

Lake Charles Commercial.

VOL. 13.

LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

NO. 1.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. G. FOURNET,
Attorney at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lake Charles, La.

Special Attention Given to all Collections.
Office on North Court Street, opposite Court House Square.
June 2, 1893.

A. R. MITCHELL, JR.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LAKE CHARLES, : : : LA.

Special Attention Given to Collections.
Office on Ryan Street, over H. C. Drew's.
(May 6, 1893.)

GEO. H. & E. L. WELLS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LAKE CHARLES, I. A.

PRACTICE IN Calcasieu and adjoining parishes, and in the supreme and federal courts.

A. P. PUJO,
Attorney at Law.
LAKE CHARLES, : : : LA.

Will practice in this and adjoining parishes, and before the supreme court, at Opelousas.
(May 15, 1893.)

R. H. ODOM,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Office over W. A. Knapp's Drug Store.

Will practice in the courts of Calcasieu, Vernon and Cameron parishes, the supreme court of the state, and the federal courts at Opelousas.
(Jan. 25, '93-11.)

D. B. GORHAM,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Will practice in the parishes of Calcasieu, Cameron and Vernon, and in the supreme and U. S. courts at Opelousas.
(Office—Calcasieu Bank Building—) Rooms 9 and 11—Second story.
(Mar. 10, 1893-11.)

ROBERT P. O'BRYAN,
Att'y-at-Law,
LAKE CHARLES, : : : LOUISIANA

Office corner Ryan and Kirby streets, opposite Court House.

Will practice in the parishes of Calcasieu, Vernon, Cameron and Vermillion.

Office in Calcasieu Bank Building. Resides at Mr. M. J. Rostock's.
(June 17, '93.)

J. J. AYO, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Office in Calcasieu Bank Building.

Dr. M. C. Melanson,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Office—over Knapp's drug store—second floor—on Pajo St., opposite S. H. Clement's, on Dumoulin Lane.
(May 29, '93.)

L. H. MOSS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
LAKE CHARLES, : : : LOUISIANA.

Office at residence, corner Hodges and Division streets.
(April 13, '93-11.)

J. C. MUNDAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Gynecologist
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Office on Ryan Street.
(Feb. 12, '93.)

JAMES WARE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Office on Broad Street, between Ryan and Bilbo streets. Residence, Pitkin's Alley.
(Aug. 11, '93-11.)

G. MARTIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
LAKE CHARLES, : : : LOUISIANA.

Office in Calcasieu Bank building, corner Ryan and Pajo streets.
(Nov. 21, '91.)

B. C. MILLS,
Plasterer,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Work and Bridge Work a Specialty.
(Feb. 15, '93-11.)

R. L. C. ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND DENTAL SURGEON.

Office upstairs in Knapp's Brick Block, on Ryan and Broad Sts., Lake Charles.

GAS ADMINISTERED.
Office upstairs in Knapp's Brick Block, on Ryan and Broad Sts., Lake Charles.

:-: LEVY & BENDEL, :-:

Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers!

We take special pride in giving a perfect fit.

CORNER RYAN AND BROAD STREETS.

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.

CHAVANNE'S SHOE STORE.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE SHOE HOUSE IN THE TOWN.

Shoes Made to Order & Repairing Neatly Done.

Meat :-: Market,

FRED. ROTHKAM, PROPRIETOR,
Corner Broad and Bilbo Streets, Lake Charles, La.

THE BEST OF
Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton & Sausage,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Lake Charles, La., June 19, 1893-11.

CENTRAL STORE!

BUSINESS BOOMING!

FANCY AND STAPLE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSTANTLY RECEIVED!

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES ALL THE TIME.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Corner Ryan and Lawrence Streets,
Lake Charles, La. (June 3, '93-11.)

KEARNEY'S

Drug Store,

Ryan Street, Lake Charles, La.,
A FULL LINE OF FRESH DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY,
Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED—DAY OR NIGHT.
Lake Charles, La. July 3, '92-11.

M. J. CROSS.

THE COMMERCIAL, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH.

Mrs. F. Schmulen,

HAS THE FINEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY :-: GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO LAKE CHARLES.

Dress Goods for Evening Wear, Notions and

Fancy Articles, a Specialty.

I Boast Without Fear of Having the Finest Milliner

THAT EVER VISITED LAKE CHARLES.

NEW DRUG STORE

OF

ADOLPH MEYER,

(Corner Ryan and Division Streets.)

PURE FRESH DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY,
FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

Prescriptions Carefully Filled—Both Day or Night.
(Dec. 26, 1892-11.)

SOUTHERN - PACIFIC

COMPANY.

THE MOST DIRECT AND FAST LINE TO ALL PORTS IN

Texas, New and Old Mexico,

Arizona, California,

Oregon and Washington.

