

LAKE CHARLES COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JOHN McCOORMICK.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Two Dollars a Year,
IN ADVANCE.

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5 inches	6.00	12.00	18.00	26.00	42.00
6 inches	7.00	14.00	21.00	30.00	48.00
7 inches	8.00	16.00	24.00	34.00	54.00
8 inches	10.00	20.00	30.00	42.00	66.00
10 inches	12.00	24.00	36.00	50.00	78.00
15 inches	18.00	36.00	54.00	75.00	117.00
20 inches	25.00	50.00	75.00	105.00	162.00

Transient advertisements \$1 per inch, first insertion. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per inch.
Announcing candidates for office, \$10 in advance.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Our Agents.
Moore & Singleton..... Sugar Town.
Wm. M. Johnston..... Opelousas.
A. B. Smith..... Cameron Parish.
A. Johnson..... Calcasieu P. O.

Fricke & Brammer received a car load of Lemp's celebrated beer last Thursday.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord, of the U. S. Army, died in Havana last Sunday of yellow fever.

The no-fence law seems to be agitating the citizens of DeSoto parish to a considerable degree.

A negro man was sun struck in New Orleans last Tuesday, and died in about an hour afterwards.

The big strike of the telegraph operators still continues, and the situation is encouraging for the brotherhood.

A destructive fire occurred in Memphis, Tenn., last Tuesday morning, destroying \$200,000 worth of property.

The cholera is still raging in Egypt. In Cairo 403 deaths were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., on the 24th instant.

A MODEL PARISH.—The DeSoto Democrat says there is not a delinquent taxpayer in that parish, and that there is plenty of money in the Parish Treasury.

W. T. Sanford, who killed W. A. Le Sueur, last April, in Baton Rouge, and has been in prison ever since, was admitted to bail, on the 29th inst., in the sum of \$10,000.

The cotton worms have made their appearance in several counties in Mississippi, and great fears are entertained for the crops, as they are late and the worms are earlier by fifteen days than usual.

The Vernon Condenser says: Complaints are quite numerous that the grass-worms are doing serious damage to corn crops in that section of country. That having first eaten the grass they then seized upon the growing corn.

A Washington special to the Times-Democrat says, that M. A. Dauphin, of the Louisiana Lottery Company, will bring suit against Postmaster-General Gresham, in his personal capacity, for \$100,000, for alleged damages to the company.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—Last Saturday lightning struck a house at the salt mine on Avery's Island, in which there were 9000 pounds of dynamite. It all exploded, causing much damage to buildings, cars, etc. The shock was felt for several miles, and every window sash for one mile away was shattered. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no one seriously injured.

Letter from Orange.

ORANGE, TEXAS, July 23, 1883.

Editor COMMERCIAL:
Dear Sir—Everything here is booming. The mill owners are just as lively as the "honey-bee," and they keep the machinery whirling. I do not know the names of all the "lumber-kings" of this town, but I frequently hear the names of Messrs. Lutcher, and Sturt & Co., mentioned as among those who are rushing business. The latter run their mill night and day, as usual.

Work on the Gilmer mill is progressing very well, but Salscheider is put out, as he does not get the machinery in due course. The pile driving for the engine room is finished, and they have just commenced the brick work, and when complete, will be a very substantial piece of work. The frame for the live rollers is nearly finished, and the log-carriage is on the track, and after about another month it will begin to look like business.

Engineer Fuller has been very sick for some days. He has the sympathy of all the employes at the Gilmer mill, with whom he is very popular, and his host of friends around town will rejoice at his reappearance among them. I think Mr. Fuller inhabits a house that is in an unhealthy location, and if he took a friend's advice he would seek a more congenial location.

The weather is uncertain and changeable, with intervals of heat and showers. But bless me, while I thus keep fooling, I hear a cry saying "supper is cooling." Truly yours, Bay City.

Inquiring About Calcasieu.

We have recently received inquiries about Calcasieu Parish, from parties in Iowa and Texas. We would be pleased to give the desired information, and are gratified to know our parish is attracting the attention of residents of other States; but it would require a longer article than we have time to write and more time than we can spare to gather that exact information with regard to the geography, soil, climate, health, and manufacturing, commercial and educational, interests of Calcasieu, which is naturally desired by our correspondents.

The best way for parties abroad to get this information about any section of another State, is to subscribe for a local newspaper, and, where several inquirers live in the same neighborhood, and have a desire to emigrate, to send a delegate to the locality inquired about.

