

LAKE CHARLES COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JOHN McCOY, PROPRIETOR.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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IN ADVANCE.

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TECHES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1 inch	\$1.00	80	60	50	40	30	20	15	10	8	6	5
2 inches	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	60	45	30	20	15	10	8	6
3 inches	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.10	80	60	45	30	20	15	10	8
4 inches	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.10	80	60	45	30	20	15	10
5 inches	5.00	3.75	2.50	1.80	1.30	1.00	75	60	45	30	20	15
6 inches	6.00	4.50	3.00	2.10	1.50	1.10	80	60	45	30	20	15
7 inches	7.00	5.25	3.50	2.40	1.70	1.20	90	70	50	35	25	18
8 inches	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.70	2.00	1.40	1.00	80	60	45	30	20
9 inches	9.00	6.75	4.50	3.00	2.30	1.60	1.10	90	70	50	35	25
10 inches	10.00	7.50	5.00	3.30	2.60	1.90	1.20	1.00	90	70	50	35
11 inches	11.00	8.25	5.50	3.60	2.90	2.20	1.30	1.10	1.00	90	70	50
12 inches	12.00	9.00	6.00	3.90	3.20	2.50	1.40	1.20	1.10	1.00	90	70

Entered at the Post Office, Lake Charles, La., as second class matter.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

Mr. P. E. Smith is authorized to act as agent for the COMMERCIAL in Cameron parish.

Mr. Joe W. Moore, at Sugar Town, in this parish, is the daily authorized agent for the COMMERCIAL at that point.

Go to D. Bloch & Bro's.
Thanks to Senator J. B. Easton for recent public documents.

The strike in New York city caused a loss of \$28,000,000 in trade and \$3,000,000 in wages.

Double Sole Shop-made Shoes, for only \$3.50, at Leon Viterbo's.

Go to D. Bloch & Bro's.
It is said both iron and lead ores have been discovered, in large quantities, on a plantation located seven miles from Vicksburg.

The appointment of Hon. T. C. Manning, of Louisiana, as Minister to Mexico, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

George & Swift have on hand a good supply of Coal, of different grades, also, Blacksmiths' Coal. Prices, reasonable.

A man who attended a masquerade ball in Manistee, Mich., in the garb of a priest, was expelled, while another who went as Satan, took a prominent part in the entertainment.

Col. William A. Cook has filed a suit against ex-Senator Wm. P. Kellogg, for the sum of \$6,082 for services rendered as attorney in the Star Route cases, etc., from November 20, 1882 to June 30, 1884. The sum of \$300 is asked for interviews with Secretary Teller in behalf of Mr. Kellogg.

Many of the good things of this life are sorrowfully left alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by W. A. KNAPP, Druggist.

Lum Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Herald, who has gained a world-wide reputation as the inveterate enemy and exposé of frauds, has given up the business and will devote his time to the practice of law. He says that he is tired of working for glory without pay. The frauds will breathe easier now.

For choice Western, Corn-Feed Beef, go to David Reims' market house, on Ryan street.

Late advices from Europe says: "Paris discusses the policy to be pursued by the government towards the local Catholic clergy in view of the attitude assumed by the Pope in political affairs in Germany. The recent dots of diplomacy on the part of Leo looking to strengthening his temporal power, have stamped him as one of the most astute European politicians. France fears to antagonize him, yet is chafing under the influence of his injudicial actions."

At Augusta, Ky., last Wednesday, a man by the name of Henry Dudson, a worthless, insolent vagabond, was tried before George L. Bradford and a jury for mistreating his family. The jury, after hearing all the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty, and ordered him sold to the highest bidder at public auction for a period of seventy-five days. Judge Bradford has fixed March 3th, as the day of sale. This is the first case of the kind in that county for many years, and much interest is manifested.

All kinds of tin-work done at low rates. MURRAY & BROOKS.

LAKE CHARLES INTERSTATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Addresses of Welcome by Gov. McEnery and Hon. Geo. H. Wells.

Early Wednesday morning, the citizens and people from every section of the parish began to assemble upon the streets, ready to welcome the delegates and visitors, a portion of whom arrived Tuesday afternoon, among them were Gov. S. D. McEnery, Gen. Leon Jastremski, Maj. T. J. Bird, and other distinguished gentlemen. A delegation of citizens met the visitors at the depot and escorted them to the Lake House, with the St. Martinsville Silver Cornet Band, which arrived on the same train.

The trains Wednesday morning and evening brought hundreds of delegates and visitors from all sections of the United States.

