Lake Charles Commercial.

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LAKE CHARLES COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING CO.
C. M. McCORMICK, Manager.

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2 inches	2 50	4 00	7 00	8 00	12 00
3 inches	4 00	6 00	10 00	12 50	15 00
4 inches	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
5 inches	6 00	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00
6 inches	7 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	30 00
7 inches	8 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00
8 inches	10 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
10 inches	12 00	22 00	30 00	35 00	45 00
15 inches	18 00	30 00	40 00	45 00	50 00
20 inches	25 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00

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Announcing candidates for office, $10.00 in advance. Ward offices, $5.00, in advance.

Death and marriage notices, when not over six lines, published free. Obituaries, resolutions of respect, etc., will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

Articles of a personal nature, when admissible, will be charged double price.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We will not undertake to preserve or return rejected manuscript. In no way will we be responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

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

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

The Louisiana Press Association has been called to meet at Alexandria on the first Monday in August.

The unveiling of the Hennesey monument will take place at the Metairie cemetery to-morrow, Sunday, evening at 3 o'clock.

Senator Dawes has introduced a bill to make October 12 next—the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America—a national holiday.

The Legislature of Kentucky, now in session has passed a law requiring all railroads operated in that State to have separate coaches for the whites and blacks. The law has been signed by the Governor, and will go into effect in ninety days.

The Alphonus Catholic church, of Baltimore, Md., is to have the largest and finest set of church chimes in America, and perhaps the largest in the world. There will be fifteen bells in the chimes, the largest three nine hundred pounds in weight and the smallest twenty-five pounds, and the others ranging in regular scale.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has received an unsigned and undated letter containing $10,000. In his letter the writer says: "This is the balance of interest I owe of the sum I took from the government in 1865. I have now paid principal and interest, in all $17,700. No man has suffered more for his crime than I have, and I now pray the Lord's forgiveness for my sin."

At Point-aux-Loups, Acadia parish, H. J. Fischer shot and killed Cleophas Comeau, of St. Landry parish, on Friday evening of last week. Reports say that Fischer shot Comeau five times with a revolver and once with a Winchester rifle. The reason assigned for the killing is that Comeau, who was over fifty years of age, had seduced Fischer's daughter. Fischer went to Crowley, the parish seat, and delivered himself up to the sheriff.

Gov. Foster has made the following appointments, which have been confirmed by the Senate:

Francis T. Nicholls, to be chief justice of the state supreme court, vice Edward Bermudez, term expired.

Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, to be physician in charge of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, vice W. G. Austin, term expired.

John S. Lanier, to be register of the state land office, the office which he now holds.

Henry B. Richardson, to be chief state engineer, reappointed.

A bill to exclude political influence from the 61,000 fourth-class postoffices in the country was agreed upon at the meeting of the House committee on civil service reform on the 12th. The bill provides for the division of the country into postal districts, and that dates for open competition shall be announced by postoffice inspectors who shall recommend the best man to the Postmaster General after receiving the applications and examining the facts. Congressmen and other federal officials are forbidden to make recommendations, or to interfere in any way with appointments under the bill, and appointments or removals upon political grounds are prohibited.

Reapportionment.

Dr. Perkins, of Calcasieu, has presented a bill in the Legislature for the reapportionment of the State into six Congressional Districts as follows:

An act to divide the State into six congressional districts.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the State of Louisiana be and it is hereby divided and reapportioned into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each of said districts shall be entitled to choose one representative to the Congress of the United States at the next congressional election, as follows:

1. The First congressional district shall comprise the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, St. Bernard, Terrebonne, Plaquemines and that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river and that portion on the left bank of said river comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

2. The Second congressional district shall comprise the parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Jefferson, and that portion of the parish of Orleans comprising the First, Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

3. The Third Congressional district shall comprise the parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Lafayette, Sabine, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion and Vernon.

4. The Fourth Congressional district shall comprise the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, Grant, Jackson, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Webster and Winn.