Briefly—Calcasieu parish, the largest in Louisiana, is about 60 miles square. The Mermentau river on the east, the Sabine river on the west, and the Calcasieu river in the centre, are the principal streams, the Calcasieu having a great many tributaries, flowing through the pine woods. About one-third of the parish is prairie, and the rest yellow pine woods land. The prairie has a surface soil of sandy loam, about 18 inches deep, resting on a subsoil of clay, which retains all the moisture that may be put on it, and our prairies are therefore susceptible of high cultivation. We have about twenty-five steam saw-mills, including five shingle mills. The principal industry is the lumber business—then stock raising, and rice culture. We have four steam rice mills. Thousands of acres of our prairie lands will soon become rice fields. Oranges, peaches, nectarines and figs, are raised in great abundance, besides small fruits. Vegetables of all kinds are grown to perfection. The whole parish is cooled by the Gulf breeze in summer, Lake Charles being only 60 miles north of the Gulf coast, and our summer nights are deliciously cool and pleasant.

The railroad from New Orleans to California, via Houston, Texas, runs through Calcasieu, the Lake Charles depot being within half a mile of our Court House. The Calcasieu river is one of the deepest in North America, averaging 60 feet in depth for many miles, and is navigable all the year. Our lumber exports are chiefly west, by river and rail, to Texas and Mexico.

Nearly all the heavily timbered pine land has been purchased during the last two years, chiefly by Michigan and other Western capitalists. Comparatively little good pine woods or prairie land is still open for purchase or homestead entry; but thousands of acres of such land can be bought from private owners for from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

The voting population of Calcasieu is about 2,500, of which over nine-tenths are white voters.

The health of Calcasieu is generally good. The pine woods and prairies abound with game and the streams with fish. Owing to our defective system of public schools, education is yet greatly retarded, but there are schools, public and private, all over the parish. Religion is everywhere respected, and our people as a class are noted as a law-abiding people.

Lake Charles is located on the eastern shore of a beautiful lake of the same name, nearly two miles in diameter, and of a slightly oval form. Population of Lake Charles, about 1200.

The total assessed value of property in the parish for 1883, is, in round numbers, \$2,600,000.

The population of Calcasieu is rapidly increasing, many of the new-comers being from the Western States.

\$1000 Reward to a Mob who will Lynch a White Man.

Chicago, July 17.—John Paul Logan, of St. Paul, publishes in the Times a card as follows: "I will pay \$1000 reward to any mob who will lynch a white man for murdering a negro in the South, or for outraging a negro woman in the South. The daily lynching of negroes in the South is like the handle of a jug, all one side, and, just to vary the monotony and see a refreshing change, I will send the above amount to any enterprising Southern mob who will change the programme for once, and give one of their white murderers a piece of rope. I would suggest that the county Sheriff, where the mob operates, should be elected captain of the mob and authorized to draw on me for the \$1000, which will be paid spot cash, at the First National Bank of St. Paul, immediately on the receipt of credible information that the mob has changed the programme. I am heartily disgusted with your nigger corpses. Now let your irrepressible great American mob bestir themselves and give us one white corpse for breakfast, and the very devils in hell will rise up and thank them."

We clip the above from the New York Sun of the 12th instant. John Paul Logan is certainly one of those blind fanatics that can't see beyond the point of his nose. He knowingly asserts a falsehood in the above statement. Nineteen-tenths of the murders committed in the South are perpetrated by negroes, at least it is so in our parish, where there are now four negroes confined in jail for murder, and if Gov. McEnery does not cease to stand between the law and the scaffold, crime will further increase in this State. What a farce is it to entail such heavy expense on taxpayers to arrest, confine and convict criminals, and then have them set at liberty on a technicality, or assumed insanity?—Berkeley South.

"Yes," said the liquor seller, "Jim is a very popular bar-tender; very popular, indeed, but I shall discharge him. He always turns his back on a customer when the latter is pouring out a drink, when a look of surprise will stop a man when the glass is half full."

Any young man is made better by a sister's love. It is not necessary to be his own sister.

Our Saratoga Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
July 21, 1883.