ALL PORTS REACHED VIA

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Pullman and Buffet Sleeper Service between

NEW ORLEANS & SAN FRANCISCO,

NEW ORLEANS to GALVESTON,

NEW ORLEANS to SAN ANTONIO,

SAN ANTONIO to

MONTEREY, MEX.,

and between

NEW ORLEANS and

the CITY OF MEXICO.

Tourists Sleeping Cars Between New Orleans and San Francisco.

For information as to time, rates of fare, etc., apply to

H. F. McLAURIN, Agent,

OR

W. C. WATSON, G. P. & T. A.

J. C. SCHRIEVER, T. M.,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

June 3, '93-11.

"THE WATKINS ROUTE!"

KANSAS CITY, WATKINS & Gulf Railway Co.,

FOR

NEW ORLEANS,

BATON ROUGE,

SHREVEPORT,

AND

ALEXANDRIA.

All Points North, East and West.

Trains leaving Lake Charles at 10:00 p. m. make close connections for all important cities North, East and West, via Alexandria and the Texas & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific. Train leaving Alexandria at 10:10 a. m. makes close connection with train from Hot Springs, Ark., Fort Worth, Dallas, Texas, Arkansas, Texas, and Shreveport, La., arriving at Lake Charles, at 3:00 p. m. This is the

Short and Quick Route to ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.

Tickets Sold Through, and Baggage Checked to Destination.

Tickets on sale at City Office, Ryan street, third door south of Broad street. Local tickets on sale at Boulevard Station.

F. R. HAMMOND, JOHN F. McCOY, General Manager. Traffic Manager.

RYAN STREET, LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.

Hair Cutting, 25 Cents.

Shaving, 15 Cents.

Hot and Cold Baths in Connection!

Shower of Public Patronage Solicited.

(June 3, 1893-11.)

The Number of Languages.

The least learned are aware that there are many languages in the world, but the actual number is probably beyond the dreams of ordinary people. The geographer Balbi enumerated eight hundred and sixty, which are entitled to be considered as distinct languages, and five thousand which may be regarded as dialects.

Adulguis, another modern writer on this subject, reckons up three thousand and sixty-four languages and dialects, existing, and which have existed. Even after we have allowed either of these as the number of languages we must acknowledge the existence of almost infinite minor diversities; for, almost every province has a tongue more or less peculiar, and this we may well believe to be the case throughout the world at large.

It is said there are little islands, lying close together in the South Sea, the inhabitants of which do not understand each other.

Of the eight hundred and sixty distinct languages enumerated by Balbi, fifty-three belong to Europe, one hundred and fourteen to Africa, one hundred and twenty-three to Asia, four hundred and seventeen to America, one hundred and seventeen to Oceania—by which term he distinguished the vast number of islands stretching between Hindostan and South America.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Burglar's Unhappy Experience.

"About as uncomfortable an experience as I ever had," said a retired burglar, "I had in a small town in the interior of this state. I had gone into a house very late so as not to disturb the people, but just as I turned into one of the rooms the light was turned on suddenly, an instant later I was pinned to the door by a knife through my coat sleeve. By this time my eyes had got accustomed to the light, and I could see a man sitting up in bed. He had a row of knives sticking in the head-board of the bed over his head and another knife in his hand.

"It seems that this man was a professional knife thrower, who made his home in this town, and who always came there when he wasn't on the road. I had happened to find him at home, and here I was within five minutes after entering the house standing up against a door while he threw knives at me. It was a most unexpected and most uncomfortable experience, and besides not getting anything I was actually out the cost of a suit of clothes, for the one I had on was never fit to wear afterward."—New York Sun.

ORANGE CULTURE.

Prof. Stubbs Gives Valuable Hints to Louisiana Growers.

Prof. Wm. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana state experiment station, together with H. A. Morgan, entomologist, have prepared a very excellent and very elaborate bulletin on "The Orange and Other Citron Fruit." It has been issued in pamphlet form by H. C. Newson, commissioner of the bureau of agriculture, and its object is to aid in the development of citrus culture in Louisiana. The work is copiously illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, and contains an excellent description of the various forms of citrus fruit which may be grown in Louisiana, the insect enemies of the trees and fruits, and the means of destroying them, the best modes of culture, etc.