5. The Fifth Congressional district shall comprise the parishes of Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and West Carroll.

6. The Sixth Congressional district shall comprise the parishes of Ascension, Avoyelles, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge and Washington.

The following in the opinion of the New York Sun is not unworthy of American talent: It is practiced on country storekeepers. A smooth person calls upon them, looks over their stock of coin, and leaves a price list of alleged rare coins he is prepared to buy. At a suitable interval of time a second smooth person appears, making small purchases. He has a few pocket pieces he must dispose of. They turn out to be on the first smoothy's list, and the storekeeper gives several dollars each for the rare quarter, the Canadian dime and other valuables. That is the last heard of the confederates, and the storekeeper is richer in experience.

"There is a curious thing about the long, narrow lakes that border the Missouri River," said R. C. Schultz, of Omaha, recently. "There is but one such lake of any size on the west side of the river from Omaha to St. Louis, while there are hundreds of them on the east side. This seems to indicate that the bed of the river is gradually moving toward the west leaving lakes at intervals to fill the old channel."

An interesting invention from England is that of a recorder for cabs consisting, of a dial placed inside of the vehicle and upon which the mileage is registered together with the amount of the fare at the end of the journey. In case the cab must wait, the recorder continues to register at the rate of five miles an hour, thus making a disagreement between the driver and the passenger impossible.

Capt. Chas. A. Brusle, of Iberville parish, has again brought himself into prominence as a successful tax-collector. Last week he turned over to Auditor Steel $17,866.51 of which amount $10,053 was for licenses of 1892, and the remainder was for State taxes of 1891. In that payment was included the last dime due the State on the roll of 1891 of Iberville parish.—Franklinton New Era.

Representative Bland of Missouri, created a little flurry by expressing his willingness to repeal the Australian ballot system act.

The McEnerytes Persist in Their Tactics of Party Disruption.

Baton Rouge, La., May 24.—All the overtures for harmony made by the regular Democratic State central committee to the recalcitrant members elected from the McEnery parishes have been rejected. The McEnery men stubbornly block all attempts to unify the party. It became apparent last night that some influence was at work to change their first inclination to heal the differences, and whatever that influence was it has accomplished its purpose.

When the committee of three reported last night to the State committee that in all probability an understanding would be arrived at, but that the McEnery people asked further time until to-day. The State committee willingly granted it and adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour it met. The committee of three reported a further conference between it and the McEnery committee of three. The State committee granted further time and took a recess until 3 o'clock. At that hour the McEnery men asked further time until 4 o'clock when they would give a final answer.

The State committee then adjourned until 5 o'clock: at that hour the committee met and the committee of three made a report in writing, stating in substances that the McEneryites rejected all overtures and refused to take their seats in the State committee unless that committee would first agree to recognize the McEnery committees. This the State committee would not do for the reason that it had no evidence as to which was the regular committee in any of these parishes and for the further reason that it had not the power to make any such decision. All attempts at negotiation being ended the State committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the agreement entered into between the two State central committees on Feb. 20, 1892, the chairman of this committee be authorized and instructed to appoint a harmonizing committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to use their best endeavors to settle all differences in the party in the several parishes where there are dual committees.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That wherever the parish committee of any parish shall fail to order an election at the time specified, June 6, 1892, under the call of this committee for the election of delegates to the convention, then the Democratic voters of such parish are authorized to assemble in mass meeting at the parish seat at 2 o'clock p. m. on said June 6, 1892, and elect delegates from such parish to the State convention.

The McEnery people were offered five places at large on the State central committee and one-half of the delegates to the national convention at Chicago if they would come in and take the places to which they were elected, but they refused. Their demands that before they came in that the State committee pass a resolution saying what parish committees it recognized as regular covered a demand for the reorganization of the Kohlman committee in Orleans and a repudiation of the Brusa committee, and this, the State central committee, was not prepared to do.

