

LAKE CHARLES COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY JOHN McCORMICK.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION: Two Dollars a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with columns for ad size (1 inch to 20 inches) and rates per inch per line.

Transient advertisements \$1 per inch, first insertion. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per inch.

Newspaper Laws and Regulations.

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

Entered at the Post Office, Lake Charles, La., as second class matter.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

All kinds of sewing machine attachments, at Fassold's, the jeweller.

The New Orleans Democrat, that truly Southern newspaper, will soon issue a special Mexican edition.

Next Wednesday H. C. Gill will commence selling his large stock of goods at auction. All who want to make good bargains, should be on hand.

We have been informed that comparatively few logs have been gotten out during the late rise in the river. It will require another such rise before many can be brought out.

FIRE.—Last Thursday evening the dwelling house of M. J. Resette caught fire on the roof, from sparks flying out of the chimney. It was discovered in time to save the building before any damage was done.

Last Wednesday morning we had quite a gale of wind and rain, blowing down fences in town. In the pine woods, we are informed, it amounted to a hurricane, twisting and tearing large pine trees from their roots, and blowing things about generally.

We call special attention to the card of Madam Eliza Manges in another column of this paper. She is prepared to do all kinds of hair work, and pays a fair price for combings. She has done some very nice work for a number of ladies in town, and solicits the patronage of all ladies desiring work in her line. Give her a call and leave your orders, and she will give you entire satisfaction.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—The unaccountable boom in the bonds of the defunct Confederate States has been creating quite an excitement in financial circles in London, New York and in several cities of the South. The demand for these re-suscitated shin-plasters vary from \$2.50 to \$11 per thousand. It may be stated, however, that there is no basis anywhere for the hope that any profit will be realized from them; the story that \$17,000,000 in gold had been deposited by the late Confederate States Government in several London banks, has no foundation in truth and has been invented by idle speculators, merely to make money.

AN EXTRA SESSION.—It seems probable that an extra session of the Legislature will be called by Gov. McEnery to meet before the regular session of April next. The N. O. Democrat, whose opinion on such matters may be accepted as authority has materially changed its views since Tuesday last, and now appears inclined to believe that an extra session would not be, at this time, particularly detrimental to the interests of the State.

There is no doubt that several important questions requiring the immediate attention of the Legislative branch of the Government among which the revenue laws, appropriations for the support of the government, and a new charter for New Orleans. As it is admitted on all sides that an extra session limited to twenty days under the constitution, will not give the General Assembly time to fulfill the purposes for which it shall have been called, the Governor will, in due time supplement his first by a second proclamation, calling the Legislature together for twenty days more in this manner, complying with the letter of the organic law, and at the same time, affording adequate relief to the necessities of the hour.

Town lots in Lake Charles are cheap, and lumber, although in great demand here, is not remarkably high, yet, we venture to say that a real good comfortable house either rented or for rent, cannot be found in town. Why don't some enterprising individual possessed of ready cash, invest in real estate here, and build up our empty spaces and vacant lots with neat and comfortable houses which would readily bring paying prices in rent? Such houses in town as come nearest to the proper standard are being run upon like a bank on the eve of failure. We have known of numerous instances during the past year, of parties desirous of moving among us who have gone elsewhere, because they had no means to build up a residence for themselves and could find no suitable house to rent. Such miserable shanties as are still vacant cannot be properly called houses; they had better be torn down and commodious modern buildings erected on the ground they occupy and disfigure.

RESIGNED.—Judge S. D. Read, of the Fourteenth Judicial district, composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Cameron and Vernon, in view of the recent position taken by Gov. McEnery on the question of duplicate office-holding, has tendered his resignation as a member of the School Board of the Parish of Calcasieu. Judge Read in his letter of resignation addressed to the State Superintendent of Public Education, says that in his opinion (in which we fully concur and in which we think he is supported by law and precedents) the office of a member of the School Board does not come within the prohibition of the constitution, but that to avoid annoyance and trouble he prefers to resign.

NOTICE.—Members of the R. K. R. Cornet Band will please be at the Hall Monday, 7th inst., at 7:30 p. m., sharp. Business of importance. PAUL SULLIVAN, President.

Children photographed instantaneously, at Albert's gallery.

Desperate Fight Between Cowboys and the Marshal of Tombstone, Arizona.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Tombstone, Arizona says: Four cowboys—like and Bill Clouston and Frank and Tom McLowery—had been parading the town several days, drinking hard and making themselves obnoxious, when the city marshal arrested the Cloustons. Soon after his release the four met the marshal and his brothers. The marshal ordered them to give up their weapons, when a fight commenced and about thirty shots were rapidly fired. Both the McLowery boys were killed. Bill Clouston was mortally wounded, dying soon after, and the Clouston slightly wounded in the shoulder. Wyatt, one of the marshal's brothers, was slightly wounded; the others were unhurt.