The Convention met in Williams' Opera House at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning with a large attendance. The Convention was called to order by Hon. George H. Wells, of Lake Charles. Hon. Judge L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, was selected as chairman, and Irving E. Rockwell, editor of the Racine (Wis.) Agriculturist, and J. W. Bryan, editor of the Lake Charles Echo, as secretaries. Mr. Coffin, upon taking the chair, made an appropriate acknowledgment of thanks for the honor conferred. After which he introduced Gov. McEnery, who spoke for an hour.

He began by saying that at the request of the citizens of Lake Charles he had called this Convention and had given his official sanction. He said he was glad to welcome to the city of Lake Charles the visitors from abroad. During his address he said he was proud of Lake Charles, and he felt it an honor to be able to present such a city as ours to people from abroad, and hailed with delight the manifold resources of the great State of Louisiana. He spoke in glowing terms of the climate. "Ours was the fairest land of the Republic; ours is the genial climate whose morning sun dispelled the mist and damp of night and caused the heart to give thanks." This was the land to which he bade the visitors welcome.

The Governor's admirable and able address was accompanied and followed by rounds of applause, and then Hon. Geo. H. Wells, of Lake Charles, delivered an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the City of Lake Charles. Addressing the delegates and visitors from the Western States, he said:

"The people of Lake Charles and Calcasieu parish welcome you, not only to our homes during this convention, but we welcome you to permanent homes among us. With in the last five years many of our neighbors have settled on our prairies, and the delegates are here to-day to tell you they are happy and contented."

"Those of you—and we are glad there are many—who have come to us from regions of ice and snow to whom this is the coldest month in the year, who recognize the accuracy of Longfellow's descriptions of an afternoon in February, can hear, I fancy, another voice than mine bidding you welcome to Lake Charles. You have come here on a mission of peace and good will to men. We greet you all, delegates and visitors, in the same spirit of welcome, whether you come from the orange groves of Florida, the grain fields of Iowa, the fruit-bearing hills of Mississippi, the cotton, sugar and rice plantations of Louisiana, or from whatever other portion of our common country. You are our brethren, and in our homes we ask that you will feel at home."

Mr. Wells closed by welcoming the visitors to Louisiana, and to Calcasieu in particular, and said:

"We ask you, when you go home to your families, to come back to us again, and bring with you those fair daughters who fill your homes with the light and warmth of love when your frozen fields are white with snow, and under sunny skies let us cherish and admire the blended beauty of the Northern lily and the Southern rose."

Nearly all the speakers from abroad who had been relied on for responses to the addresses of welcome were absent, and arrived in the evening, but appropriate responses were made by Rev. Mr. Pinch, of Texas; L. S. Coffin, of Iowa; and Prof. F. A. Galley, of Mississippi.

In the afternoon, W. H. Harris, the Louisiana Commissioner of Immigration, delivered an address on the subject of "A Home in Louisiana."

Major T. J. Bird, the Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, read an admirable paper on the "Agricultural Resources of Louisiana."

Mr. James Mamm, of Jennings, Calcasieu Parish, La., who is a practical farmer, read an interest-

The Agricultural Convention.

[N. O. Times, Feb. 24.]

The Interstate Agricultural Convention at Lake Charles which was called by the Governor for the 22d of February, did not assemble until the 23d, most of the delegates taking advantage of the 22d as a legal holiday coincident with the great Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans. The convention, which embraces a number of delegates from Northern and Western States as well as from adjacent Gulf States, was opened yesterday with an address of welcome by the Governor of Louisiana. Other addresses were made by prominent gentlemen, and after effecting an organization the convention went into its regular business of hearing read papers on agricultural themes.

It is a matter of congratulation that so many representatives of the farming community of the great North-west have been given an opportunity to see the fair coast region of Louisiana in its garb of winter beauty, so that they may contrast it with the snow-covered and wind-swept plains which they have left behind them. Nothing could be more opportune than their visit at this time, while in the generous hospitality of the good people of the city of Lake Charles they will have an opportunity to test the temper of the Southerners towards visitors from the North. It is the formation of friendly relations and in the actual knowledge of Louisiana's people, lands and products that will be gained by these Northern visitors, that the chief benefits of this convention will be found. Louisiana can well afford to stand on its merits. All that is necessary is for them to be known and this convention will assist to make them known.

The Convention, which was a grand success, adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m.

On Friday morning a large number of the delegates, visitors and citizens went on an excursion to the pinceries on the Calcasieu river.

