CLAIBORNE GUARDIAN.

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Funeral notices of less than ten lines, and marriage and religious notices inserted gratis.

Job-work executed in the neatest style, and at reasonable prices.

August 22, 1877.

HOMER MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 5th, 1877

EFFICIENT TEACHERS will fill every Department. Especial attention given to MUSIC.

Board per month of four weeks, including washing, lights, &c., $15.

Tuition, $3, $4 and $5. No extravagances allowed.

The Institution is strictly non-sectarian. *Send for Catalogue.*

T. S. SLIGH, Prest.,
Homer, Claiborne parish, La.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:s

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

The Grand Council U. F. of T. North La.,

WILL hold its next annual meeting at HOMER, commencing on Thursday, July 18th, 1878.

OFFICERS:

G. L. Gaskins, Gr W P; Miss Mattie Mays, Gr W A; Adam H Davidson, Gr C; Miss Theodocia McFarland, Gr A C; Max Feazle, Gr S; Allen Barksdale, Gr A S; John W. McParland, Gr Tr; Miss Fannie Parker, Gr A Tr; John A. Miller, Gr Chap; —— Ives, Gr Sent.

Post-Office of Grand Scribe, Vienna, La.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:s

Homer Council No. 1, U. F. of T.,

Meets at the Court-House every Friday Night.

OFFICERS:

T. S. Sligh, W P; Mrs. Adella Sligh, W A; A. T. Dorman, R S; Miss Lida Scott, A R S; J. B. Otts, Cond; Miss Kate Simmons, A C; J. A. Parker, Chap; R. P. Harwell, Sent; R. T. Vaughn, F S; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Tr; A. C. Calhoun, C Dy.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:s

JOHN YOUNG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOMER, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Claiborne, Jackson, Bienville, Lincoln and Union, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe. Aug. 22, 1877.—1:y

Judge J. S. Young. Jno. A. Richardson.

YOUNG & RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HOMER, LA.

PARTNERSHIP limited to the parish of Claiborne. Legal business attended to by either partner in Jackson, Union, Bienville and Lincoln parishes, and before the Supreme Court at Monroe.

Aug 22, 1877. 1:y

DRAYTON B. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOMER, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, and Webster, and the Supreme Court at Monroe.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

DR. S. R. RICHARDSON,

HAVING resumed the practice of Medicine offers his services to the citizens of Claiborne parish, in the various branches of his profession.

Office at the Drug Store of Joe Shelton.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

B. R. COLEMAN,

PARISH SURVEYOR,

WILL attend promptly and efficiently to all business in his line. Charges moderate. Residence 8 miles southeast of Homer, on Trenton road. P. O., Homer.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY PAINTING.

I AM now prepared to re-paint and varnish Carriages, Buggies and Wagons at short notice. Satisfaction warranted. Samples of my work can be seen in Homer. I will also varnish OLD FURNITURE and REPAIR CANE SEATED CHAIRS. My terms are reasonable to suit the times.

Call and see me at the old stand of Hightower & Duffner, S. E. cor. public square.

Aug. 22, 1877. W. C. LILES. 1:y

Upholstery and Mattress-Making.

THE undersigned announces to the people of Claiborne parish that he is engaged in the UPHOLSTERY business in all its branches. Furniture repaired, cleaned and varnished. MATTRESSES made to order, on the shortest notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

Shop on North Main street, in rear of A. W. Barron's Store.

JULIUS LANGHELD.

Sept. 12, 1877. 4:6m

DANIEL T. HEAD,

TRENTON, LA.,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE, IRON, CASTINGS, BAGGING, TIES, WAGONS, CARTS, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, COOKING STOVES, FURNITURE AND

Plantation Supplies of all Kinds.

Liberal advances made on Cotton, in cash and supplies.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

S. W. RAWLINS,

(Successor to Rawlins & Murrell,)

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,

No. 38 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 28, 1877. 15:1y

E. J. HART & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale

DRUGGISTS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Stores 73, 75, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. Warehouses 93, 95, 97 and 99 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

L. C. Jurey, M. Gillis.

JUREY & GILLIS,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office ..... 194 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA,

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

John Chaffe, Wm. H. Chaffe, Christopher Chaffe, Jr.

