

CLAIBORNE GUARDIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH. Office Up-stairs, over M. C. Lawrence's Store. B. D. HARRISON, Publisher and Proprietor. DRAYTON B. HAYES, Editor.

HOMER, LA., Wednesday, August 27, 1879.

We call attention to the advertisement of A. B. Lesneur, in reference to Registration.

The Jury List for the October term of the District Court is published in another column.

The third quarterly meeting of Homer circuit will be held at Tulip next Saturday and Sunday. The official members of the circuit are especially invited.

We met in town on Monday last Col. R. T. Dawson, who states that his health is now better than for many months past. Uncle Bob's many friends in town are pleased at his recovery.

Messrs. A. W. Barrow and B. A. Bridges, two of our lively merchants are now in St. Louis selecting fall stocks, that they may be prepared to meet the many wants of their customers.

Mr. A. A. Wheeler, musical instructor, formerly of the Homer Masonic Female Institute, is sick in bed, where he has been lingering for many days. Owing to the debility of his general system Mr. Wheeler recovers but slowly.

A Baptist district meeting will be held at Lisbon, or at the Rocky Spring Church near Lisbon, commencing on Friday next. We suppose that the candidates have heard of these meetings and will be in attendance, as they seem to like meetings equally as well as the preachers. We predict large audiences and strong singing.

Parish Court next Monday, and only three new cases on docket. We are extremely sorry for the lawyers and officials—but you have our personal sympathies. Live in hope, the New Constitution will be adopted in December, so say the papers, and then very probably there will be no use for you, especially the lawyers.

The rain fell incessantly last Friday night and Saturday; the wind blowing hard nearly all the time. It made one think of the great equinoctial storms, usually on or about the 21st of September, about which nautical reporters say so much as being such a terror to mariners. Cotton crops were seriously damaged by the storm; but the weather is fair and pleasant now and the warm sun will probably cause much of the cotton to straighten.

The boys around town are having fine sport now-a-days, at McHenry's vineyard, shooting the grape bird that is said to be so destructive to that delicious fruit. Remember boys that Mr. McHenry is a man who looks at both sides of a question, and doubtless has, ere this, thought whether the birds or the boys eat the more grapes. Remember too that it was an apple that caused mother Eve to get herself away, and from all accounts it was not near so tempting as the scuppernon. Well who cares Adam if you get some grapes and seduce us with them, your boss is gone and so is the Editor.

Messrs. White, Patton, Duke and others, a hunting party from Lisbon, passed through Homer Saturday on their return from Dorehote where they spent a week in chasing and killing deer. The boys report success—eight deer killed, and others doubtful. These young Nimrods were thoroughly drenched with rain that was falling so intensely thick on Saturday morning. Though not so comfortable on their return trip they did not forget to leave some of the wild meat with some of their friends in Homer. We suppose that it was highly appreciated, we did not get any. Boys, if you only killed deer, you kept within the bounds of the law.

Too many dogs in Homer. As we walked out on the front street very early yesterday morning we were assailed by a large mastiff, which, on seeing us, raised himself and looked manfully, while his sonorous growl seemed to say very impressively, that we had better return to our room. There was a long chain on the dog, but as nothing was attached to the other end we obeyed the growl. We think that Tom Kinder could be very profitably employed by the Town Council for a few nights. The number of dogs must be diminished, and less tramping around at late hours, or there will be a collision, and then—well, somebody will wish that they had staid near their landlady.

We received on Monday last two limbs of cotton weed sent to us by our good friend, G. W. Alexander. The two limbs are each 12 inches long, one has nine bolls and the other eight. This cotton is of the Alexander prolific kind and is a strong evidence of Mr. Alexander's fine farming qualities. In his private note he requests us to hang this specimen in our office until beaten. Well, friend Wash, while they are good we must state the facts, they were beaten before they arrived. On Saturday last Mr. C. P. Scaife left a limb of cotton with us eighteen inches long containing 17 bolls. We do not know the name of Mr. Scaife's cotton, but it is evidently of a good kind, and we think entitled to the blue ribbon of our office, as yet.