The town was overflowing with people and the reception committee had hard work to get all the visitors and delegates located. Besides a large number of Louisiana people, visitors and delegates were present from Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, Mississippi, Nebraska and Florida. Among the distinguished visitors were: Hon. H. Gray, Hon. W. D. Hoard and D. W. Curtis, of Wisconsin; Judge Coffin and H. D. Sherman, of Iowa; Dr. A. H. Gray, of Illinois; Hon. Wm. Fishback, of Arkansas; Prof. F. A. Galley, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi; Wm. Robinson, D. Avery and Taylor Cade, of New Iberia; Hon. T. J. Bird and Gen. Leon Jastremski, of Baton Rouge; J. H. Putnam, of Abbeville; Hon. W. A. Robertson, of St. Landry, and John Dymond, of New Orleans. Among the delegates were a number of colored men.

The St. Martinsville Silver Cornet Band furnished music for the occasion.

The delegates here from the North and Northwestern States, have been tendered a free excursion from New Orleans to Memphis, over the Mississippi Valley Railroad, by Mr. Geo. McGinnis, U. S. Land Commissioner.

Tests were recently made at Louisville of a new and not expensive process for hardening and tempering steel, by which hardness and elasticity are carried forward in combination. A drill made of the new steel penetrated, in forty minutes, a steel-plate warranted to resist any burglar drill for twelve hours. A pen-knife tempered by the process cut the stem of a steel key readily, and with the same blade the inventor shaved the hairs on his arm. The inventor is a young blacksmith. He has also a new process for converting iron into steel.

Governor McEnery, in reply to an application addressed to him, by the ladies of DeSoto parish, for the pardon of Dr. T. G. Ford, returned a very full and complimentary answer, in which he says: "Had I the power to do so, Dr. Ford would have been pardoned before conviction, and I assure you when the application reaches me, recommended in accordance with the article of the constitution, I will promptly grant the pardon. It is the unwritten law of the land, that the destroyer of female virtue, of home and domestic happiness shall forfeit his life."

The North Louisiana Fair Association, in order to stimulate the farmers to a more thorough system of fattening, offer the following list of premiums:

For the best acre of corn,	\$40.00
For second best acre of corn,	25.00
For third best acre of corn,	10.00
For best acre of cotton,	40.00
For second best acre of cotton,	20.00
For third best acre of cotton,	10.00
For best acre of oats,	45.00
For second best acre of oats,	25.00
For third best acre of oats,	10.00
For best acre sweet potatoes,	40.00
For second best acre sweet potatoes,	25.00
For third best acre sweet potatoes,	10.00

Go to D. Bloch & Bro's.

A new political club is to be opened in New York city, and the great feature of the opening will be a monster bowl of the famous Nantagasset punch, containing twenty gallons of tea, three cases of champagne and exactly forty-eight other ingredients. The recipe for this beverage came from "Old Virginia befo' de Wah."—Chicago Herald.

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Religion in Her Silver Slippers.

[Sunny South.]

The time has been when in communities nominally christian, it exposed one to some degree of ridicule to be a professor of religion. There was in such profession something of contempt, which the fashionable chose to despise, and of which the serious were a little ashamed. This was a natural result of that rebound from the too rigid enforcement of puritanism. But religion is enjoying a popularity that is not likely to ebb away. At this day, it is walking in its silver slippers and they are out of the fashion who are not in their train. But we fear these fashionable followers will drag it down rather than be themselves drawn up. It is a painful fact that all over our country people are more religious than moral, we do not know that we exaggerate when we say that the bulk of the violation of decency and law which occur are perpetrated by members of churches. There are in every church, we doubt not throughout the land, some who are strictly moral and live up to the full of what they profess. But joined in nominal fellowship with these are many who desire the credit that appertains to being christians, but are unwilling to make the sacrifices that are required. Too many, after taking upon themselves vows of consecration go on with their schemes of ambition or gain, as if no thought of a higher life had entered their minds. Some, we fear a good many, who have been addicted to profanity, falsehood and adultery, make little or no effort to break away from these odious vices. As a consequence, the line of distinction between many who profess to be christians, and those who make no such pretensions is by no means well defined. This all grows out of the fact that "joining" is much the rage. We have never seen it so much so. From all parts of the country we hear of conversions by the score and by the hundred. Our "brethren in black" take the lead in point of numbers. Since midsummer many of our colored pastors have baptized scores upon scores, until in some localities there are very few adults who have not been baptized. The whites, however, are not so badly behind. Scarcely a church can be found which has not had some accessions within the past few months; some of them a large number. To many this argues that we are just about having a good time, when courts will have nothing to do, and jails will be useless. We would like to be of this opinion. We would like to be able to hope that even one half of those who are vowing to turn away from sin and to devote themselves to a better way of living will prove faithful to their obligations. But we are fearful that when the reflux wave shall come it will bear us farther backward than we have been carried forward. We do not apprehend the falling into utter disrepute of the christian religion. But we do fear that it will be many days before the churches shall be freed from the mud material that has been introduced into their tanks during this revival season.

