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Dr. W. T. Williams,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Montgomery, Grant Parish, La.
July 25-ly.

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Office: At residence, near St. Maurice,
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Special attention given to perfecting land
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May 23-ly

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Will practice in the Courts of the 4th, 5th and
6th Judicial Districts, and the Supreme Court
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Special attention paid to land matters, and
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Will practice in the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh
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GEORGE WEAR,
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(Office with Chaplin, Drangout & Chaplin.)
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is the "Reindeer Self-Cure." It is a
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will cure the disease in all cases, and
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only one that is sold in the North. It is
the only one that is sold in the South,
West, East, and North. It is the only
one that is sold in the South, West,
East, and North. It is the only one
that is sold in the South, West, East,
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North. It is the only one that is sold
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Cheap Goods
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Hardware, General Merchandise,
And Everything
Usually Kept in a Country Store.
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Come and See Me.
June 27-6m

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Folite Attention.
ICE COLD & REFRESHING DRINKS.
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merchant, the manufacturer—persons in every
avocation in life, members of every household,
the wife and the mother and the children—all
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The ideal newspaper for the office, the shop
and the home. It is a necessity, at a price so
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Recommends Itself to the Consider-
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OR YEAR BOOK,
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deservedly attained a wide popularity. It pre-
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information, local, sectional and general, which
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Is prepared to erect and repair all kinds of
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Will take pleasure in giving information to
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Oct 17-ly Engineer, Winnfield, La.

Stick to the Farm Young Man.
It is not often that we undertake the job
of lecturing our fellow men, but the fol-
lowing from the Vicksburg Planter's
Journal contains so much of truth that
we reproduce it, knowing that it fits so
many cases within a radius of decidedly
limited proportions:
The agricultural year, now drawing to
a close, has not been an encouraging one
to the votaries of the noble calling, and
many a farmer's son will look to ob-
taining a place in the village store or city
mercantile establishment. To such we
would say, "Stick to the farm." It
at least offers independence of action, free-
dom from temptation, and a substantial
living. The salary of the clerk whether
in the village or the city, is rarely more
than enough to pay board and buy
clothes, and it is attended with servile
and truer work, at once destructive
of independence of thought and freedom
of action. In short it is little less than
slavery. Even if the confidence of the
employer is won and a remunerative sal-
ary obtained, it must be many years be-
fore a sufficient saving is made to engage
in business for himself. And too often is
it the case that, after years of toiling in
the sharp conflict of business life, he will
find himself broken in health and estate
and but too willing to return to the quiet
and independence of the little farm which
he left years before full of hope of suc-
cess in the restless world of business—
preserved to him against just such an is-
sue through the steady and systematic
efforts of his father, now probably laid to
rest in the country church yard. The
profession offers little more than the trade
world. Thousands of brilliant lawyers
and physicians without patients crowd
the towns and cities, harassed by debts
and anxiety that drives "gentle sleep"
away. The great majority of clerks never
rise to the dignity of merchants, and
statistics prove that of those who do,
ninety-three out of every hundred fail,
sooner or later.
Stick to the farm, young man.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
The system of conducting the
public schools in this parish by the
Parish Board of Public School
Directors, is a system that works
a hardship on a large portion of
the educable children in the parish,
and is entirely in the interest of
the teachers. It is impossible to
make an equitable pro rata distri-
bution of the funds, for this rea-
son: The funds are pro rated by
the Board among the children, and
a child can attend three schools in
the same ward, thereby, increas-
ing the salary of the different teach-
ers, who make it a point not to
teach their school at the same time
thereby depriving a large number
of the children of their pro rata
share of the school fund; then
again: Teachers are paid fabulous
sums for their services,—for in-
stance: We have known teachers
who would be willing to teach for
thirty or forty dollars per month,
receive for their services as much
as eighty dollars, under this sys-
tem, thus receiving enough money
in two months for their services,
to have given the children five
months school at a fair or reason-
able salary.
The School Board should adopt
a system of salaries that will be
reasonable and fair, to be based
upon the advancement, the number
of students and qualification of
teachers.
There has been a sufficient am't
of public school funds expended
during this year, to have given at
each school house in the parish,
from three to five months school;
whereas, the longest term has been
three months, and in most instan-
ces, only two months. If a prop-
er system was adopted, there would
be no trouble for the Board to get
a sufficient amount appropriated by
the Police Jury to make the
terms of each school five months.
There is another matter that works
a hardship on the different wards,
that is, the appropriation of the
poll tax, which upon the rule
of the general distribution of
school funds, should go to the
ward in which they are collected,
instead of distributing among the
children.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.
The rapidity and manner in
which the public lands are melt-
ing away, gives rise to the ques-
tion: When all the lands suscepti-
ble of cultivation have passed from
the hands of the government, what
will be the result to the people?
Once out of the hands of Uncle
Sam, there will be no lands to be
had except at the hands of greedy
speculators. The present system
of allowing syndicates and rich
capitalists of this country and
England to get into their possession
large tracts of land, often whole
townships, as is now the case in
Dakota and other localities, may
well create apprehension as to the
probable outcome. Owning large
tracts of land adjacent, English
and other owners through their ten-
ants could elect themselves to Con-
gress—control local elections, and
create a condition of things not
very different from the present
English system. Thus allowing a
large portion of the public domain
to pass into the hands of a few ex-
tremely detrimental to the future
prospects of the people. No one
man or land company should here-
after be allowed to become invest-
ed with such immense estates.
Future generations will need homes
as well as the present. Why will
not the government change its pol-
icy and practice, and retain the
land for actual settlers? This
might be done by forbidding here-
after the entry of more than a half
section to any one person or com-
pany, and withholding lands from
persons or parties owning a given
amount. If the present policy in
regard to the public domain con-
tinues, it will give rise to one of
the most stupendous monopolies
this or any other country ever ex-
perienced.