Exodus.

The question of migrating to Kansas has been agitated lately in some portions of Claiborne parish by the colored people. On this question we must advise our colored friends, as Col. John S. Young did at Lisbon, in a speech that he made there a few days ago. If you feel disposed to go to Kansas at all, make up a public purse of a few dollars and send one or two, or even more if you desire it, of your most responsible men—men in whom you will have confidence—to that State, and then act upon their report; and do not carry your women and children there to suffer the intense cold which never fails to come in that climate, until you know that you will be able to find or build houses for them. You must remember that in Kansas timber is not so plentiful as it is here, and the open cabins in which you live comfortably here, in this Southern climate, would be almost unendurable there, especially to one of African origin who was created by great nature's God to live and spend his life in, at least a tropical, if not a torrid region. We would urge the colored people of Claiborne to learn a lesson from some of their race who left the swamp parishes last Winter and Spring for Kansas, and who afterwards were found as vagabonds and famishing tramps in the streets of St. Louis and along the banks of the upper Mississippi.

We copy below from the Chicago Times, in which the treacherous and uncharitable actions of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, are contrasted with the liberal biddings of the colored men in Indiana. We commend its reading to all the colored readers of the Guardian:

The Indiana convention of colored men, lately held at Terre Haute, appointed a committee to invite the exodus "niggers" of the South to that State. There is a honest straight-forwardness in this course which has had no precedent in the dealings of professional and political philanthropists with the exodus question. Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, lends his Senatorial influence in favor of a general migration of Southern blacks—to Kansas. In all his utterances he has been curiously silent as to the advantages offered by his own great State, with its millions of unoccupied acres of the finest wheat land in the world. The New England gentlemen who thrive by mixing negro-phobism in their politics are loud in their invitations to the dissatisfied blacks to leave the South—and go West. Not one of them deems upon the enthusiastic welcome which should await the colored fugitives from oppression among the descendants of the Pilgrims. The reason for this is a bias in the benevolence of Northern politicians may be easily guessed. Mr. Windom, for instance, is not ignorant that if his influence should induce the settlement of a thousand negroes in a body in any part of Minnesota, his political death-warrant would be signed and executed. The people of that State, like those of New England, are sentimentally enthusiastic in favor of equal rights for the negroes, and all that sort of thing; but what they want is to make the negro equal with the white man and to see him happily and prosperously settled somewhere else, not among themselves or their own neighborhood. Even the Washington drunks, who have been holding meetings to express sympathy with their migrating brethren, have been cautious not to say, "Come." They join the Minnesota Senator in commending Kansas as the land of promise to which the wandering tribes should direct their steps. The colored men of Indiana have set a better example. They are willing to open their own arms and doors to their friends from the South. It is not likely that the invitation will be very extensively echoed by the Republican politicians of the State—at least by those of them who do not feel quite prepared for consignment to the political graveyard; but there is an appearance of good faith in it which has been thus far lamentably lacking in the general literature of the exodus.

Cotton Struck by Lightning.

Rev. J. T. Davidson furnishes us an account of a striking phenomenon, the like of which we do not remember to have ever heard of before. For several days he had noticed in one of his fields a considerable space of cotton of singular shape that he presumed had the rust. Upon close examination he discovered that the stalks and leaves had the appearance of having been scorched by fire. The injured part was in the shape of an acute-angled triangle 34 steps long and 24 wide at the base, gradually widening from the apex. From the base for 40 yards a few scattering stalks were scorched, but in the space of the triangle all leaves and branches were killed—the roots unimpaired. The negro man who works the field, when asked to account for this singular appearance, declared that lightning struck it on the 29th inst., at which time it will be remembered that there was a heavy storm. The negro man gave particulars. This is a singular freak of the subtle electric fluid.

New Cotton.