Finger nails two inches long are the pride of Baltimore women.

For the Commercial. Guiteau's Mental Calibre.

MR. EDITOR.—Having written once upon the mental calibre of Guiteau, it would seem superfluous to write again; but as Judge Cox, of the District Court of Washington, D. C., seems to think that he has not jurisdiction over the case, I would like to call attention to an article in the N. Y. Medical Record, copied in the Galveston News of October 27th, drawing the line between monomania and insane persons.

This line has certainly been drawn by a master hand; one well versed and educated in the science. The author's conclusion is that the assassin Guiteau was of monomaniacal mind on one subject, but was perfectly sane on all others, and draws the dividing line between insanity and monomania, in so clear and lucid a light that all may see and judge for themselves. Guiteau in his plea, on arraignment for trial, tries very hard to lay all the blame on the Lord. This is done for a purpose, but the plea is so shallow that any and all can see its depth. In his written plea to the indictment, it is plain to every observing mind that he wishes to convey the idea that he is of unsound mind, charging the Lord with forcing the commission of the act upon him, and consequently he is not accountable for it, and from what we can learn his counsel will urge the same plea.

It is to be hoped that he will receive a fair, impartial trial, and that those who furnished the money to pay his hotel bills and purchase of pistol, will be made known before he hangs. BITTOL.

Louisiana Swamp Lands.

The Democrat announced its belief, yesterday, that the swamp lands of this State offered rich bonanzas to any one who would redeem them and place them under cultivation. The success of the Louisiana Land Reclamation Company in this line affords good evidence of this, and shows what can be done with the 8,000,000 acres of overflowed and swamp lands in Louisiana. We were shown yesterday a dispatch from the local agent of this company at Morgan City to the president, announcing the shipment here of 274 sacks of rice produced on land recently redeemed. There was everything to militate against the success of this first crop. It was planted late because the land was not in a fit condition to be plowed until late. It was first plowed over to the depth of 19 inches to kill the cane and then planted in rice. The crop produced averaged 10 barrels to the acre, which is as good as the best lands in Plaquemines parish, leasing at \$7.50 to \$10 per acre, produce. The rice is pronounced to be of the very best quality.

The success of land reclamation in Louisiana is thus clearly demonstrated, and we feel convinced that as soon as these facts become well known, thousands of acres now waste will be called into cultivation.

The parish of Calcasieu has the finest rice lands in the world, and can be put into cultivation easier and cheaper here than anywhere else. All they need is to be fenced and planted.

A Long Fast Ended.

Newton, N. J., Oct. 20.—Yesterday was the one hundred and seventh day of the fast of the noted Terrence Connolly and he celebrated the event by taking for the first time since July 4th food in any quantity. Mr. Connolly, who was suffering from consumption, conceived the idea of effecting a cure of his disease by fasting, so on the next day he refused food, and for 43 days not a mouthful of anything save water touched his lips. On the forty-third day, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, he took a little brandy in the water he drank. As the brandy did not agree with him, he left off taking that, and on the sixty-third day took some beef-tea and water, but finally gave that up, too. Yesterday, however, he concluded to try solid food again, so he has since been taking his food regularly. His consumption was greatly helped by his fasting.

One of the most adventurous "girls of the period" is Miss Mary Smith, a very French in varied experiences. At Louisville, some time since she invited a rich man to her hotel, and having induced him to strip off most of his clothes, threw them out of the window, threatening to burn the clerk unless he signed a big check. He signed it, but later in man's attire, she has been the life and soul of a gang of thieves in Louisville, and has been arrested. She is young and attractive.

A creditor's notice—Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

The Right of Free Speech.

[N. O. Democrat.] The notion of British Government in proclaiming the Land League is a bold attack on the principle of free speech, and wholly indefensible before the judgment of the civilized world. Although we are united to England by ties of blood, this action must receive the severest condemnation of the entire American people as tyrannical and contrary to those ideas for which the Anglo-Saxon has fought in every clime.

For more than a year, the Land League has agitated; for more than a year, its leaders have boldly proclaimed the principles for which they contended. If they are guilty to-day, they were equally guilty a year ago, and should have been arrested. But the British Government tacitly admitted their right to advocate these principles, and never interfered or attempted to interfere with them. Indeed, it confessed that their demands were just and proper, for it promised them relief—not such relief as Ireland asked for, but such as England felt inclined to grant. When this so-called relief came, the League denounced it as insufficient; and, because it did so, it is proclaimed, its leaders are imprisoned and its principles prohibited.

