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ADVERTISING RATES.

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Brief communications upon subjects of public interest solicited. Contributors, if desired, to have their names published, will be charged for at regular rates.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

The Republican Party and the Tariff.

The Times-Democrat of the 12th inst. discusses, in an able editorial, the difficulties which are already confronting the Republicans in the matter of tariff legislation.

The ladies are more than just in their demand for the abatement of the most serious nuisance that affects the theater. The gentlemen are profuse in their approval of the law that compels ladies to destroy their high hats in the theater, and commendation to the late and gracious women for their ready acquiescence in the demands of the law.

Now let the men show their deference to the ladies by ceasing an annoyance that is becoming unbearable. Not only does leaving the seats between the acts prove annoying, but subjects ladies and gentlemen alike to actual rudeness in crowding in and out of the narrow rows of seats.

Two or three hours is a small part of time to abstain from gratifying these habits. Not less should they be subjected to the demands of public opinion. Or better, let the victims of such irresistible demands take a seat in the rear of the theater, both as a convenience and as a mark of distinction.

The ladies of Shreveport who have observed to the very letter the law regulating the removal of their hats in a theater saw demand that the men should also be prohibited from a nuisance that is being thrust upon them as soon as the curtain goes down, and rushing out "to see a friend" or smoke a cigarette.

The ladies claim that this is a nuisance equally as great as that of high hats, and we are inclined to think that they are right. — Donaldsonville Times.

The ladies are correct as to those courtesies that give charm to society. If the men demand that high hats be discarded in order to increase their enjoyment at theaters how much more can the ladies complain at being jostled in their seats, having their tempers sorely tried by the confusion incident to going out of the seats between acts and their attention distracted and pleasure interrupted by the ingress of men who have left the theater.

Outside of the noise made is the breach of etiquette and decorum towards the ladies. If such an example was followed by the audience the enjoyment of attending theatrical performances would be entirely destroyed. — "The men don't do this" — Shreveport Times.

The Supreme Court on last Monday handed down a decision in the matter of The Citizens and Taxpayers of De Soto vs. Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Railway.

Some time last year there was an election held in that parish for the levy of a special tax in aid of the defendant railway company, which resulted in a victory for the railroad by a majority of the voters in numbers and amount which participated in the election.

A number of taxpayers of that parish contested the election on the ground that the constitutional provision authorizing such elections required that a majority of all the taxpayers in numbers and amount should vote for the tax. The case was tried before Judge W. P. Hall in Mansfield and the election was declared invalid.

Messrs. Scarborough & Carver, of this city, represented the citizens and taxpayers, while the railroad was represented by Alexander & Blanchard, of the Shreveport bar, and Mr. Goss from Mansfield. On an appeal to the Supreme Court that tribunal reversed the judgment of the District Court and decided the matter in favor of the railroad.

We understand that there are similar contests pending in Vernos and Sabine, where the tax was also voted, which are settled by this decision.

Let Us Be Just. There is considerable talk in legal and political circles relative to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench that will be created by the promotion of Judge McEnery to the Senate. It is conceded the Alexander Democrat says that Senator Blanchard will get the place.

But this is not certain Mr. Blanchard may not want it. We believe he can get it if he wants it although a strong petition has been gotten up in the interest of Judge Land, of Shreveport. But should Mr. Blanchard get it there will be a marked difference in the methods employed by which the Judge and the Senator will swap places in the interest of the State, reflected through their General Assembly the latter will do his raffle by the grace of one man—the Governor.

The above entitled criticism on the part of our usually temperate and fair minded contemporary is both unjust to Senator Blanchard and incorrect as to the Senator Blanchard made the fight in the State campaign for the position of Senator, and he came up to the legislature with almost the solid support of the democratic party at his back. Mr. Price had a feeble following, and Judge Blackman had his own in-law and three others backing up his candidacy.

The Ladies Complain.

Our true and tried friend, the editor of the Times, ever ready to help the ladies, particularly in Natchitoches takes up the cudgel in their defense in a strong and pungent article which we trust may prove effective.

One of the prettiest and most popular of our young girls wants to know, why the manager of the opera house cannot publish a notice asking the gentlemen not to rush out between acts, thereby disturbing the ladies by crushing by them, opening the doors and letting in the horrid tobacco smoke, which is almost unbearable in the cold air, and then tramping down the aisle after the curtain is up and making not only her but everybody else miss what is going on on the stage?

She thinks Mr. Blanchard ought to have made the ladies and it would have been more important and just than that of forbidding the wearing of large hats by the ladies. — Natchitoches Enterprise.

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The following of these two gentlemen contained several who had been elected by asking combinations with either the republicans or populists, in some instances against the democratic nominees in their respective parishes. Senator Blanchard's following of more than fifty members was democratic to the core and every one of them urged the election of a United States Senator by a par-

Distance for Planting and Cultivating Cotton.

The questions as to the proper distance to have rows, and how close to drill most cotton be left, have been frequently asked by those interested in growing cotton. Opinion differs widely in regard to both questions, and it will be hard to get accurate results to prove what is the proper distance. We shall not endeavor to settle any of the disputed points, but will try to advance a few common-sense views on the subject which may be of interest to some one.

Since the cheapness of cultivation has become the all important point in the raising of any crop, and especially of cotton, we must necessarily use improved tools, and to enable us to do this to advantage we must first of all have our rows at the right distance apart, for a man had about as well quit his farm as to try to run improved plows and cultivators in irregular and improperly run off rows. Our experience has been that four feet is about the most convenient width for rows in planting and cultivating any crop. This distance will give ample room between to work with any tool in any kind of weather; and at the same time will not be found too wide to be cultivated at one furrow with the disc cultivator or Planet, Jr. and will be found just right to be thoroughly cultivated with side harrow as two furrows.