Three bales of new cotton were brought to town on the 21st inst. One by C. D. Yancey and sold to S. Y. Gladney & Bro. at 10 cents; one by T. J. Taylor and sold to Bridges & McCraie at 10; one by Walker Fomby and sold to G. G. Gill at 10.

Many things are presented to the human eye that are startling to behold, and their very existence is a mysterious wonder. History tells us of the seven wonders of

the world, the Egyptian pyramids, the barren deserts of Sahara, the Niagara Falls, &c. The astronomer tells us of the planetary world, mentioning Venus, Mars, the earth, moon and sun and the immense power of the Divinity displayed in the regulation of their laws and motion, sufficient to wrap man in a shroud of thought for ages; and along beside all these is the Greenback Dollar, a newspaper that comes to us this week bristling with an editorial leader under the head of "Still on the War-path," in which the editor waves his sword high in the air, declares war to the hilt, slashes up and down in his beligerent "path" with a colossal force, and concludes by saying that he meant nothing but a "joke."

The same sheet has a long communication under the name of J. M. Nix, who says, "I should not perhaps of paid but little attention to the Guardian's criticisms." Now, if the memory of Dr. Nix is as treacherous as his grammar in the above sentence is bad, we are not surprised that there are differences of opinion as to the exact words that were used in his Athenian speech. As to the gender of the editor of the Guardian, we propose to await his return, and assure Dr. Nix that he shall know his sex. "Bad eggs" need no "scratching to bring them to the surface." There is a peculiar odor that never fails to show their whereabouts, and the same might be said of this communication. As to the Guardian being a "subsidized sheet" this is simply an allegation of Dr. Nix, and proves nothing. It is a known rule of evidence that he who alleges a fact must prove it, or else it will fall still-born at his feet.

Col. J. J. Duke presents the editor of the Guardian with a fine watermelon, and sends it by J. J. Eppinger. Many, many thanks, Col. The editor is not here, but we take the melon all the same, and nothing would put a broader smile on the whole Guardian troupe than just such a treat from you. We have long known that the Col. was the Duke of fruits.

In his private note the Col. states that the long looked-for cotton worm has at last put in an appearance on his farm; but from what he knows of this dreaded insect, he does not think it can do much injury, coming so late. The Col. speaks very flatteringly concerning his cotton crop. He is an old and first-class farmer. Would we had many more like him. We cannot accept Col. Duke's invitation for the editor to attend the Camp-meeting at Lisbon, but would suggest that he make ample preparations, for we think the editor will accept next week.

The editor of the GUARDIAN, accompanied by some of his Homer friends, has gone to pay a visit to his honored parents, who live in Bossier parish and who once lived in Homer for a number of years. No doubt but that the trip will be a pleasant one for him, and many a pleasant association will be brought vividly to his mind when he fills again the little chair in the family circle so long made vacant by his absence, and probably unable to hold him now, while in his imagination he passes over the heroic deeds of his earlier boyhood. There is nothing holier in this life of ours than to visit aged parents and the old homestead. May every moment of your absence from us be one of pleasure. We cannot spare you long for the Greenback Dollar is howling for you already.

Shall We Nominate?

We have not seen nor heard of any effort, as yet, by the Democratic executive committee of Claiborne parish, leading to an organization of the party for the ensuing election in December next. But to the contrary we have heard it said on the streets, that it was the better policy to make no effort at organizing the party for this time; assigning as a reason that in all nominations heretofore a few men carried out and executed their own plans—plans laid and fixed for their own benefit, and to the discomfiture and contrary to the will of the masses.

It is one of the fundamental principles of political parties to have all officers, especially in both the legislative and executive departments, chosen from political ranks; while the officers of the judiciary ought with propriety be chosen with more reference to their worth and merit than to their political status. Yet to do so is deviating from the old landmarks left plain by our political fathers, and by which our own state was led from the enslaved condition heaped upon her by the usurping power of carpet-baggers and sealawags, to her present state of political freedom. It is true that the Republican party is now without organization in our parish, but the same element still lives among us, and who knows but at the eleventh hour they will rally under their old banner, finding the Democratic party worse than slumbering, divided against itself and struggling for office, march to the polls in solid phalanx and walk off from December's election with the trophies of victory.

