will not be the case. The choice between cotton at 5 and 10 cents seems to be with the planters themselves. As past experience has demonstrated, it is in their power to control the market instead of being controlled by it, and surely such an appeal to the common sense of a body of intelligent men will not go unheeded.—Greenville Times.

The Pittsburg (Ohio) Post says "it is a fact that certain vocations in the North, which in the years before the war and emancipation, were filled almost exclusively by colored people are now monopolized or rapidly becoming so by the whites. The colored workmen are being driven out. We do not see how this is to be helped. It is unjust, but preaching its wrong will not cure it. The lesson of it all is that the colored people should stay at the South, where their chances of getting along are better than at the North. Of all things they should be persuaded not to come North to take the places of white men engaged in a strike or a lock-out, for as soon as they have defeated the strike they are sure to be turned adrift. White men will not work with them, and employers do not find them as serviceable or profitable workmen as the whites."

Miss Clara Barton has sailed for Armenia, where she will distribute the relief fund collected in the United States.

The Vicksburg Post says that the Vally road pay car that arrived last week added \$30,000 to the local circulation.

In the State of Indiana the tax on each male dog is \$1.00; female dog \$2.00; and each additional dog \$2.00.

## Address to The Cotton Growers.

"To the Cotton Growers of America:  
The Cotton Growers' Protective Association of America, in convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., on the 21st day of January, 1896, again come to you with an urgent appeal for co-operative action in planting the crop for 1896. It is a matter of extreme congratulation that the appeal made to you last year was so generally responded to and that the crop of 1895 made upon the diminished acreage has had the effect of greatly increasing the price and bringing prosperity to the country. The crop of 1895, though estimated to be 3,400,000 bales short of the crop of 1894, was in the markets of the world worth more by nearly \$30,000,000. In the face of this result, to abandon the idea of diminished acreage would be to sound the retreat in the face of victory. It is the consensus of opinion among the best thinkers that if by any means the cotton crop of America could be held within ten years, the people of these Southern States would be the richest and most prosperous agricultural people in the world. How can this be brought about? The answer is with you.

"We appeal to your self-interest and to your patriotism to do all in your power to keep down the production of the staple. Do not abandon the ground you have won. So fight on upon the lines laid down; make the cotton States self-supporting; put more land in clover and grasses for your hogs to run on; diversify your crops, and when you have done all this the area devoted to cotton will yield more profitable returns than if you sought to increase the number of bales.

"It is felt by the most thoughtful men that we are entering upon a year of great uncertainties, and that even a small cotton crop may fail to give adequate returns for its production. The mutterings of a storm are disturbing the country and unsettling all business calculations. The prudent man will trim his sails to meet it. With the commerce of the country interrupted by war—and it may come—cotton would be unsalable except at nominal prices. Every consideration then, of patriotism, of self-interest and of prudence dictates that you adhere strictly to the rule of diminished acreage. Earnest men are earnestly working to lead you and to guide you into prosperity. Do not let them labor in vain, but cheerfully and hopefully respond to their appeal."

Signed by Hector D. Lane, Alabama; W. H. Stovall, Mississippi; William A. Broughton, Georgia; J. W. Corcoran, Arkansas; F. L. Maxwell, Louisiana; W. W. Stone, Mississippi; J. M. Cattleman, Texas; T. F. T. Ellison, Tennessee; Charles Scott, Mississippi.

Money had the longest poll and got the persimmon, and will succeed Senator George in the U. S. Senate from Mississippi.

The latest reports say that the Insurgent leader Gomez, is dying of consumption, and has only a few more months to live.

At Pittsburg there is loaded and waiting shipment South on the first rise of the river between 8,000,000 10,000,000 bushels of coal.

The silver men at their conference in Washington last week, said that gold was responsible for all the country's ills and the free coinage of silver the only remedy!

Only 3 per cent. of the population of Venezuela are white. The other 97 per cent. are Mulattoes, Negroes, Indians and Zambos—the offspring of Indians and Negroes.

The air-line distance between Chicago and New York is 700 miles; by rail it is 961 miles. From Buffalo to New York it is 235 miles in an air line and by rail 422 miles.

The Danube flows through countries in which fifty-two languages and dialects are spoken. It is 2,000 miles in length and bears on its current four-fifths of the commerce of eastern Europe.