This is despotism worthy of autocratic Russia, and must produce the same results as the Czar's tyranny—disaffection, conspiracies and treason. The people of Ireland are as much entitled to free speech as those of England, yet in the latter country one can discuss the land laws and preach all the doctrines of the land league with impunity, while in Ireland, a single word against those laws, nay, the very fact of belonging to an association opposing them, is a crime, a felony, subject to imprisonment at the pleasure of England, without the right of the trial by jury—a vital principle of freedom for which the English themselves contended four centuries ago. Should such an act of tyranny be attempted in this country in a time of peace, it would give birth to instantaneous revolution. Not even in the worst days of reconstruction, was any attempt made to gag us, to restrain the right of free speech. But in Ireland, not a word must be said or whispered, not an idea thought against the land law which an English parliament has been forced, by the late famine in that country, to grant the Irish; for without that famine, Ireland would have pleaded in vain for even this moderate relief.

To-day two of the greatest and most important rights of a free people are suspended in Ireland—the right of free speech, the right of trial by jury. It is by such outrages as this that England nourishes and keeps alive Irish hatred of England; it is by such action that it will beget some day a revolution that will give that country its complete independence.

How Guiteau is to Get Clear.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: Although Scoville has announced that he has no intention, pending the trial of Guiteau, to raise the question of jurisdiction, it is quite probable that it will be raised after the trial is over. The court stated yesterday to Guiteau's counsel that their waiver of the plea to the jurisdiction at this stage in the case would not prevent their raising it later. Scoville's shrewd associate, Robinson, is smart enough to see that it would be bad policy for them to have the question of jurisdiction decided in advance. He is convinced, knowing the law thoroughly, that the District Court has not jurisdiction, but the very wisely withholds the plea until his client has been put in jeopardy of life. As the trial is drawing to its close Guiteau's counsel will ask the court to instruct the jury to acquit Guiteau on the ground that it has no jurisdiction. If the court grants the prayer the jury must acquit and Guiteau goes free; if the court refuses to grant the prayer, counsel will take exceptions to his rulings, and on their exceptions the case, under a writ of habeas corpus, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the latter decides that the lower court had no jurisdiction, the assassin goes free. Gorkhill's folly in indicting Guiteau here is appropriately characterized by the leading members of the bar. Scoville says he still has great difficulty in getting Guiteau to talk about himself and his acts. All needed suggestions as to evidence are received from outside.

An inventive genius of Paris, Oct., having been pestered with visits from his neighbors' dogs, fastened a very sharp scythe blade to the bottom of the front gate. Next morning there were several wounds underneath the gate whose owners had been trying to effect an entrance.

A little, but brown nose—A peasant in a master.

Dual Offices.—Views of Governor McEnery.

[N. O. City Item.] Governor McEnery does not intend to exercise dictatorial powers over those who are amenable to article 159 of the constitution, relative to persons holding two State offices.

An interview with Governor McEnery showed that he placed a most liberal construction upon the question. Whenever he found that a certain party held two offices, one of which was incompatible with the other under the constitution he would signify to that official that a resignation of one or the other position was necessary.

The Governor feels a certain delicacy in removing a person from office on account of the rather vague construction of the law elicited from the constitution.

His Excellency does not feel like presuming what office should be vacated; he leaves the choice to the incumbents.

Relative to the case in point (of Judge Rogers, who had resigned the presidency of the School Board on account of being judge of the Court of Appeals), Gov. McEnery held that by accepting a position as member of the School Board, Judge Rogers had not lost his right to sit as judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Rodgers is not at all debarred from exercising the functions of both offices, because he is not subject to the prohibition clauses of the constitution which only relates to those who hold two or more State offices. The members of the School Board are parochial officers; such being the case; one can very easily and justly and legally serve as Judge of the Court of Appeals and as member of the city School Board without disobeying the statutes.

Annexation of Canada.

[N. O. Democrat.] The Pall Mall Gazette, whose utterances are almost official, is of the opinion that Canada will be annexed to the United States within the next ten years. Such is the popular feeling of Canada to-day. A few years ago, it was quite different. The Canadians were supercilious and the annexationists, even then a large body, were the objects of popular hatred and contempt, but during the past two decades, the trade relations between the United States and the Dominion have grown closer and closer until the two countries are now commercially one. The grand trunk of railway of Canada lies half in Canada and half in the United States. Portland, Me., during the greater portion of the year is the shipping port for Canadian produce, and the Canadian telegraph system is now but a branch of the Western Union. All these circumstances work injuriously to the interests of the Canadians. They see that they would be greatly benefited by annexation and, as a consequence, are becoming anxious for the union. What has hitherto prevented this movement from taking some regular shape are the politicians and office-holders. Canada has no more politics to the square mile than any other country on the face of the globe. It has an elaborate judiciary and all the government of a large empire. Union with this country, would sweep away all these officials, and, as a consequence, they oppose it. The Pall Mall Gazette does not say how Great Britain would regard the secession of its American domain, but the cool and careless manner in which it treats the subject is good evidence that the British lion would not roar very loud should the Kanucks see fit to sever their allegiance with the mother country.