The season at Saratoga never opens fairly until the races begin. At present it is extremely dull. Family parties sit in groups on the piazzas, dyspeptics discuss their livers and their symptoms, and landlords look as blue and hopeless as their guests. The average guest comes to this place for rest and recuperation, and not simply for pleasure. At his home in New York City, or elsewhere, he is the personification of restless business activity; but in Saratoga he wisely takes matters coolly, quietly and peacefully, and, aside from keeping his eye on the safety-valve of the market, pays no attention to, and is not disturbed by any commercial matter. If he does not make an early trip to one of the springs, he glides down stairs at a late hour, receives his mail, purchases a morning paper and saunters toward the breakfast table. The list of arrivals informs him of the arrival of friends, and the rest of the forenoon is generally devoted to making an informal call on them. In the evening he pays a visit to Congress Spring Park, but returns to his hotel or boarding-house at an early hour, and at an early hour retires.

The atmosphere of the foot-hills is conducive to sleep and he loses no opportunity to gain the benefit of this great restorer. It is a common remark among Saratoga visitors that on their arrival here they feel an inclination to sleep and their appetites at once improve. This is due both to the beneficial effect of the mineral waters and the healthy atmosphere. An old habitue the other day illustrated this in a few words: "A month or six weeks in Saratoga regulates one for the rest of the year."

Frequently on the broad piazzas may be seen groups of ladies and gentlemen whose years are indicated by frosted locks, and who in a kind of informal reunion chat and retrospectively enjoying the Saratoga of years gone by when they came here with their parents.

These well-preserved beles and beaux of a third and half century ago recall pleasing and memorable incidents of the past, and refer familiarly to names prominent in the leading events of their time, and as the younger generation known only in history. Brilliant in their prime and grand in their old age, these respected white-haired veterans while enjoying the pleasures of to-day fairly revel in the reminiscences of the past a vivid mental picture.

THE VISIT OF LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge of England, who has accepted the invitation of the State Bar Association, will, it is expected, be in Saratoga about August 28, holding the exalted position that he does and as the representative of the English bar, this eminent jurist will be accorded great attention. He will sail from Liverpool about August 10th, and will reach New York City about August 22 or 23. He will be the guest of E. F. Shepherd, son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt, and will remain in this country until about the middle of November. On arriving in this country he will at once be taken to Irvington. A reception will be given him by Wm. D. Sloane, well known in railroad circles. He will afterwards, accompanied by a small and select party, visit Newport, and then come to Saratoga. Mr. Vanderbilt has placed at the disposal of the Chief-Justice three elegant cars,—dining, drawing and sleeping coaches. The trip proposed is quite an extensive one, and includes Boston, the White Mountains, St. John, N. B., and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The other points to be touched will include Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, and possibly to San Francisco. While in this country he will pay a special visit to Wm. M. Everts, at his country seat at Windsor, Vt., and also to an old friend, the Bishop of Fredericktown. The Lord Chief-Justice will be accompanied to the United States by his son and two of his friends. While in Saratoga he will probably be a guest of Judge Henry Hilton.

The Death of Gen. Ord.

[N. O. Picayune.]

The telegraphic information of the death of the brave Gen. Ord at Havana, of yellow fever, will be received with regret both in the United States and in Mexico. Ord's father was an officer in the war of 1812-15, and one of his sons is now an officer in the regular army. The General himself was on the retired list, having been given the rank of Major General by act of Congress after his retirement as Brigadier. He entered the army as cadet in 1835 and earned rapid promotion, serving against the Seminoles in Florida and in Indian wars on the Pacific coast, and in 1861 was a major in the regular establishment and a brigadier of volunteers. He defeated Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in a hard-fought battle at Dranesville, Va., December 20, 1861, and for his personal gallantry received a major general's commission. He served in the West under Halleck, and we believe commanded a corps. In 1866 he was made a brigadier in the regular army. His great services on the Rio Grande frontier are too recent to be forgotten, and the whole country felt it as an affront when Hayes needlessly retired him for old age in December, 1880. His daughter is married to the gallant Mexican cavalry general, Geronimo Trevino, and resides at Monterey.

A Frenchman, living in Louisiana, whose wife deserted him, amused his neighbors by telling how he got her back without trouble. "Did I run after her and beg her to come back?" he dramatically asked. "No I did not run after her, I must publish in the paper that I have drawn fifty thousand dollars in the lottery, and she has back much quicker as no time."

Any young man is made better by a sister's love. It is not necessary to be his own sister.

A Terrible Disaster.