After the final adjournment of the committee some of the McEnery men regretted the outcome, and others expressed surprise when they learned that the State central committee was dancing attendance upon them no longer.

At the last meeting of the two conference committees, the meeting at which the officers of the State committee were rejected, Mr. Kennedy's place on the McEnery committee of three was taken by Mr. Chas. A. Butler, of Orleans. Some of the members of the State committee left this afternoon and more will leave in the morning.

The Lake Charles Patriot, a new journalistic venture, has been received. The name of R. Harrison appears as the responsible party. Mechanically, we are informed, it is under the management of Mr. John A. Wadsworth, a former attache of this office, and of him we desire to make special mention. Although at present only 18 years of age there is not, perhaps, a better typo in the State, and a worthier boy never trod the streets of Lake Charles. He is honest, open, frank and manly, industrious and persevering. His parents having long since left him entirely dependent upon his own exertions, he has shown the manhood there is in him, and we trust and believe the citizens of Lake Charles will not be found wanting in an appreciation of true merit, or tardy in their encouragement of the same. We also understand that John is financially interested in the Patriot, and we heartily wish it an abundant success.—Franklinton New Era.

The car drivers' strike in New Orleans is still going on, with very little prospects of a settlement. The freedmen, it seems, control the city officials, and they have their own way.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1892.

The Harrison crowd are already beginning the task of letting their man down easy. They now acknowledge that he cannot be nominated on the first ballot, and they talk mysteriously about the possibility of his not allowing his name to go before the convention at all, or of his withdrawing in favor of Blaine after the first ballot. That Mr. Harrison will willingly withdraw in favor of Mr. Blaine is not believed by any one in Washington; he would prefer seeing any other man in the world nominated.

It has just been learned from a most trustworthy source that Mr. Harrison proposes to make another effort to make a bargain with Boss Clarkson, who will be here this week, by which he hopes to secure his support—he probably can if he will make his offers tempting enough, and will give sufficient guarantees. Agents of Clarkson have already, according to advices received here, obtained control of a considerable number of the negro delegates in the Southern States. If Mr. Blaine has not made up his mind to take the nomination, if he can get it, he is acting very strangely. He knows that his name is being used to weaken Harrison and he says not a word to stop it.

Comptroller of the Currency Lacey, who should long ago have been dismissed from office for the manner in which he dealt with the wrecked Philadelphia national bank, has gone to Chicago to organize the national bank of which he is to be president; but he did not resign before leaving Washington. Not he. He will devote as much time as may be necessary to his private business, but he is too good a republican to forego drawing a salary from the government up to the last minute. He will not resign until the first of July.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who has reported favorably from the Senate committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution making the Presidential term six years and making a President ineligible for re-election, would doubtless liked to have this amendment go into effect March 4, 1893, instead of March 4, 1897, as provided in the resolution. But he can console himself with the knowledge that a higher authority than the Constitution—the people—will prevent Mr. Harrison getting a second term.

The members of the joint immigration committees which have been engaged in investigating the subject of immigration have not fully decided whether they will report in favor of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration, in which ex-Congressman Owen has proven such a misfit, but they have practically agreed upon some amendments to the present laws, intended to put an end to the evasions by which immigrants of the prohibited classes get into the United States. These amendments will be incorporated in a bill that will shortly be introduced in both House and Senate.

The Attorney General pleads ignorance, further than the newspaper accounts, concerning the Reading combine as an answer to the House resolution asking for information. That is precisely the same answer he gave the committee of the House the other day, concerning violations of the civil service law by Federal officials in Baltimore. The question naturally arises, why is he ignorant? He has under his orders a large force of special agents and other officials, covering every section of the country, and it is fair to assume that if he is really ignorant of such things it is because he wishes to be. The House has not decided what action, if any, it will take.