And again; there is another party whose leaders are making unceasing efforts at organization in our parish—the Greenback party. Though it grows slowly and may be but weak even at the ensuing election, yet with the Democratic vote divided among the many candidates, and the Greenbackers well organized, with nominations made through their secret clubs, their prospects will rise to the plane of hope, and the chances for them will loom up on the ground of the probable. And

these men who have so boldly arrayed themselves against Democracy, who denounce the party to which they once belonged as being worse than the Republican party which they fought so bravely in Democratic ranks, will elect our representatives, collect our taxes, record our deeds and preside over our courts. In answer to this it may be said that they are all good men, and should such be the case we would be neither enslaved nor damned. But then our party will have suffered, she will have lost a position in politics that she now holds and another will have won it. And further, we will be guilty as sleeping sentinels while the enemy stepped in and took the reins of government from our hands.

We know that there has been more or less dissatisfaction and wrangling at every nomination, and we expect much ever to be the case, so long as there are more than one man wanting the same office. But will a huddle race, for which many are clamoring, evade this dissatisfaction? The same men are here to vote at the general election who voted last year at the two primary elections. And are there any restrictions preventing voters from combining and voting for their personal preferences in the general election more than in a primary election or in a convention? Combinations have always been, and always will be, prevalent among politicians. And there is power in a combined effort, and this is the main reason why we urge the Democratic party of Claiborne to be up and doing, that she may get her forces concentrated that she be able to overthrow the plans of the opposing parties, and thus retain her present possessions. Nothing would be more strengthening to the Greenback party in North Louisiana than to let her send from her ranks the representatives of Claiborne to the next legislature; and consequently the Democratic party would be weakened in the same proportion.

We urge that this question be discussed among the masses, and if they think it politic we are sure that the candidates will lay aside their personal antipathy for nominations for the good of the party. The people will remember that all officers elected in December will, if the new constitution is adopted, hold their respective positions for the term of four years—long enough for a party though weak now, if there is a nucleus around which to rally, to grow and was strong. And if this infant party succeeds in electing our officers from their political ranks, they will have something to build to, the corner stone will be placed, and rapidly may we expect the building of the absolute money party to go on, if nothing impedes its progress, until her parts will grow to such proportions that it will fall of its own weight, as all fabrications without foundation must of necessity do. And will the Democratic party of Claiborne make itself the Samson who is to perish at its falling? Let her actions decide.

[Commented.]

Mr. Ebbott:—Will you please publish the following statement of work done by the South Western Bible Society in Claiborne parish?

The Rev. J. A. Burgess was employed in its performance during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September 1878, and claims to have thoroughly canvassed the whole of it.

He visited 976 white families, finding 246 destitute, or 27 per cent; 507 colored families, with 397, or 74 per cent, destitute. These are the totally destitute, not including the partial destitute, where there are large families with but a single copy of Scripture.

He supplied 240 white families; 131 colored families, and 256 individuals.

The whole amount of books furnished by the Society for this canvass was \$296.00; \$64.80 of which was donated to the poor people; \$231.20 paid to Colporteur and expense, leaving only \$64.80 returned to aid us in our operations in other needy fields. Add to this last item \$34.45 generously contributed at Homer; \$2.50 at Lisbon, and one or two small contributions by individuals through Colporteur, and we are still out more than \$100.00 in excess of receipts. May we not expect that this will be more than made up by contributions this fall?

Does not this kind of work appeal with force to the benevolently disposed? Remittances may be made direct to the Society, or handed to any of the Pastors of any of the Churches, as they are all represented in the Society.