Baltimore, July 21.—A terrible accident occurred at North Point Tivoli, an excursion place on Patapsco Bay, about ten miles north of this city, about 10 o'clock last night, by which a number of lives were lost, the number being estimated at between sixty and seventy. The accident was occasioned by the giving way of the outer portion of a pier on which several hundred persons had congregated awaiting the boat on which to return to this city. The locality is in a small bay about two miles from North Point. It was formerly known as Holly Grove and was the first regular excursion place regularly fitted up near the city, about fifteen years ago, and it was a most popular resort at that time and for several years afterward. Yesterday's excursion was given to Tivoli under the management of the Mount Royal Beneficial Society of the Church of Corpus Christi, of this city, of which Father Starr is pastor, and Mount Royal Avenue and Mosher Street churches. The excursion went down on the barge Cockade City, which was towed by the tug Amanda Powell. The barge was formerly an old coal boat which had been fitted with several decks for excursion purposes and used as such for several years. Yesterday she made three trips to the place, the last being made from this city between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening and reached Tivoli before 10 o'clock. During the day she had taken down about 500 persons, and on her last trip about 100. A large number of those who had gone down during the day had remained, intending to return on the last trip. When the barge approached all those on shore made a rush for the end of the wharf, which is several hundred feet long, and were closely packed together at the gate, about twenty-five feet from the end, impatiently waiting for admittance through the gate. As the barge came alongside it struck the wharf, which suddenly and without warning gave way and a large portion of the crowd was precipitated into the water, which is about ten feet deep. Many were able to save themselves by fleeing toward the shore. As the outer end of the pier crumbled and fell, darkness added to the confusion and terror, and little could be done to rescue the drowning women and children. The first news of the disaster reached the city a little after 2 o'clock this morning, when the barge landed at Henderson's wharf bringing a number of bodies of the drowned. Up to this hour it is said sixty-one bodies have been recovered.

A Son Kills His Father.

[Vicksburg Herald, July 21.]

The P. Lane steamer E. C. Carroll arrived at 5 p. m. yesterday. Her officers bring the news of one of the most horrible murders that has been committed in this country for many years. The citizens in the vicinity of Sartatia, on the Yazoo river, gave a barbecue on Wednesday last which was attended by a large number of the citizens of Yazoo county, among them a Mr. Warrington and his son. In the evening some dispute arose between the father and son in regard to the cutting up of a sheep, which was being barbecued. It is said both had been drinking freely, and were intoxicated. The father objected to the way his son was cutting up the mutton and remarked to him that he (the son) did not know how to do it, and to let a colored man, who was near by, show him how to do it. This enraged the young murderer. He assaulted the old man with a large butcher knife, cutting his father's body almost in two. The elder Warrington died in a short while. When the Carroll passed Sartatia yesterday morning en route to this city the slayer had not been arrested.

Another Land Grab.

[Alexandria Express.]

One W. W. Buford, who is now chief weigher in the New Orleans customhouse, has recently located certain script of land upon which the town of Port Barrow in this parish of Ascension stands, and which has a population of 700. E. R. Mason, a partner of John McEnery, engineered the job, through Buford.

The people of Port Barrow are in arms, and the strongest feeling has been aroused throughout the entire parish at the attempt to rob bona fide holders, by technicalities of law or defects in the chain of titles by which it has been held, property that has been lawfully acquired.

The interests of thousands of people in the State, whose lands are embraced in old Spanish grants, are effected by this raid made upon them by the so-called agents of the State, and unless it be promptly checked they will extend this acquisitions until all lands in the State of that kind have been covered by script of some kind.

The Great Strike.

[Gazette, Washington, D. C.]

The majority of the telegraph operators—a large majority, by the way—have struck for decent hours of labor and compensation. The Western Union, alias Jay Gould, company strongly objects to conceding either, which is not surprising; for if the company did not exact from its employes long hours of service and small pay therefor, it could not pay regular dividends on its enormous volume of watered stock. The strike of the telegraphers is a declaration of war against Jay Gould and Jay Gould business methods. During the last decade the telegraph operators have quietly endured nearly one hundred per centum reduction of pay and a considerable increase of working time. Now it is proposed to still further oppress them. There can be no doubt that the operators are right in resisting this oppression, and there is as little doubt that their strike will succeed if they are faithful to each other. The business men of the country are demanding service of the Western Union and other companies now undergoing the difficulty of striking operators, and the fact of the strike will not be accepted as good reason for non-performance of service. A corporation that by persecution of its employes disables itself for performing such service as the public has a legal right to demand is not exempt from legal consequences. This was substantially the decision in the case against the railroads during the "freight handlers" strike several years ago. It is stated on authority that the Knights of Labor propose to furnish the means to make this strike a test of all matters in controversy between Capital and Labor in this country, and that their resources are abundant.