Of course the report of the subcommittee of the House which has been investigating the expenditures of the the World's Fair in favor of a reduction of the large salaries now being paid to a few officials, and of the abolition of the expensive and useless department of foreign affairs, has raised a howl from the holders of these "soft snaps," and their friends. Who ever knew of the holders of sinecures willingly turning them loose? Besides, these men feel that they must kick up a big row over having their salaries reduced as a sort of paliation for the wasted money already paid to them. The report is in no sense an attack on the Exposition, as it distinctly says that the committee "expresses without reserve their confidence in the assured success of the Exposition. In every essential feature it stands unrivaled in all time."

It is said that one of the wealthiest republican Senators has placed in the hands of agents $50,000 to be wagered in sums of $1,000 and upward that Harrison will not be nominated, and unlimited amount, with odds of two to one, that he will not be elected.

New Music.

"Whisperings of True Love," Valse Lente, (slow waltz.) by Ignaz Fischer, price 50c. This new waltz deserves to become an enduring favorite with all young pianists. It is a very melodious, bright and sparkling composition that will captivate all who hear it. The author is also the well-known pianist of Toledo, Ohio, who has our thanks herewith for a copy.

TO THE TRADE!

I have located in this city and came to remain with you. I keep everything in the DRY GOODS LINE---a full assortment of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, also,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I buy at headquarters and pay cash, therefore can give customers the benefit of it. I defy competition, try and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.

New goods are coming in daily.

A. BLUESTEIN.

First Floor, Williams' Opera House.

An Evil of Our District Court System.

One of the evils of the judicial system of the State which demands remedial measures at the hands of the Legislature is the time and manner of holding the terms of the district courts throughout the various parishes of the State.

As an illustration of the injustice done to parties charged with criminal offenses and to those involved in litigration we need only cite our own 26th (now 21st) judicial district court. Two criminal and two civil terms of the court are held in each year. The criminal terms are held in April and December of each year and the civil terms in June and November. In the intervening months no business whatever is transacted and the judge is generally not even in the district. Of course, the judge is not to be accountable for this condition of things, as there is no rule of law which requires him to be present outside of term times.

A party charged with any criminal offense, no matter how trivial it may be, if arrested and lodged in jail during the month of January, and if he be unable to furnish bond for his appearance in court, must remain behind prison bars until April—a period of three months; if arrested in May he must remain incarcerated in prison until the December term of court—a period of seven months! The rank injustice of this proceeding is manifest and should be corrected at once. It has been going on too long to be tolerated any further. Not only does it work serious injury to persons who may be unfortunate enough to be locked up to await their trials, but the parish and the whole people must suffer by being forced to maintain a prison full of evil-doers while the months roll slowly by and the judge is taking his usual vacation.

In civil suits—some involving large amounts of money and heavy interests—litigants are subject to the same delays and the same injustice.

We cite only our own court as an example of the evils which arise from this rule. Every district court in the State follows the same line and consequently works the same injury.

This is an evil which the Legislature should look into and endeavor to correct without any further delay.—Gretna Courier.

A Game of Robbing.

An almond grower of this locality hit upon a nice device for gathering his crop. His trees bore largely, and thus early became known to the yellow hammers, a species of woodpecker tribe of birds, and they had regularly stored away large quantities of ripe nuts taken from the orchard in the limb of an oak tree near by. The astute orchardist watched operations, and at last hit upon a novel nut and labor saving plan, and he lost no time in putting it into execution.

The limb was sawed from the tree and replaced by a square shaped funnel long enough to nearly reach the ground; a bucket was then set underneath. A genuine robbing game then went merrily on. The birds gathered the nuts, which they dropped into the funnel and down into the bucket below, and so rapidly as might came the almond grower would in his turn empty it of its contents and set it back for a new supply. This kept up until the entire crop had been gathered, and the yellow hammers had departed broken hearted at the heartless deception practiced upon them.—Butte City Intelligencer.

Job Printing a Specialty.

The Rice Crop of the Coming Season.