WHAT NEXT.
The smoke of the recent politi-
cal battle is rapidly clearing away
amid the joyous demonstrations of
not only the Democracy of the
North, but of the great mass of
the Southern people, who feel that
at last the country is to have a
government that will look with a
friendly eye upon every effort the
South will make for industrial de-
velopment.
We will not undertake to say
that there are not Republican
statesmen of broad views, who
would have been glad to give every
encouragement to the South in all
such efforts, but the record of their
party towards the South is such,
that its people could never be in-
duced to regard the Republican
party otherwise than with distrust.
This has been demonstrated by the
signal failure of every attempt
made by prominent men in the
South, to induce the masses to
follow them into the ranks of the
Republican party.
The solidity of the South in sup-
porting the Democratic nominees
in every Presidential campaign, is
conclusive proof that theorists had
as well undertake to ask our peo-
ple to assist them in reversing the
current of our rivers, as to under-
take to have them form a political
alliance contrary to their convic-
tions and in opposition to a party
in the North, whose leaders, at the
sacrifice of their popularity and
personal aspirations, never faltered
in their noble struggle to stay
the all powerful hand of prejudice
when it held the South in a degra-
ding condition of vassalage.
With that nobility of character
which had won for them the admi-
ration of the world, the Southern
people have withstood every tempt-
ation offered them to prove recreant
to the Tildens, the Hendricks,
the Seymours, and other dauntless
leaders of the Democratic party,
and at the recent election, unmind-
ful of the taunts of the Republi-
can candidates, in solid phalanx,
the South gave its total vote to
Cleveland and Hendricks, thereby
exhibiting its immutable devotion
to constitutional liberty, and its
gratitude for the sacrifices made by
the illustrious men who be-
friended its people throughout the
darkest period of their woes.