In introducing his subject, Prof. Stubbs says:

It is claimed by many that only a small portion of the southern part of the state is adaptable to the culture of the citrus fruits. This claim is based upon the experiences of the past, which have witnessed the wholesale destruction of orange trees by the intense freezes of 1835-36 and 1886. It is useless to plant groves, say they, when they will be periodically killed by cold before they are old enough to give productive returns. This reasoning would be unassailable were we to continue in the future the same methods pursued in the past. What were these methods? Briefly stated, the seed of the sweet oranges were planted, the small plants therefrom transplanted to a grove and this grove was frequently permitted to take care of itself. No windbreaks to the north and west protected it from the short but severe cold snaps brought down by the blizzards from the northwest, no artificial means to mitigate the severity of the cold, during its short but destructive reign. All of these trees were sweet seedlings, and were generally killed, while some sour orange tree, neglected and forgotten, elsewhere on the plantation, was found untouched by the ice king. But orange culture in late years has caught the general spirit of progress and has made rapid strides. Budded fruit has superseded sweet seedlings. The sour orange, the bitter sweet orange, the rough lemon, the grape fruit, and the citrus trifoliata have all been successfully used as stock for buds, and many hardy varieties have been introduced from foreign countries. It is believed that several of the Japanese varieties, including the Satsuma mandarins and tangerines will stand much more cold than our sweet varieties, especially when budded on the hardier stocks. To one then, intending to start an orange grove above the city of New Orleans. It would be well to select, first, the hardier varieties, upon the hardest stocks; second, to establish at once windbreaks of a permanent character on the north and west of his grove; third, to have shade upon the eastern side of his grove or of each row of trees, and, fourth, to provide temporary means of mitigating the cold by fire, smoke, smudges, etc.

To accomplish the third object it has been suggested that a row of olives, which are much harder than the oranges, be planted on the eastern side of each row of oranges.

Since the above was written the ever to be remembered blizzard of Dec. 26 and 27 has swept over the southern part of the state, carrying the thermometer down here on the sugar experiment station to 21 degrees F. The cane was killed, but not ruptured, clovers, alfalfa, and other leguminous crops were badly wilted. The leaves of many varieties of oranges were badly twisted. The leaves of the lemons, shaddockes and citrons were yellowed, while the Satsumas were apparently unharmed. After a lapse of time sufficient to determine effects it is found that the Satsumas are positively uninjured. The tangerines and mandarines but little affected. All of the citrus Aurantium dulcis

are more less defoliated, but none killed. The lemons, shaddockes and citrons are completely denuded of leaves, but not killed, while the pomelos and kumquats are but slightly touched. The limes are completely killed.

There were two striking peculiarities of this freeze: First, it was the first frost of this winter and it came upon the heels of a continued warm spell, which kept everything in full vital activity. This, therefore, was an unfavorable condition; second, the earth was quite dry and little or no rain accompanied or preceded the freeze. This was highly favorable. However, the facts remain that but little damage was done to citrus groves with a temperature lasting over forty-eight hours below freezing point and reaching the extreme of 21 degrees F.

Prof. Stubbs then goes on to explain the devices which are resorted to by orange producers elsewhere to protect their trees from frost. The Californians have a system of pipes radiating from oil tanks placed at convenient distances, and when a freeze is expected gasoline is turned from the tanks into the pipes, burners are lit and an artificial and protecting warmth is created. The cost of the oil plants are from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and the cost of lighting is about \$7 per night.

Others provide two-gallon iron kettles, which are filled with crude petroleum, the expense being about \$10 per acre for one night's burning.

The pamphlet numbers in all 110 pages, and will be found of the greatest value by all who are interested in the cultivation of citron trees, either for purposes of ornament or as a commercial venture.

Job Printing a Specialty.

Scale Insects on Orange Trees.

Prof. H. A. Morgan, of the State Experiment Station, has just returned from an investigating tour through the orange growing districts of Calcasieu, Vermillion and Cameron parishes, and when interviewed by a representative of the Advocate said that he found many of the groves dangerously infested with the purple, the chaff, and the long scales, and that if immediate remedial measures are not taken, that these groves which are otherwise very promising will soon be destroyed. He continued by saying that much of the trouble might have been obviated had some restriction of orange trees from Florida and other places. Some growers purchased trees in Florida because they could get them cheaper, but at any price, clean trees purchased at home would have been much less expensive and would not have threatened the destruction of an innocent neighbor's grove. Others, anxious to develop the orange industry of Louisiana introduced new varieties, never dreaming of pests that infested their new introductions until it was too late. Had these importers been compelled to fumigate or thoroughly cleanse their trees by washing with strong emulsions, the danger which now threatens this industry in Louisiana would have been avoided. Fortunately these pests can be overcome either by strong kerosene emulsions, rosin emulsions, or by fumigation, so that all that remains for the orange grower to do is to become alive to his position at once, guard against the importance of other dangerous scale pests for there are many to treat those trees already infested. —B. R. Advocate.

An eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor replies that a good many have done the same by marrying one. A northern editor says that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble in barely promising to marry and not going any further. A southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when he was simply found in company with another man's wife. —Iberville South.

Old papers, 25 cents per hundred, at this office.