Whatever may be the doubts and differences of opinion as to the area devoted to the leading staple crops of the country, and particularly of this section, there is but one sentiment and belief with respect to the rice and that is that there has been an enormous increase in the area devoted to that product. Of course, estimates at the present time are mere guesswork, but it has been claimed by a good authority that the increase in the size of the next rice crop will not be less than 50 per cent.

Whatever the increase has been in the other States in which rice is grown there is no doubt that there has been a great gain in the acreage devoted to rice in this State. There has for instance been an unusually large amount of seed rice purchased in this city, while all accounts agree in reporting a vast increase in the plantings in the western parishes in the State, in what is known as the Calcasieu section.

There have been most satisfactory results realized of recent years from the rice industry in Calcasieu, and as a consequence a very decided impetus has been given to rice planting there, the more particularly as the incentive to increase the sugar acreage along the river and in the Teche section furnished by the bounty law has moved the center of the rice industry to Calcasieu and the other western parishes where the soil has been found particularly suited to rice cultivation.

The depression in the cotton industry has also helped to increase the area devoted to rice in this section, as some of the acreage usually devoted to cotton has this year been diverted to rice. While this tendency has been more marked in other States it has also been very noticeable in Louisiana and will undoubtedly have much to do with the increased size of the next rice crop.—Picayune.

A Touching Scene.

A Confederate veteran of this city, who attended the reunion of the Veterans at New Orleans, furnishes the times with the following pathetic incident that accidentally came under his observation:

Mrs. Davis had left the gay and brilliant throng of officers wives and daughters, where she had naturally been the centre of attraction, and went to another quarter among the assembled private soldiers and their wives, among whom were many Confederate widows. Our friend thus described what occurred:

One of the most touching incidents of the Confederate veterans' reunion held at New Orleans was a meeting between Mrs. Jefferson Davis and an old lady at the Continental Guards Armory. Mrs. Davis was escorted there by a committee of veterans and held a reception for ladies. She was seated in the parlor, when an old lady dressed in deep mourning approached and taking her hand, said: "Mrs. Davis, I gave my only two sons to the Confederacy. They both laid down their lives on the battlefield. These two mothers remained standing with hands clasped, and tears streaming down their cheeks. It was the most affecting sight I ever witnessed. The room was crowded with gray haired veterans, iron-nerved heroes of an hundred fought battles, but there was not an eye but that filled with tears, as the two womanly women mothers in Israel, who stood there weeping like Rachel for her children because they are not. And it was no wonder those hoarded old veterans went with them, for the bravest hearts are always the tenderest.—Shreveport Times.

To the Ladies of Lake Charles.

I have this day appointed Miss Emma McCormick principal of my school of Scientific Ladies' Tailoring, and take pleasure in recommending her as fully competent of teaching said school in a thorough manner. I have also appointed her sole agent for the system in this parish.

MRS. I. M. SCHERMAN,
Gen'l Ag't for O. H. Morton's Scientific Tailor System.
Jan. 7th, 1892.

In connection with the above, I announce to the ladies of this city that I will be pleased to teach the system by which seamless basques and seamless waists, dartless basques, etc., are cut.

MISS EMMA MCCORMICK,
Residence on Pujo Street.

A Fatal Mistake.

Physicians make no more fatal mistake than when they inform patients that nervous heart troubles come from the stomach and are of little consequence. Dr. Franklin Miles, the noted Indiana specialist, has proven the contrary in his new book on "Heart Disease," which may be had free at W. A. Knapp's drug store who guarantees and recomends Dr. Miles' unequaled New Heart Cure, which has the largest sale of any heart remedy in the world. It cures nervous and organic heart disease, short breath, fluttering, pain or tenderness in the side, arm or shoulder, irregular pulse, fainting, smothering, dropsy, etc. His Restorative Nervine cures headache, fits, etc.

Sheriff's Sale.

Fourteenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Calcasieu. State of Louisiana.—No. 7767.

Aladin Vincent vs. John G. Gray.