JOHN CHAFFE & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office .....No. 52 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

McSTEA & VALUE,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

98 Canal Street, and 125 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

E. Page. P. Moran.

PAGE & MORAN,

Wholesale Dealers

—IN—

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS,

Hats, Caps and Trunks.

No. 10.....Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

JOHN HENRY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Brogans and

HATS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125..... Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

STAUFFER, McREADY & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Hardware and Agricultural Implements,

No. 71..... Canal Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

A. BALDWIN & CO.,

(Successors to Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.,)

Dealers in

Hardware, Steel, Iron and Railroad Supplies.

CUTLERY, GUNS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

No. 74 Canal, and 91, 93 and 95 Common Sts.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.,

Importers and Jobbers, in

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols,

Nos. 601, 603 and 605...North Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Aug. 22, 1877. 1:y

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. B. & T. H. Moreland has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—Parties indebted to the firm will settle with either member of the firm, whose receipt will be valid.

J. B. MORELAND,
T. H. MORELAND.

Dec. 29, 1877. 20:6m

THE undersigned will continue to run the MORELAND MILL and GIN, and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given. They intend, by strict attention to business, to merit favor and to give satisfaction.

T. H. MORELAND,
J. W. McFARLAND.

Dec. 29, 1877. 20:6m

WHAT WAS HIS CREED?

He left a load of anthracite
In front of a poor widow's door,
When the deep snow, frozen and white,
Wrapped street and square, mountain and moor.
That was his deed;
He did it well;
"What was his creed?"
I cannot tell.

Blessed "in his basket and his store,"
In sitting down and rising up;
When more he got he gave the more.
Withholding not the crust and cup;
He took the lead
In each good task;
"What was his creed?"
I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,
Soft, white, and silken in its fall;
Not like the noisy winds that blow
From shivering trees the leaves; a pall
For flower and weed,
Dropping below;
"What was his creed?"
The poor may know.

He had great faith in loaves of bread
For hungry people, young and old;
And hope inspired, kind words he said,
To those he sheltered from the cold.
For he must feed
As well as pray;
"What was his creed?"
I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust,
In faith his words he never writ;
He loved to share his cup and crust
With all mankind who needed it;
In time of need
A friend was he.
"What was his creed?"
He told not me.

He put his trust in Heaven, and
Worked right well with hand and head;
And what he gave in charity
Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.
Let us take heed,
For life is brief;
"What was his creed?"
"What his belief?"

The New Pope.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The Rome correspondent of The Times in a letter to that journal under date of the 14th of the present month, wrote as follows of Cardinal Pecci, who was to-day elected Pope and assumed the title Leo XIII:

"Cardinal Pecci is tall, with a fine head, high forehead narrowing at the temples, long face and straight features. He has large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consalvi, the renowned minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity, of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. At Camerlengo he has been the head of that moderate party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci. At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riario Sporza. At Naples he (Sporza) advised good Catholics to fulfill their duties as citizens at municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, professing to intepret the mind of the Vatican, enjoined the policy of abstention.

"Cardinal Pecci spoke with great effect against the proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome, and other measures advocated by the reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or, at least, a reasonable majority of them, in the Sacred College, and plays the same part as was sustained by Cardinal Gizzi in the Conclave of 1846.

"Cardinal Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him."

Of Edgar Allan Poe, Mrs. Susan A. T. Weiss gives in Scribner some very kindly and entertaining reminiscences. She says that as he appeared to her in her own home and in society, Poe was preeminently a gentleman. This was apparent in everything about him, even to the least detail. He dressed always in black, and with faultless taste and simplicity. An indescribable refinement pervaded all that he did and said. His general bearing in society, especially toward strangers, was quiet, dignified, and somewhat reserved, even at times unconsciously approaching *hauteur*. He rarely smiled, and never laughed. When pleased, nothing could exceed the charm of his manner—to his own sex cordial, to ladies marked by a soft chivalrous, respectful courtesy.

Description of Christ.