It is also stated that should the telegraphers strike last ten days longer, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Typographical Union, and other great labor organizations will strike, which will make the amusement considerably more intense for Mr. Capitalized Shark generally. This journal believes that Labor, which is the creator of Capital, has rights as well as the devil-fish it creates.

Cost of a Campaign.

[Times-Democrat.]

The secret history of the Garfield presidential canvass, as laid bare by Stephen Dorsey, in his late confession and exposures, gives the inside workings of that campaign, particularly the financial operations necessary to carry it on to success. We boasted once upon a time that elections cost very little in this country, and that the poorest man could be elected to the highest office without its costing him a cent; and we used to tout our neighbors of England about the large amount of money it cost a man to be elected to Parliament. But all this is changed now-a-days. The Garfield campaign, so Dorsey shows, was one of the most expensive and costly ones ever carried on. The idea that Dorsey preached from the beginning was that the contest should be made a war of money, and he insisted on raising a large campaign fund, most of it to be expended in the doubtful and important State of Indiana.

The total fund used, so he now declares, exceeded \$2,000,000, nearly half of which went on Indiana. The Republican majority in that State was only 7000, so that it cost Dorsey and the managers just \$150 to obtain each one of these majority votes.

Such is the system of canvass that the Republicans have introduced into this country. Money is their chief argument, and with their control of the government they are able to expend millions to retain possession of the offices.

The Capitollian-Advocate says the courts have narrowed the scope of homestead exemptions until we practically have no homestead. It considers this a great mistake and says: "The homestead is a safeguard so highly valued in public opinion that it ventures the opinion that no healthy immigration will ever set in to our State, until our laws are amended in this respect. Texas guarantees a home to her citizens, and that one consideration will operate on 90 per cent of persons seeking homes as an inducement to prefer Texas to Louisiana. We have held our noses long enough to the grindstone of usury and avarice. The homestead exemption should be secured to the poor man, whom we invite to come among us, and the tyranny of lien laws should be everlastingly destroyed."

A Doctor considers tight lacing a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow into woman.—Galveston News.

Virtue comes in small packages.

An Indian View of White Politics.

In a curious pamphlet left by one of the old friars, Father Bosconia, is told a droll story of the logical influences some of them drew from the political situation among their supposed betters. When they heard that the Spanish Viceroy in the City of Mexico had been killed and a Mexican made Emperor in his place, they forthwith made a great feast, burned up their chief, and elected a new one in his stead. To the stringent reproofs of the horrified friars they made answer: "Have you not done the same in Mexico? You say your king was not good, and you killed him. Well, our captain was not good, and we burned him. If the new one turns out bad, we will burn him, too"—a memorable instance of the superiority of example to precept.—Century.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb17-83-y.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourton, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S VITALIZER. I am cured of my 'CONSUMPTION CURE.' W. A. Knapp."

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. W. A. Knapp.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. W. A. Knapp.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. W. A. Knapp.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. W. A. Knapp.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. W. A. Knapp.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. W. A. Knapp.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. W. A. Knapp.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., July 9, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Court, at Lake Charles, La., on the 24th of August, 1883, viz: Homestead No. 5787, Adrien Francois, of Calcasieu Parish, La., for the Trahan, of Calcasieu Parish, La., for the Lot No. 20, on N W 1/4 of Sec 25, T. 11, S. R. 4 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Don Louis Broussard, Adolphe Broussard, Francis Broussard, Ozmeine P. Trahan, all of Calcasieu Parish, La.

C. B. DARRALL, Register.
July 14, 1883.—5t.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., July 2, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Court, at Lake Charles, La., on August 8, 1883, viz: Homestead No. 5382, Alex. Miller, of Calcasieu Parish, La., for the Trahan, of Calcasieu Parish, La., for the S W 1/4, Sec 13, N W 1/4, N W 1/4, Sec 24, S W 1/4, Sec 23, in T. 8, S. R. 6 West, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Dupre Marcant, Esteve Miller, Francois Hebert, Sr., and Jules LeBlanc, all of Calcasieu Parish, La.

C. B. DARRALL, Register.
July 7, 1883.—5t.

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Will be mailed to any address, postage paid, One Year for \$3, for both Papers.

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