BY virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued, and to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid. I have seized and will offer for sale, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, without the benefit of appraisement, at the Court House door of this parish, in the city of Lake Charles, La.,

On Saturday, June 18, 1892,

between legal hours, the following described property, belonging to defendant, situated in the parish of Calcasieu, State of Louisiana, and described as follows:

The undevided one-half of the SE¼ of NW¼, and E½ of NW¼ of section 1, Tp 11 S, R 12 West.

Also, the W½ of NW¼ and E½ of NE¼, E½ of NW¼ and SE¼ of Section 4.

The SW¼ of SW¼, and E½ of Section, the NW¼ and N½, SW¼ and SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 5.

All of Sections 6 and 7.

The NW¼ of NW¼, the E½ and SW¼ of Section, the E½ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 8.

The W½ of Section and W½ of E½ of section 9.

The N½ of Section and N½ of S½ of Section and SE¼ of SE¼ of section 17.

The N½ of Section, and N½ of S½ of Section 18.

Also, the W½ of SW¼ of Section 16.

All in Tp 11 S, R 12 West.

Also, the SW¼ of SE¼ and SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 32, and S½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ of Section 33, in Tp 10 S, R 12 West.

Containing in all 4700 acres of land.

Seized under said writ.

TERMS:—Cash on day of sale.

Sheriff's Office, Lake Charles, La., May 12, 1892.

DAVID J. REID,
Sheriff of Calcasieu Parish, La.

A. P. Pujo, atty of Plaintiff.

NOTICE!

ON June 1, 1892, the Board of School Directors for the Parish of Calcasieu, will meet for the purpose of electing a principal, first assistant and four second assistants, to constitute the teaching force for next year in the Public School, city of Lake Charles.

All applications to be addressed to, and filed with, the Secretary of School Board, stating the position for which applicant wishes to apply.

By order of the Board.

JNO. McNEESE, Sec'y.

Lake Charles, La. May 14, 92.

M. L. Broussard Shingle Co.,

(LIMITED.)
ST. MARTINSVILLE, LA.,
B. J. PITRE, : : : : Agent,

Manufacturers of and dealers in

Cypress Shingles

Daily Capacity of Mill, 100,000.

Dimension Stock a Specialty.

Forward all order to the M. L. Broussard Shingle Co., at St. Martinsville, La.

Facilities For Shipping by Rail and Water.
(April 23, '92.-1y.)

For sale by M. D. Kearney.

For Sale at a Bargain.

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, situated on Bilbo street, in the city of Lake Charles, one block from the center of Ryan street, and less than two blocks from either of the banks, and business center of the city.

The property consists of one lot of ground, 60½ feet front by 200 feet in depth, together with a good one and a half story residence, and all out-houses, fruit trees, etc.

Reason for selling, the present owner desires to leave the city. For particulars, apply to

J. G. GRAY,
Agent for Owner.
Aug'1'91.]

MEN Who are WEAK, NERVOUS DEBILITATED, who is folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drains upon the wells of life, Headache, Backache, Irrestful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Pimples upon the face, and all the effects leading to early decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Book of Life, (sealed) free with particulars of a home cure. NO CURE NO PAY. DR. PARKER, 340 E. Alsbury, Houston, Texas. (30)

GOOD WORK! CITY PRICES!

D. W. JESSEN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Moss Street,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.
Lake Charles, La., March 7, 1891.-1y.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, situated between the town of West Lake Charles and Prien Lake, containing 40 acres, 25 of which are in cultivation, three acres of land, with a good dwelling, out-houses, etc. All enclosed with good fencing. For further particulars, address,

REV. E. LAURY,
Moss Place, Lower Court,
Plaquemine Parish, La.
March 26, 1892.-3f.

DEFORMITIES.

Geo. Ferd. Heis, Lic. Orthopedist of the Office of Dr. Heis, Lake Area, TAKE NOTICE, [illegible]

DEAR SIR: [illegible]

Who wouldn't wind the Commercial when they can get it a whole year for $1.50?