The following is a correct translation of an epistle sent by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate: "There appeared in these days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet among us; of the Gentiles accepted as for a prophet of truth; but his disciples call him Son of God. He raised the dead, and cureth all manner of disease. A man of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholder must both love and fear. His hair the color of a chestnut full ripe, plain to the ears, whence, downward, it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his forehead is a stream or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; forehead plain and very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his mouth and nose so formed as nothing can be represented; his beard thick, in color like his hair, not over long; his look innocent and mature; his eyes gray, quick and clear. In reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous and fair-spoken; pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity. It can not be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; in proportion of body, most excellent; his hands and arms delectable to behold; in speaking, very temperate, modest and wise; a man of singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

Female Society.

You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one, I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion, next to his Creator, to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton or a mere scholar may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend and children round him to cherish and support the dreariness of old age.—*John Randolph.*

A great burden of the poor and people in moderate circumstances is debt. Debt is slavery. The debtor is always in the power of his creditor. He who runs into debt pays more for everything he purchases than if he had bought for ready money, and is liable to overcharges, double charges and every kind of fraud. The debtor seems bound to buy of his creditor. With ready money he could look about and buy more cheaply. In the end he must pay, and the credit system takes a large slice from his income. Nearly every dealer will deduct five per cent. for cash; but the difference is much greater than that. To give credit a trader must get credit, which he has to pay for, and this is also charged to his customer. The bad debts, too, of those who never pay are charged to those who do pay. There should be a difference of not less than twenty per cent. in favor of those who buy for cash; and the general adoption of the cash system would save millions every year to the laboring classes.

The restoration of the franking privilege with respect to correspondence, which Mr. Hamlin urged and the Senate voted for Wednesday, will not be so serious a matter as it may seem. The real restoration took place when the last Congress voted to allow public documents to go through the mails free. The letters of Congressmen and of the President and Vice-President will hardly load down the mails, but the renewal of this privilege, should the House concur, will put the whole business just where it was when the Philadelphia Convention of 1872 demanded its abolition as a preparation for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

The following obituary appeared in a Memphis paper on a man killed by a circular saw: "He was an upright Christian, a good citizen, and an ardent patriot, but of limited information with regard to circular saws."

Man wastes his mornings in anticipating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

"Without a Newspaper."

The following article, which is going the rounds of the press, contains more truth than is usually found in a common paragraph, hence we give it room. As the author says:

"Nothing presents a sadder commentary upon the present condition of society than the large number of families, both in town and country, but more especially in the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up utterly ignorant of what is transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of the day. But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted on the rising generation—those who are to take our place in the busy world at no distant day—growing up without any knowledge of the present, or any study of the past, this ignorance too, being imbued into them by the sanction of those who should and doubtless do, know better, did they only think of the injurious effects of their insane course. Let the head of every family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible the means of acquiring some knowledge of the moving panorama in which we act our different parts.

Gen. Lee's Advice to Officers Wives.

(New York Herald Correspondence.)

I have heard General Lee relate the following incident. At a dinner party given by General Taylor shortly after his accession, General, then Captain Lee chanced to be on the right of Mrs. Bliss at the table. They were discussing army life, the separations it entailed and how hard it often was for an officer's wife to know what to do, whether to follow her husband or stay with her mother. "Of course Captain Lee," said Mrs. Bliss, "like all men, you think a woman should leave all and cling to her husband." "Not so, madam," said he, "my advice is, stay as long as you can under your mother's wing. You never can have more than one mother, but a pretty woman can always supply a husband's loss." Years afterward he was again at the right of Mrs. Bliss at a dinner party, but Colonel Bliss had died in the meantime; his widow had married again and of course bore a different name; and Captain had become Colonel Lee. After discussing several subjects, she laughingly said, "Colonel, do you remember a piece of advice you once gave me?" "Indeed, I do, madam. It has been in my thoughts all day, but I would have never dared to remind you of it. You followed the advice, I see."

American Women.

An eminent physician of New York, who was recently interviewed in regard to the hygienic aspects of dancing, took occasion at the conclusion of his remarks to compliment American women as follows: "They are the finest women in the world—physically, in point of figure, development and grace. I have been in Europe a good deal, and I find the women here better specimens than those in London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna. There has been a marked change in American womanhood within twenty years. People returning after a long absence have noticed it. Our girls growing, or just grown, are magnificent specimens. The old follies of dress, such as tight-lacing, etc., are done, and we clothe ourselves to the full as sensibly as the rest of the world." This is probably true to a greater or less extent of American women generally. The laws of health are much better understood and more generally observed now than they were twenty-five or thirty years ago, though there is still room for improvement in this regard.