The next Legislature will be called upon to set aside the 19th day of January, the anniversary of the birth of General Robt. E. Lee, as a legal holiday.

New Orleans ain't a very healthy place to visit just about now. You are liable to get sluggish at any time and on the thickly traversed streets at that.

The Evening Judge is making war on the gamblers, and says there is more gambling going on in Shreveport than in the big city of St. Louis, and right under the nose of the police.

The war department, at the request of Senators Blanchard and Caffery, has detailed Lieutenant Latite for duty in this State as inspector of the State National Guards.

His headquarters will be in New Orleans, but it will be his duty to visit the different companies over the State and instruct them in the manual of arms.

## Gathering of the Buzzards.

Whenever there is a State election approaching in Louisiana the old time carpet-bag, scallawag and nigger buzzards hover in our skies and gather on our back fences, in our alleys and musty old halls. They come from Washington, from South America, from New York and dozens of other localities to which their starvation through Democratic rule has driven them. It is said that the buzzard has no sense of smell but that he has an eye keener than that of an eagle, and can see carrion or the dead or dying beast from an immense distance. It is well that he has no sense of smell; that is a wise provision of a benevolent Creator. If the buzzard could smell he would no longer be a scavenger, and his use in the economy of nature would be null. The carpet-bag, scallawag buzzard, on the contrary, has both a keen eye and a well developed sense of smell, and when his eagle eye discovers the coming of a political campaign in Louisiana his olfactory organs are quickened and delighted by the odor of the nigger, and hence he comes in his flight from every section of the country in the dim hopes of a renewal of the feast of plunder and rascality he flourished on from 1868 to 1878. The buzzards are here now in all their force, and are quite jubilant. They realize that they have never in many years before had so fine an opportunity to gorge themselves as they have now. No doubt they are rejoicing over the prospects of negroes in the State House, in the country court-houses and in the offices of bonds and taxes. Even a company of eagles that erstwhile were their most relentless enemies have put their ornathological handkerchiefs to their noses and are actually flocking with them.

But alas for the buzzards, their day is ended, and ended for ever. The white-winged spirit of Democracy and White Supremacy is invincible and though the old time carpet-bag buzzard and old time scallawag cormorant be joined by the new time bounty grabber, the whole flock must "git up and git." The white Democracy of Louisiana is going to rule the State, and neither buzzard, nor cormorant nor bounty grabber can prevail against it.—States.

## Gossip.

It may be true that all are not saints who are talked about; but they are not all saints that do the talking. The scandal lovers of society, who seek to discover human faults, not to cure them but to tell them to the world, are blacker than the victims of their malicious sport. The following advice is well worth heeding:

"Think twice before you believe every story you hear, and think twenty times before you repeat it—especially if it is about a woman." Say to yourself, "This may not be true, or it may be exaggerated," unless you have proof of the veracity of your informant. People sometimes tell falsehoods; they often make mistakes and they sometimes hear wrong. There is a curious illusion as well as optical illusion. Take all of these things into consideration before you believe. As for believing the story, candidly ask yourself if it is necessary. It is sometimes necessary; then do it with the remembrance of the Golden Rule before you. Give the helping hand, not the downward push.

We are all too willing to lend an ear to the silly gossip that is going about. The old proverb says, "The partaker is as bad as the thief." Is not one who listens to an evil report guilty as the one who circulates it? The low insinuations against a persons character which everybody will repeat but which nobody will own, are generally born of envy or jealousy, and are best answered by taking no notice of them. To attempt to find the author of a false story is an undertaking which promises no satisfaction; for he or she who will lie to injure another will certainly lie to save themselves. The only way to treat slander is with silent contempt.—Lodge Secret.

## Four Thousand Dollars Per Page.

The highest rate for space in any publication of the country is at the rate of \$4000 for the small four-column page (fifteen inches by ten in size), of the Ladies Home Journal in Philadelphia; this is at the rate of 6 2-3 dollars per inch for a single issue.

People advertise because it pays. The shrewdest and most successful business men advertise the most, and as a rule confine themselves to newspapers and magazines. The more they pay the more they prosper, and the more they prosper the more they pay the printer, and so the business grows even more rapidly than the circulation. It is hard for those who have not been educated in the business to comprehend how profitable judicious, persistent and liberal advertising is; how any firm can afford to pay \$4000 for a small page in a monthly magazine a year; how the merchants of New York can afford to pay \$25,000 for the use of the Herald's advertising columns a single day; how those in Manchester can get back even the comparatively small amounts they pay for having the public informed as to what they have to sell; but they all do it and make big profits in doing it.