J. A. IVY, Agent, S. W. B. S., 163 Camp Street, N. O. New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1879.

We have heard nothing from Auditor Jumel about the New Constitution. The Auditor appears to have wrapped the drapery of his official robes about him, since the Convention ordered an election for State Auditor, and gone to sleep. With a very sorry appreciation of fun, we nevertheless hope the Auditor will arouse from his slumbers in time to be a candidate for the nomination for Auditor, and meet in Convention some of the late impetuous Constitutional Delegates. The greeting, we are satisfied, will be most cordial. We trust the Auditor, at all events, will not set down on the proposed Constitution, as he did upon his 134 framers. In that case, the question might arise whether Louisiana could beat do without a New Constitution, or Auditor Jumel. — Ouachita Telegraph.

MARRIED:

On the 10th inst., at the residence of J. H. Winset, Esq., the father of the bride, Miss FANNIE WINSET and Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, with Rev. Mr. Hyson as officiating minister.

In company with Mr. J. R. Ramsey, the editor of the Guardian visited the residence of Mr. Winset on the above date in response to his very kind invitation to attend the marriage of his only child. It is a short and pleasant ride from Homer to the home of our good friend. We arrived just at dusk, and found quite a number of the neighbors assembled to do honor to the beautiful young lady to whom they were all greatly attached.

At 8 o'clock precisely, the bride and groom attended by Miss Aubrey and Mr. Frank Bridgeman, Miss Lelia Bridgeman and Mr. Thomas Aubrey, were ushered into the presence of the minister and company. The bonds of matrimony were tied by Rev. Mr. Hyson in a brief but impressive and beautiful manner.

After the usual congratulations to the happy pair, all were ushered into the dining room where was spread just such a supper as does the heart good to think of. The lavish and tasteful abundance of the bountifully spread table attested in a striking manner the prosperity of our good friend and the hospitable instincts of his nature.

The guests, young and old, after partaking heartily of the elegant repast, gave themselves up for several hours to unlimited enjoyment. The young people found pleasure in promenades and those innocent and mirthful games which give such a zest to the social entertainments in the country.

The editor and his companion at ten o'clock made their way to the home of that clever gentleman, Hudson Bridgeman, and spent the night. In the morning at an early hour, in company with our host, his son and lovely daughters, we returned to Mr. Winset's, who had specially requested that we all breakfast with him. Here we found quite a number of the guests who had remained over night. Among these we noticed that our town friends, Messrs. Hugh Ferguson, Jos. Shelton and Jno. Ellington, looked bright as ball-room belles after their night of pleasure.

All who were present had a most enjoyable time. The editor and Mr. Ramsey desire especially that it should be put on record that they had a most pleasant visit, one not soon to be forgotten.

We extend our thanks to our genial host and all those friends who showed us special attention; and with much sincerity offer our congratulations to bride and groom, and trust that they may be blessed with much happiness through life.

Pensions.

The following taken from the Washington Tribune, will prove important to widows, children, brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors:

It has been decided that under the operation of the arrears of pension law, limitation which, under the old pension laws, ran against widows who remarried without having applied for a pension within five years from the death of the soldier, and children and brothers and sisters of a deceased soldier who were under sixteen years of age at the time of the latter's death, but who neglected to file an application for pension before they attained the age of twenty-one years, have been swept away, so that now the late widow of a soldier who died in the service, or after discharge, of a disability which originated while in the service and in the line of duty, is entitled to a pension from the date of the soldier's death up to the date of her marriage, provided she had not received the same. Also children who have been or who would have been debarred a pension under the old pension laws by reason of the youngest having attained the age of twenty-one years without having made an application, should now apply; also brothers and sisters who were under sixteen years of age at the date of the soldier's death and dependent upon him for support (the soldier having left neither widow, minor child nor children surviving him, and the mother and father having died before the brothers and sisters attained the age of sixteen years), now have a valid claim. The classes above referred to number tens of thousands, and this good news will be cheering indeed to them, especially as it comes so unexpectedly upon the heels of the disallowance of their claims, or information that they had no title to pension.

NICOLDS' WONDERFUL 8.

