

# Lake Charles Commercial.

VOL. 15.

LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1895.

NO. 4.

## Levy & Bendel,

CARRY THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

### CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN LAKE CHARLES.

CORNER  
RYAN & BROAD  
STREETS.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**  
A. E. MITCHELL, CHAS. MCCOY,  
**MITCHELL & MCCOY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Special Attention Given to Collections.  
Office on Pajo Street, over Rock's Store.  
(May 5, 1895.)

**GEO. H. & E. L. WELLS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

PRACTICE in Calcasieu and adjoining parishes, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts.

**O'BRYAN & FOURNET,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Lake Charles, La.

WILL practice in the Parishes of Calcasieu, Cameron and Vermilion.  
Residence Public, Office on North Court Street, opposite Court House Square.  
Jan. 12, '95.

**(JUDGE) S. D. READ,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Lake Charles, La.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calcasieu, Vermilion and Cameron parishes, the Supreme Court of the State, and the Federal courts at Opelousas.  
Jan. 25, '95.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Calcasieu, Vermilion and Cameron parishes, the Supreme Court of the State, and the Federal courts at Opelousas.  
Jan. 25, '95.

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

WILL practice in the parishes of Calcasieu, Cameron and Vermilion, and in the Supreme and U. S. Courts at Opelousas.  
Office—Calcasieu Bank Building—Rooms, 9 and 10—Second Story.  
Mar. 19, 1895.

**R. M. MANSON,**  
DENTIST,  
Office over Woodman's, cor. Ryan & Pajo Sts.

Makes a specialty of  
Gold Fillings, Crowns & Bridge Work.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
May 4, '95.

**B. C. MILLS,**  
School of Indianapolis.  
Morris' Flexible Plate.

**LAKE CHARLES, LA.**  
Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.  
(Feb. 18, '95.)

**DR. L. G. ANDERSON,**  
PHYSICIAN AND DENTAL SURGEON.

**GAS ADMINISTERED.**  
Office opposite to Commercial Brick Block, Ryan Street, Lake Charles, La.

**DR. MOSS & MOSS,**  
Office, Room 7, Calcasieu Bank Building, LAKE CHARLES, LA.  
Pajo Street Entrance. Office Phone No. 100.

**J. G. MARTIN, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

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

**W. H. HASKELL & Co.,**  
INSURANCE AGENTS,  
RYAN STREET, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Represents the best of  
**Life, Fire, Accident, Boiler, Plate Glass and Bond Companies**

**CHAS. FOX, -:- Butcher,**  
Dealer in CHOICE CUTS OF FRESH BEEF,  
Open at All Hours!  
Ryan Street, Lake Charles, Louisiana

**LAKE CITY SALOON,** 18 Ryan St.,  
S. A. LYONS, Proprietor,  
Dealer in FINE WINES, LIQUORS, BRANDIES, BEERS AND CIGARS,  
Billiard Hall and Restaurant in Connection.  
Lake Charles, La.

**JOB PRINTING!** NEAT AND CHEAP!  
AT THIS OFFICE.

**KEARNEY'S Drug Store**  
The Oldest Established  
In Town!  
2 Doors North of Dummy Line.

**FRANK DAVIS & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**"GEM SALOON,"**  
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,  
AT S. P. PASSENGER DEPOT,  
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.  
March 17, 1894.

**WM. LIGHTLEY,**  
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker,  
Roofing, Guttering and Repairing  
Shop in front of Opera House, Ryan St., near Ryan & Dearborn's.  
SATISFACTORILY DONE AND GUARANTEED.  
LAKE CHARLES, LA.  
Jan. 7, 1895.

**HOUSTON ICE & BREWING CO.,**  
MAGNOLIA BREWERY.  
STANDARD AND SOUTHERN SELECT.  
Office and Brewery, Cor. Washington & 4th Sts., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**MISS H. SCALLEY,**  
DEALER IN  
**FINE : MILLINERY,**  
Ladies' Underwear, Etc.

**W. H. HASKELL & Co.,**  
INSURANCE AGENTS,  
RYAN STREET, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Represents the best of  
**Life, Fire, Accident, Boiler, Plate Glass and Bond Companies**

**Serum for Consumption.**  
Dr. H. S. Lewis, the first practitioner to use Paquin's consumption serum in New Orleans, expressed himself to a reporter as most highly gratified at the effects of the treatment upon his patients. He says: "Like most of the physicians here, I had given little attention to it, and was very skeptical of its value when Mr. P. M. Baker asked me to secure a supply of serum to try on your fellow-reporter. The patient, however, being anxious to make the trial, I sent on and got the serum, and I am very glad that I did, for it has been most beneficial, not only in his case, but in all but two of the twenty-six instances in which I have used it. The Times-Democrat deserves great credit for having practically introduced the treatment here."

"When I first applied the treatment to my first patient he was in the second stage of consumption, and suffering not only from tuberculosis of the lungs, but also of decided tubercular periostitis of the leg. He could not bear any pressure on the bone when I took charge of him. There is no room for doubt as to what his ailment was, for I not only questioned him most carefully as to his specific condition, but fearful lest he might be mistaken I gave him specific remedies as tests. The results showed conclusively that his illness was due to consumption only, and the opening of the periosteum gave him but little local relief. A few days after the first injection of the serum he could strike his leg hard with his fist, and you all know that he threw away his crutches, without which it had been impossible for him to walk."