To Make Apple Butter.
E. L. Allen writes to know how to make
apple butter that will keep a year. I will
tell her how I make mine: Use new cider
before it works, boil it down two-
thirds; pare, quarter and core sweet ap-
ples; fill your kettle with the apples, and
fill in as much of the cider, which must
be strained, as will boil without going
over; cover it up, and when the under
pieces begin to get soft press the upper
ones down with a ladle. Do not stir them
up, and be careful not to break the pieces
as it is the mashing of them that makes
them burn. Boil till all are soft, then put
your colander over your jar or pan, put
the apple in it, and stir it through with
the ladle; then season with cinnamon and
cloves, ground. It will keep years if it
is canned up like other fruit. If put
away in jars or barrels in a cool place it
will keep until warm weather next spring.
If boiled in brass or copper the kettle
should be scoured with salt and vinegar
before using, then rinse to prevent a
brassy taste. Seven bushels of nice ap-
ples will make one barrel of apple but-
ter. To make the colander, perforate a
tin pan with a punch. It is better than
the one you buy—their holes are too
large. If boiled in brass it must be taken
out as soon as done boiling.—Adie in
Tribune and Farmer.

**Judge Drummond is the nerviest gen-
man on the bench. The other day there
was a case before him of an estate to be
settled, in which three Milwaukee law-
yers participated. The lawyers had con-
siderably left the heirs \$6,000 of it, ap-
plying \$25,000 for their own services. To
this Judge Drummond said in open court:
"Gentlemen, you consider yourselves
good lawyers. How much more are your
services worth to your clients than are
mine to the people? You have charged
\$25,000 for sixty day's service. Could
you not be content, each of you, to take
my pro rata for the same time? These
charges are infamous. They are such as
men who are soundrels and thieves at
heart would make. This charge of \$15-
000 is cut down to \$1,500, and those of
\$5,000 to \$500. Repeat such a piece of
rapine in this court and I will distar-
every one of you.**

The President's Message.
President Arthur begins his message
by calling attention to the necessity of
providing for more decisive and definite
regulations for counting the electoral
vote before a conflicting claim to the
Presidency shall again occur. He then
refers to our relations with foreign pow-
ers, and shows that they are all of the
most amicable nature and satisfactory
character, especial reference being made
to the increasing good will, during the
past year, between our own government
and that of Mexico. The commercial re-
ciprocitiy treaty, ratified by the last Sen-
ate and awaiting legislative action, is fa-
vorably mentioned by the President. He
also looks with favor upon the expressed
wish of the Hawaiian government to con-
tinue for seven years longer the existing
treaty.
Referring to the excise or internal re-
venue taxes, the President says:
In my annual message of 1882 I recom-
mended the abolition of all excise taxes
except those relating to distilled spirits.
This recommendation is now renewed.
In case these taxes shall be abolished the
revenues that will still remain to the gov-
ernment will, in my opinion, not only
suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures
but will afford a surplus enough to per-
mit such tariff reduction as may seem to
be advisable when the results of the re-
sults of the recent revenue laws and com-
mercial treaties shall have shown in what
quarters these reductions can be most
judiciously effected.
Of the appropriations for rivers and
harbors but little is said, while we notice
an entire silence as to any congressional
action concerning the improvement of the
Mississippi River, the levees or the jet-
ties. No reference whatever is made to
these subjects, in which the people of the
Mississippi Valley are so deeply inter-
ested. It rather indicates that there will be
no legislation upon them by this session
of Congress.
The restoration of the navy as rapidly
as possible to its former high state of ef-
ficiency is urgently pressed, and the com-
pletion of a number of war vessels is
recommended.
The President approves the suggestion
of the Postmaster General to reduce the
postage on local or drop letters from 2 to
1 cent; he refers to and compliments the
good results of the Civil Service Com-
mission in securing competent and faithful
servants and in relieving the appointing
officers of the government from pressure
of personal importunity and from the labor
of examining the claims and pretensions
of rival candidates for public employ-
ment.
Taken altogether, the message is a
brief, simple and business-like review of
the affairs of the country, free from ego-
tism and with modest recommendations
that in most part are sound and practica-
ble.—N. O. States.

**Chinese Gordon, though so sin-
cere a Christian, is a veritable
"Chinee" in his actions and move-
ments. He has apparently more
lives than a cat, and after being
killed one day turns up all right the
next.**