MANUFACTURED BY BARNHARDT & MILLER, Holly Spring, Claiborne parish, La.

Wonderful 8 is a sure cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Cramping of the Bowels, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Group, Diphtheria, Sprains, Bruises, Ringworm, Tetter, &c. Sold by all Druggists and Agents in the State of Louisiana. All orders addressed to BARNHARDT & MILLER, at the above Post-office, will receive prompt attention. June 18, 1879.

JOB-WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT this office

CANDIDATES' COLUMN.

Election 1st Tuesday in December, 1879.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

HOMER, LA., 25th Aug, 1879. Editor Guardian—Many friends of S. Y. GLADNEY would respectfully announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature, in December next, and hope he will allow the use of his name in such capacity, subject to Democratic action.

FOR DISTRICT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Judge E. M. GRAHAM, of Vienna, Lincoln parish, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

We are authorized to announce Judge J. E. TRIMBLE, of Farmerville, Union parish, as a candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

We are authorized to announce Judge N. J. SCOTT as a candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce F. E. MAYO, Esq., of Farmerville, Union parish, as a candidate for District Attorney, Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

We are authorized to announce Judge J. A. RICHARDSON as a candidate for District Attorney, Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

We are authorized to announce JAS. A. RAMSEY, Esq., of Farmerville, Union parish, as a candidate for District Attorney, Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

We are authorized to announce ALLEN BARKSDALE, of Vienna, Lincoln parish, as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney, Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln, at next election.

FOR CLERK D. C.

We are authorized to announce JAMES J. POTTS as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Claiborne parish, at next election.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce J. T. BAKER as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election.

We are authorized to announce ALEX. RAULAND as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election.

We are authorized to announce R. T. McLENDON as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election—subject to a Democratic nomination, if there be one.

We are authorized to announce W. F. AYCOCK as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election.

We are authorized to announce O. A. SMITH as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election.

We are authorized to announce J. H. M. TAYLOR as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election.

We are authorized to announce I. N. GLOVER as a candidate for Sheriff of Claiborne parish, at next election.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Ward 7.

We are authorized to announce B. A. FORTSON, of Arizona, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Ward 7, at the next election.

FOR CONSTABLE—Ward 7.

We are authorized to announce R. P. HARWELL as a candidate for Constable in Ward 7, at next election.

WM. ENDERS.

Texas Street, near Levee, Shreveport, DEALER IN ALL classes and styles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Looking Glasses and Plates, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Corbice and Picture Mouldings, and Children's Carriages. Glazed Sash, Doors and Blinds, a specialty. All Goods at Bottom Prices.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN, Feeders and Condensers;

Victor and Great Western Case Mills and Evaporators; GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON, BELTING, Gun-Boating, etc., etc. Send for circulars and prices. UTZ & SMITH, Shreveport, La. July 30, 1879. 504m

HOMER MILL COMPANY.

WE have erected and have now in running order, a GRIST MILL, in the town of Homer. Our engine is the celebrated "King Portable." Our mill is of the best quality—of the finest French burr stone. Grinding days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash paid for corn. Meal for sale all the time. The celebrated "Brown Gin," with all modern improvements, and a fine Press, will be added this Summer, and cotton ginned on reasonable terms. Give us a trial. SANDERS & GILL, 413m May 28, 1879.

JNO. E. MORRIS,

Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, TRENTON, LA.

PERSONAL attention given to all Cotton and Freights entrusted to his care. July 9, 1879. 476m

MILLS, GIN AND FOUNDRY,

BY F. U. & R. A. ALLEN.

AT our mills, 64 miles North of Homer, La. we are now furnishing Lumber at reasonable rates; making better Meal and Flour than any other mill in the parish. We have the renowned Brown Gin, with all the modern improvements, and will gin cotton for the eighteenth, and will gin and do any job in that line required in this country. We ask the patronage of the public, and will guarantee satisfaction. F. U. & R. A. ALLEN, July 20, 1879. 503y