Large Sum Sent to the Irish Land Leaguers.

Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 1.—A procession composed of a military company, local Land League, three temperance and other Irish societies, escorted Hon. T. P. O'Connor to the City Hall this evening. The streets were thronged with people and numerous fireworks were set off. The Hall was packed and the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. Mayor-elect Kendrick presided and several Catholic priests and prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. The Rev. Lawrence Walsh of this city, treasurer of the National Land League, reported that up to this he had sent \$20,000 to Treasurer Ragan, at Paris.

Faith Rewarded.

Special to the N. O. Democrat. Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 1.—A month ago a gentleman of this city who had stored away in his garage a trunk containing several hundred thousand dollars in Confederate bonds, and he considered them utterly worthless. Yesterday he sold \$200,000 worth at Atlanta for \$1,000.

Among Our Exchanges.

Albionville Meridian: The planters of this parish are putting up their seed case, and others are cutting and planting.

Terrebonne Times: The dengue or break-bone fever prevails to a certain extent in town, principally among ladies and children.

Washington Argus: Laborers are at work on the line of the Rail Road between this place and Clarendonville, erecting a telegraph line. Our neighbors on Bayou Lafourche soon have telegraphic communication with the outside world.

St. Charles Herald: Next week grinding will have fully commenced. Last Wednesday smoke was curling from the tall chimneys of the Ashton place, but what was going on we could not ascertain, but suppose they were trying the machinery preparatory to the grinding of the cane.

Opelousas Courier: The excursion of colored people to New Orleans which went down on the Morgan road on Saturday last, was represented from the Bayou Lafourche in the northern part of the parish, down to Morgan City, and is said to have numbered sixteen hundred persons.

St. Martinsville Observer: Last Sunday morning William Johnson, C., lodged in jail on a charge of larceny, effected his escape, although he was shot at four times by the jailer, M. Polynard. He is now at large, and has left for parts unknown.

Iberia Journal: Our townsman L. D. Etie after an absence of about two months in Houston, Texas, where he had located, returned here last Monday. Our young friend liked Texas very well and was well pleased with the city of Houston, but that climate did not agree with his health. He proposes to open a store at Lake Charles, sometime next month.

St. Landry Democrat: John F. Cox who killed Joseph A. Cantin, was brought before Judge Hulspeth last Wednesday morning on a writ of habeas corpus. The examination lasted two days, and the Judge gave his decision yesterday morning, remanding Cox to jail to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of court in December.

Beaumont Enterprise: A report comes from Calhahan county, that Bill Barb, the notorious stockman of Coryell county, had been killed by his son Bill the Barb. It seems that the father and son were drinking and got into a difficulty, in which young Barb struck his father over the head with a Winchester, from the effects of which he died.

La. Capitoline: By the arrival of three more students, on Wednesday, the number of cadets at this rapidly improving State Institution of learning has reached exactly one hundred. There can be no doubt, now, regarding the future of the College. It will ere long be a source of great pride to the people of Louisiana.

Philadelphia put up a job to illustrate the beauty and swiftness of American criminal jurisprudence, the other night, for the entertainment of the French carnival guests. A burglar entered General Boulanger's apartment, General Boulanger seized the burglar and at the point of his sword—Boulanger's sword, not the burglar's—marched him off to a policeman. The next morning the burglar was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.—[Galveston News.]

Sugar Planter: Gov. McEnery has entered suit (in the columns of the Democrat) against the Times for slandering him grossly in the issue of Sunday last in this: For publishing an engraving which was represented as a faithful likeness of "Louisiana's Young Governor," when at the same time the engraving was one of the late Brigham Young in his happiest mood. The damages claimed are \$750,000, and as much more as the court will allow.—The Times files a bill of exceptions to the whole proceedings and is prepared to prove by any number of female voters of Salt Lake that there is no slander and that the engraving is a true and correct one.

The New Orleans Democrat says: It is now discovered that they are adulterating soap with the most dangerous poisons, such as ground glass, borax, plaster of Paris, magnesia, and other substances, which are added to give the soap weight, hardness, toughness or cleanness. Other poisons, such as Venetian red, scarlet anilines, etc., are also used to give the proper color. These poisons, the chemists declare, will irritate the skin and produce troublesome skin diseases. It is bad enough to know that it is dangerous to eat, for fear of poisoning oneself, but it is still worse to know that we risk our lives in trying to keep clean. The only way to be safe is to give up eating and washing.

Subscribe to the Commercial.