In this, as we have already suggested, is the secret of the cheapness of newspapers, which, all things considered, are cheaper than any other article that people buy with money.—Manchester, N. H., Mirror.

The railroad company has now side-tracked at this station something over 500 cars of grain that they haven't room for in their New Orleans elevators. Several hundred more cars will be stopped at this place within the next few days.—Brookhaven (Miss) Citizen.

## BARABBAS, A DREAM OF THE WORLD'S TRAGEDY BY MARIE CORELLI.

Barabbas is a story written of the time of Christ's crucifixion. In it, the Nazarene is the central figure. His personality dominates the whole narrative. His character is the touchstone by which are tested the characters of all the men and women in the book.

The scene is laid in Jerusalem, Pontius Pilate is the Roman governor of Judea. Caiaphas is the high priest in Solomon's Temple. The country is in a disorganized condition.

Several attempts have been made to overthrow the tyranny of the Pharisees and the Roman officials. One of such seditions was led by Barabbas. For this crime—for murder—and also for robbery, Barabbas has been confined for eighteen months in a dark and noisome dungeon of the prison house. His soul is black with sin and with a brutal rage at his punishment. He loves the daughter of Iscariot. Her name is Judith, and she is the most beautiful of the Jewish women. It is because a Pharisee slandered her, that Barabbas slew him. There is in an adjoining cell to Barabbas his accomplice, Hannan, a weak man, feverish and malicious. He cannot endure the solitude and the lonely cell; therefore he speaks to Barabbas, and curses the day that ever he did meet the man that slew the Pharisee.

Thus, with hatred and anger in their hearts, the felons are miserable enough, and each wonders when will dawn the day of his crucifixion. Hannan hears the surge of a vast multitude of people passing over the streets of Jerusalem. He remembers it is the Passover; it is the day of that feast on which each year a criminal is pardoned by the people. Feebly, he hopes the populace will give him liberty; and so he has the thought crossed his brain before he hears the tramp, tramp of soldiers nearing the dungeon, the clanking of their swords against the stone pavement, and the rusty, iron door of Barabbas' cell being opened. The guards bid Barabbas to come forth; and Barabbas thinks it is a call to crucifixion.

"If I go to my death," he says faintly, "I pray thee give yonder man food. He has starved and thirsted all day and night, and he was once my friend." There is somewhat of nobleness and generosity in the rugged Jew, Barabbas.

On entering the hall of judgement, the party of soldiers and their captive hear yells of Crucify him! Crucify him! But 'tis not of the Pharisee's murderer they speak. It is of a young Prophet, from despised Nazareth, for whose death the mob does clamour.

This man hath made Himself the Son of God. He hath consorted with Publicans and sinners. He hath healed the sick on the Sabbath day, and above all, He hath preached against the men of high places, the Scribes and the Pharisees, therefore is He brought to judgement.

Barabbas looks at the Victim as He stands beneath the rail of Pilate's judgement seat. He looks at the calm beautiful figure of Christ, the figure which seems "to absorb into itself all the stateliness, all the whiteness, all the majesty of the lofty tribunal, as well as all the shining light that falls through the window," and a sense of the wonderful purity and goodness of this young Prophet comes into the murderer's mind, and for the first time in his life, he loaths the sinfulness of his own soul. Then when the beautiful face looks toward him with such a depth of pity in its eyes a great worship comes into the heart of Barabbas, making him long to be crucified instead of this just man out of Nazareth.

The scene in the judgment hall is well painted. The efforts of Pilate to save the Prophet, the mingled awe and admiration which he feels for his Victim and the faint terror that there is something supernatural about the patient Prisoner before him, are strongly portrayed. Likewise is the character of Caiaphas, his eager malice and hypocrisy fully drawn in this chapter.