Simon Cameron on the Two National Parties.

[New Orleans Chronicle.]

We hear that Judge Roman has not given the friends of Dr. Ford any encouragement that he will sign the recommendation for his pardon, and that the Attorney General hesitates and delays until he can have the record and the evidence before him.

The friends of Dr. Ford, and never did a man have warmer friends, regret the publication by the Shreveport Times of the letter of Governor McEnery, in which he regrets his lack of power to grant a pardon in such case, and declares that if he had that power he would have pardoned Dr. Ford before conviction.

The Governor must have written this letter under a chivalric impulse, which must have blinded for the moment his better sense of judicial duty.

A Boston man who was on the ill-fated Montreal train, which met with such a horrible accident at White river, on the Vermont Central road, got off at Concord to get a drink, and before he had time to return to the station, the train had pulled out and left him. Two hours later it had fallen through the bridge, and the helpless passengers were being roasted in the flames of the burning cars. Suppose Concord had been a prohibition town, or that it had been Sunday, and a Sunday law had closed up all the barrooms, the Boston man would not have left the train, and likely as not have lost his life. In the future he will take a drink, no doubt, every chance he gets, because it is plain that a drink saved his life. He will not pass a station without getting off and taking a drink.—N. O. States.

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COTTON STATES.

Agricultural Field Contest of 1888.

Proclamation by the Governor.

[STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.]

I have thought proper to submit to the people of Louisiana the following resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, adopted at the late session of that body by unanimous vote: AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE COTTON STATES AGRICULTURAL FIELD CONTEST TO BE HELD IN THE AUTUMN OF 1888.

Whereas, The National Cotton Planters Association of America is an institution incorporated under the laws of the State of Mississippi for the public good, and whereas, The said association has already done much good work and received the substantial recognition of the Government of the United States, and the World's Exposition of New Orleans which was inaugurated by its means, and

Whereas, The said association has now inaugurated a Cotton States Agricultural Field Contest to be held in the autumn of 1888, which designs through a series of large prizes for models of farm implements, agricultural implements to promote the welfare of the people of the Cotton States, and to give interest and encouragement to the people of the Cotton States, and

Whereas, It is proper that such an enterprise should receive the encouragement of the State of Louisiana, and

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Louisiana do hereby recommend that the Cotton States Agricultural Field Contest has the highest aim for the good of the people and a movement in that direction, and should receive the cordial endorsement of the people of the Cotton States, and all those interested in their development; also

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Louisiana do hereby recommend that the people of the State of Louisiana do cooperate with the management of the great enterprise in order that they may receive the benefits to be derived therefrom, and also the co-operation of the other cotton States and all agricultural interests, and that the success of the contest be the result of the united efforts of all those interested in the most successful results.

Now, therefore, in view of the importance of the contest and the great Southern agricultural interests intended to be served, and in accordance with the liberal invitation of the National Cotton Planters Association as well as that of the Legislature of Mississippi, I invite the people of Louisiana and earnestly recommend that they take part in this great and eminently deserving enterprise and make timely and ample preparations therefor. The operation of agricultural associations and of organized bodies interested in the products of the State is earnestly recommended.

The numerous and liberal prizes offered, the generous invitation to compete for them, the importance of obtaining new and improved implements, fertilizers, methods and appliances for production and development, and the great efficacy of such a contest in diffusing abroad a knowledge of the resources of Louisiana call for a liberal and energetic response from our people.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1887.

S. D. McENERY, Governor.
OSCAR AGUIRRE, Sec. of State.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Bartonia, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She writes me she owes her life to it." Free trial bottles at Dr. W. A. Knapp's Drug Store.

Babies that fretful, peevish, grow, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething, Hoarseness, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by W. A. KNAPP, Druggist.

Wicks' FLORAL GUIDE For 1887

For ready, complete and easily understood directions for growing and Flower Culture, and over 100 containing an illustrated List of the most valuable and profitable plants, with directions how to grow them. This book is sold for 10 cents. This book is sold for 10 cents. This book is sold for 10 cents.

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NOTICE—Land Office at New Orleans, La.

January 21, 1887.—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 in his absence the Clerk, of the District Court, at Lake Charles, La., on Saturday, March 21, 1887, viz:

Who made Homestead Entry No. 278, for the S. 1/2 of SW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 27 N., R. 10 W., La. Meridian