Besides this, there are other advantages from having rows at this uniform distance apart—the growing crop has more room and space in between them to be found a great help in gathering the crop, since the stalks from different rows will not be mixed and tangled up so badly.

Some distance in drills, every man must be governed by his land, variety of cotton and time of planting. Every one knows that there is a vast difference in the growth of cotton when planted at different times. Cotton planted in March and the early part of April will have the tendency to mature at large stalks and foliage of the same cotton would plant in the latter part of April and in May. It will be noted, however, that the early planted cotton will grow off slower, fruit more heavily, and have more symmetrical and perfectly developed plants, and for this reason it should have some greater distance in drills than the latter planting.

Variety will also have a great deal to do with the distance in drills, since there are three distinct types of the cotton plant, viz: short limbed or profligate, medium limbed and long limbed, each of which including several varieties, the short limbed profligate cotton needs, to be left a great deal closer than the medium and the medium will need to be closer than the long limbed sorts. Land also varies in its fertility to a considerable extent. It will be found necessary to leave cotton much closer on this soil than on the rich bottom. The thin soils will not make such a heavy crop, and will require more plants to cover the surface.

Many experiments have been made to determine the proper distance to plant in drills, but so far as we know, no satisfactory results have been obtained. The majority of instances have shown that best yields were obtained from cotton set very close in drills, except in very rich bottom lands, where the farmer makes a sort of experiment along this line when a boy. We took three rows for two years. On one thinned out cotton to one stalk in a hill about twelve inches apart, on the second stalks to the height of inches apart, and the third three stalks to the height of inches apart. The second gave several points more than the first, and the third more than the second both years. So we always afterwards left cotton from ten to twelve inches apart, one or two stalks to the hill, and found it gave better results than when thinned out to less. But later experience has shown that the following are about the best distances for cotton on ordinary hill lands: Short limbed varieties, one to two stalks to the hill, inches apart; medium limbed, one to two stalks, inches apart, and long limbed, one to two stalks, inches apart.

On bottom or very rich soils, being rows strictly to one stalk. With these rules may not suit every one's idea, we have found they gave about the best average results, and these will be found very convenient distances for planting. — Southern Farm Gazette by W. B. Neyler.

Plant Northern Seed.

All farmers agree that early corn is most likely to do well. It escapes the fearful heat of late summer. Even last year, old corn did best. It is also an admitted fact that northern corn matures more rapidly than southern corn, it being natural that all northern plants should grow and ripen faster. Therefore, we should, in the south, plant northern seed every year. By getting northern seed, we get an earlier crop and a sounder grain. We hope that our drought-sufferers will be sure to plant plenty of northern corn during the month of February. Select your best land and prepare it well before planting. Two breakings will pay. A good farmer prepares his land well. By such a course he can expect to have a heavy crop. — McClure's Bulletin.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Becklen & Co. Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Natchitoches Drug Co., Limited.

Mark Hanna knows little about politics save that human greed on one side, and a large amount of cash on the other will accomplish results. He is a type of the most odious elements that debauch American politics. Such a creature generally sink to their proper level, and Hanna is in a fair way to do so. — Pittsburg Post, Rep.

Major McKinley desires to recognize in a substantial way the services that the sound money Democrats did for him in Chicago in the heat of the campaign, and has sent word to Hon. W. Hessing, Democratic postmaster, that he can remain in his present official position for the next four years if he wishes. It is probable that Mr. Hessing will decline as he aspires to the mayorship of Chicago, but in event of his doing so, the present president has expressed a willingness to appoint another Democrat.

Any Port in a Storm.

That's a good maxim, but it will not work as a rule in the purchase of a remedy for Rheumatism. Any of the cheap nostrums will not affect a cure in fact none of them will. Get Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and a speed cure is certain. One bottle is worth a hundred of anything else, and for that reason it is the cheapest when a cure is wanted. — Two bottles sent to any address by express upon receipt of \$5. Drummond Medicine Co., New York. Agents Wanted. Feb 11 2c

Becklen's Arnica Salvo.

The Best Salvo in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Throat, Rheumatism, Fever, Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Cellulitis, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Natchitoches Drug Co., Limited. api 25 ly

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EVERYTHING NEW — AT — H. LICHTENSTEIN'S

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PURCHASERS TO ASSUME TAXES OF 1897.

1. 60 acres of land situated between lands of Chelleotte and St. Andre formerly the property of Francois Rapaheal.

2. 100 acres of land, being the E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and E 1/2 of SW 1/4 Sec. 24 T. 7 R. 9.

3. 40 acres, being the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec. 26 T. 13 R. 7.

4. 70 acres on Little River, between lands of Broussard and Norris.

5. Half of 100 acres, being the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of E 1/2 of SW 1/4 Sec. 31 T. 9 R. 9.

6. 80 acres being NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 30 T. 9 R. 10.

7. 80 acres in Section 9 T. 7 R. 10 bounded North and East by Lake Arze, South by Provincial Bayou and West by lands of J. A. Carroll.

8. 25 1/2 acres of land on Little River, between lands of Derousseau and Carroll.

9. 300 acres of land, being the undivided quarter interest in the Fredien plantation on Old River.

10. Half interest in 60 40 arpents on Little River, bounded above by lands of Marie Pauline Rocques and below by lands of Marie Lucille Rocques in the tract by Francois Rapaheal.

11. 500.56 acres known as the Stephens tract on Bayou Saline.

12. Quarter interest in 682.65 acres on Horseshoe Bayou near Cloutierville and described as Sec. 40 T. 5 R. 6 W.

13. 80 acres near Spanish Lake, described as Lot 1st Section 27 and Loc. 3 of Sec. 37 T. 10 R. 8.

14. Six lots in Springville, being Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22.

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