Marie Corelli has much sympathy for Pontius Pilate. She depicts him as sensitive, full of compassion, and withal, very bold. He is bold in his disregard of the infuriated Jewish mob and the no less infuriated public officials. The gradual knowledge that dawns upon the Judge's mind that this Being is not altogether of earth, the manly love he renders him for his forbearance and gentleness, and the effect of Justitia's warning: "Have thou nothing to do with this just man, for I have suffered many things in a dream this day because of him," are but steps to that climax when Jesus, perceiving the struggle of Pilate's mind, turns to him, saying: "He that delivereth me unto thee, hath the greater sin," and the Roman governor washes his hands free of the trial. On the road to Calvary, Barabbas denounces the mob for releasing him and crucifying Christ, and Simon of Cyrene bears the burden of that cross under which the Son of Man did pass.

On reaching Golgotha, the three crosses are laid upon the earth, the victims are nailed upon them, and with a heavy thud, the crosses are sunk into their sockets. The Syrian sunlight, glaring, bright and hot at mid-day, streams down upon the figures, and parches the flesh of those being crucified.

Among the vast cruel multitude of men and women gathered upon Calvary, is one woman more cruel than the cruellest man. It is Judith Iscariot, a maiden beautiful, with the rich, gorgeous beauty of the East; dark, brilliant eyes, auburn hair and flushed cheeks. There is thrown about her, a flame coloured mantle. She hears the Nazarene, and taunts and insults His sufferings. She hates Him, for it is He that has made her brother Judas forsake the religion of his fathers, and wander, with a few rough fishermen all through the coasts of Galilee and Judea, preaching the fanciful doctrine of love to man and love to God. She hates the Nazarene for having made Judas love him better than his kindred. The scene of the crucifixion continues for hours. Darkness comes over the face of the earth and many men believe in Christ's divinity.

Melchior is an Egyptian sage, and is one of the three wise men who, at the birth of Christ, saw the star in the

east, and followed it to Bethlehem. He is also a prophet, and knows what will be the events of the next few days. The description on Calvary is, unlike the description in the Bible. The God head of Christ is accented more than His humanity. Marie Corelli always portrays Him as He appeared at the Transfiguration, "when the fashion of His face was altered and His raiment was white and glistering." There is always an halo about His head. This weakens the force of the sacrifice. It is the human Christ in His very human agony that wrings our hearts; and when this humanity is lost sight of, the crucifixion is only a mysterious spectacle of horror. There is no real suffering in it.

The portrayal of Mary Magdalene, of the Virgin Mary and of Joseph of Arimathea, are most beautiful and just. The scene in which Mary, the Mother of Christ, goes to the sepulchre, is all bathed in the white light of idealism. One fancies her a spirit, fair and pure, with her snow like garments, her saintly face, and the cold, chaste lilies in her hand.

But Marie Corelli's estimate of Simon Peter is as illogical and insulting as her estimate of Judas Iscariot is illogical and flattering. The Apostle Peter, she considers the worst of cowards; one who does not only fail in a crises, but tries to excuse himself, and to taunt others that have sinned and are weak. The author considers him as a type of perverted, stained christianity. That she should paint him thus is a sin against history, and a sin against a great man's memory. That Peter's denial of Christ was an act of cowardice, all of us concede. "He was a soldier and afeared," and none felt the ignominy of his failure more than did he himself. But the author must needs to remember that when the traitors came to the Garden of Gethsemane, it was Peter who struck with his sword, one of the enemies of his Master. It was Peter only of all the disciples, who followed Him to the house of Caiaphas. It was Peter that preached the doctrine of Jesus Christ of Nazareth throughout all Judea, and for the preaching of this doctrine, was despised of men, was imprisoned in Jerusalem, and finally was crucified head downward upon the cross! Surely a man whom Christ so loved, that His last word to him was, "Feed my sheep;" a man on whom the Son of Man bestowed the gift of healing and of knowing the word, surely he must needs to have been a character worthy of His Master's trust—a character most noble, generous and warm, albeit, it was in one instance weak. Marie Corelli has falsified the character of Peter. She told the truth, but not the whole truth, and oftentimes a half truth is more harmful than a deliberate falsehood.

Likewise is her description of Judas distorted and unreal. In the Bible we have a full length portrait of this man. Once we see him in the house at Bethany, when Mary pours upon the feet of Jesus the ointment of spikenard, and Judas says, "Why was not this ointment sold for 300 pence and given to the poor?" This he said, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief and had the bag and bare what was put therein.