CURE FOR EAR-ACHE.—Put about 4 drops of laudanum and 4 drops best kerosene oil into a teaspoon; put in a little bit of cotton-batting—about enough to absorb the mixture; hold the spoon and contents over a lighted candle or gaslight till it begins to hiss with the heat, turn the cotton over, apply spoon and contents once more to the heat, then pinch out the cotton; put it hot into the ear; tie a bandage over the ear to keep the heat in, and relief is immediate. If you are subject to ear-ache, keep a little box with a small vial of each of the articles named, and you get relief at all hours of night or day in a few moments.

A new bill levying a capitation tax of from one to two dollars on each immigrant arriving in this country has been introduced into Congress.

Old Si on Round Dances.

Old Si read an article on the "Dance of death," otherwise the waltz, and remarked:

"Dey's kickin' up er noughty rumpus 'boat er little swingin' o' corners in dis country!"

"Well, what is the matter now?"

"All dis hyar hoopin' 'bout folks pattin' 'roun an' stamp' 'round now whar's de harm in dat?"

"Why, they say it is unhealthy and sinful."

"Yes, I see's dat; but ar' hit unhealthy when er ole 'oman waltzes 'round at er camp-meetin' wid fer presidin' elders exercisin' dar musul tryin' to hold her on the ground?"

"That is not the question."

"Dat's de question I'se pintin' An' I wants ter kno' ef hit's sinful fer de parson to put his arms 'round de gal's an' go in washin' wid 'em at dese big creek baptisings?"

"Are you in favor of waltzing and balls and such unchristianlike proceedings?"

"I ain't needer 'gin nor 'tainst, dat I kno's on, but my flatform on dis dis: Ef folks 'll keep dere boys out of dese groceries and ballyard shops, an' dere gals offen de streets so much, but make 'em stay at home, work fer dere bred, prance 'round in de parlor ez much es dey pleaze, an' not shout 'glory hallelujer' till dey means hit, da'll be er big end shun in religion in dis country 'fore long. Yer heah me!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Thought He had 'em Again.

Sniffles brought his two weeks' spree to a close on Saturday night. He lay on a lounge in the parlor, feeling as mean as four lager, when something in the corner of the room attracted his attention. Raising on his elbow he gazed steadily at it. Rubbing his eyes he started again, and as he started his terror grew. Calling his wife he asked hoarsely:

"Miranda, what is that?"

"What is what, Liky?"

Sniffles' name was Lycurgus, and his wife calls him Liky for short and sweet.

"Why, that—that—thing in the corner," said the frightened man, pointing at it with a hand shaking like a politician.

"Liky, dear, I see nothing," replied the woman.

"What! you don't see it?" he shrieked.

"No."

"Then I've got 'em. Oh, heavens! bring me the Bible, Miranda—bring it quick. Here—here, on this sacred book I swear never to drink a drop of whisky. If I break my vow, may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth, and—

Here, catching another glimpse of the terrible object, he clutched his wife and begged in piteous tones:

"Don't leave me; don't leave your Liky!" And burying his face in the folds of her dress, he sobbed and moaned himself into a troubled sleep.

Then his wife stole gently to the corner, picked up the tag snake, and threw it into the stove.

The Poorest Girls.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never learned to work. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor, and depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune should come upon their friends, as it often does, their case is helpless. The most forlorn and miserable women upon earth belong to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their children from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around; the rich are likely to become poor and the poor rich. Still, to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, and indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their children to work. No reform is more imperative than this.

At a happy spot where a number of negroes reside an old negro was heard calling out to his wife: "Minda, is you got dem chickens shut up in de smoke house like I told you?" "No; an' I like to know what's the matter wid you, dat you's so flustrated 'bout dem chickens all at once?" she replied. "Nebber you mind! I know what's de matter, and dat's not till dem chickens is roosting. When I hear dat dog howl once dis day in the night, I know I have had a party visitor, and he wants to see me very bad. If you doesn't 'tend it, you lose dem chickens were at dat house up.