A man that thus could be hypocritical in the presence of the Christ whom he was following, did not have to change his nature in order to fully betray His Master. The besetting sin of Judas Iscariot was covetousness, and it was this sin which caused his name, throughout all the ages, to signify Traitor.

Marie Corelli ignores the facts of the Bible. She makes Judas but a mere tool in the hands of his sister Judith, and Judith the tool of Caiaphas, thus shifting the blame entirely from the real betrayer, and making him "a man more sinned against than sinning." Indeed, she excuses his act altogether by assuming Judas betrays Christ from a motive of zealous enthusiasm, to prove beyond a doubt that Jesus is divine, and therefore, even though the chief priests should try to crucify Him, they would fail in their efforts. And so the divinity would be established. But in spite of these two grave errors, Barabbas is one of the greatest books we have. The story is most artistic. There is in it a continuity of thought and feeling that soothes one like music. There is nothing fragmentary, rough or abrupt about it. The entire idea is rounded and completed.

The crucifixion of Christ is followed by His resurrection; the first scene of the story opens with the enraged Barabbas cursing in the dungeon; the last scene closes with the Christ softened; Barabbas praying in the dungeon. Each seed develops into its flower and the flower gives place to the fruitage. Caiaphas hardens into a villain. Judith Iscariot runs her mad course of passion, selfishness and blasphemy, thus violating all the bans of peace. Her end is insanity.

Simon of Cyrene carries the cross of shame upon the rocky hill of Calvary; and long after the resurrection he kneels on that same hill and sees in a vision, the cross become the symbol of glory. Mary of Magdala dies unto sin and lives into holiness. She follows Christ to His tomb, and greets Him early, on that first Easter morn.

Through life on earth, through death in the grave, to life eternal, is the unbroken, harmonious path of each soul, and this harmony is preserved in the book. The author's literary style is worth the studying.

Her descriptions are many, gorgeous and as poetic as the white lights of heaven, visions of angels, and the soft, full throated melody of singing birds can make them. Her conversations are absolutely flawless. Since Shakespeare wrote his dramas, there has not arisen among us any author whose characters speak in sentences, so lofty, high and yet most simple, clear, as do the characters of Marie Corelli. Their speeches are like strains of condensed crystal—strong poetry, and yet they are not affected. That Marie Corelli is a great poet, one can scarcely doubt, albeit, she writes only in prose. Her words are as chaste and well chosen, as a craftsman's collection of rare marbles and statuary.

Her imagination is lofty and divine, and there is in her intensity, that "prophetic fury" which belongs only to the poet souls.

## 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.

TENNESSEE.—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.

## JOHN WILLIAMS Undertaker.

Lake Providence, La. Keeps on hand a large assortment of Burial Caskets, New, Plain and Ornate Metal Caskets and Wooden Coffins made and Trimmed to Order (April 18-59-17)

VICKSBURG AND MEMPHIS PACKET For Helena, Greenville, Lake Providence, Vicksburg, and All Way Landings.—The Swift and Elegant Steamer

In Place of Bald Eagle, A. L. CUMMINS, Master, L. P. CUMMINS, Clerk. Leaves every Wednesday at 5 p. m. Passing Lake Providence on Friday noon going down and passes Saturday evening going up. Passage from Providence to Vicksburg \$3; round trip only \$5.

New Orleans, Lake Port and the Bend Freight and Passenger Steamer T. P. LEATHERS, Captain, L. E. Boulet, Clerk. Leaves New Orleans every Saturday at 5 p. m. passing Providence going up Tuesday morning. Returning, passing Providence going down the same evening. This steamer reserves the right to pass all landings that the captain may consider unsafe.

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 WHISKY, 10 YEARS OLD, Made by the Live Oak Distillery of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The purest Rye whiskey on the market and used by the U. S. government for medical purposes. Also Peabody's OLD CABINET in cases, 20 years old.

BOULE Commercial College For 18 years awarded this school by World's Columbian Exposition, for great excellence and improved methods in Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all the latest and best Foreign Languages, also English, Arithmetic and Shorthand Systems.

For 18 years awarded for the High Grade Courses, Philosophic Systems, Advanced Accounting, Practical and Ethical Lectures. It practices no charlatanism, and makes no false statements and shirking promises to deceive and lure. See prospectus. Thousands of its students are leaders in all lines of business.

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