"His condition was at that time getting worse, and I never found him asleep when I called in the morning. His cough is very much better, he eats well and sleeps like a top, and has picked up a great deal of flesh. At the first injection the skin was loose and flabby, and the injection was almost painless, for the reason that there was lots of room for the serum under the skin. Now the tissues have improved so much that the injections are painful, for the serum has to be forced into his body. The great increase in the painfulness of the injections is a positive proof of his improvement, and it is attributable to nothing under the sun except the serum treatment. Now another strong proof is that instead of stopping work and taking matters easily, as he ought to do, this patient refused to take a vacation and went to work as soon as he could get about on crutches. He was working when I gave him the first serum injection, and he has improved right along, despite the fact that he will not lay off."

"Perhaps the most satisfactory results that I have obtained are in the case of a man sixty-one years old. He had traveled through Texas on horseback for the sake of exercise and pure air, but was very weak when I took charge of him and gave him serum treatment. He has only gained one pound in weight in three weeks, but he is too old to gain much. The way he put his improvement to me was: 'Doctor, you can't measure my improvement by increase in weight, but I'm just about a hundred times stronger than I was three weeks ago, and that's the proof that I'm better.'"

former jeweler's clerk, and a man of some means, I had cured his sister of some easily-cured trouble, and she insisted on his coming to me for treatment. He had absolutely no faith in the serum, for he had been treated for years by the leading physicians of this city and Texas, and felt that he was going to get worse and worse and die, but he came to me for the serum treatment simply to please his sister. Two weeks later he told me he was cured, and was going back to work. He was alright, he said, and did not want any more treatment. I told him frankly that he might as well keep on, for if he did not I would charge him for six weeks just the same, and so he has remained under treatment. His improvement has been remarkable."

**POOR PEOPLE EXEMPT.**  
Pope Absolves Them from Observance of Days of Abstinence Except Fridays.

New York, July 7.—Rev. Father Ducey is authority for the statement that the Pope has promulgated a decree absolving poor people and working people from the observance of all days of abstinence in the year except Fridays, even during Lent. A rumor that such a decree was in existence has been in circulation for some time, and Father Ducey says that the document has been forwarded to the bishops of the United States and has been promulgated in the West. Speaking of the decree, Father Ducey said: "Many of the ecclesiastics in this country have felt for years that the burden of denial placed on the shoulders and conscience of these struggling and working people was more than a hardship, almost a martyrdom. I have not seen the official document sent to the bishops of the United States, but this information came to me about two months ago from a most trustworthy correspondent. It has seemed to me for years that this legislation in favor of God's hard working people was most necessary. What a hardship to ask of men and women whose fare is always doubtful and uncertain to practice a denial that robs them of their strength and unites them for the proper discharge of their duties and labor, when the comfortable, the well to do and the rich and luxurious, feasting sumptuously every day, find fault, as I have known them to do, with the hardship of the holy season of Lent."

Father Lovelle, of the archbishop's residence, says that the rumor is absurd, and was manufactured in New York.

"To discount an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, the largest advertiser in the world, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the people know it. Standing advertisements, when changed frequently, are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

In a country near a large city there is seen the following inscription upon a tombstone: "In loving remembrance, this stone is erected to the memory of Rebecca Sniff by her loving and heart-broken husband, Isaac Sniff, who can still be found at 819 Benetine Avenue with a first class line of second-hand clothing and furniture, etc. The Lord taketh away; Blessed be the name of the Lord. Highest market price paid for bones, rags and feathers."

**The Electric Alarm!**  
All persons who intend to improve their property, by painting or paper-hanging, would do well to consult Paul Sullivan before closing contracts elsewhere, as he is now ready to contract for all kinds of house and sign-painting and paper-hanging. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

Jim and Paul, the leading and popular bakers, will deliver bread at your home morning and evening.



**Otto Winterhalter & Co.,**  
Successors to W. B. DeMauro,  
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS  
AND EXPERT WATCHMAKERS.  
Official Watch Inspectors of the E. C. W. & G. E. E. Co.  
Mail Orders Promptly Filled! Goods Sent on Approval.  
TOUCHY BUILDING, LAKE CHARLES, LA.  
Ryan Street.

**BALLOT REFORM.**  
A RINGING ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.  
Honesty in Elections—"A Free Ballot and a Fair Count."

The B. R. L. of Louisiana invokes your aid in carrying to final success the movement for legally qualified suffrage and honest elections in the State.

The League owes its existence to the widespread belief that the time has come when our elections must reflect the matured and deliberate opinions of the people expressed at the polls, and be no longer a mere matter of tally-sheets and certificates, the deductions from which depend upon the factional affiliations and preferences of those in possession of the election machinery.

The Orleans League has maintained a steadfast conservatism in all its utterances and has persistently avoided any declaration against or in favor of any man or set of men, or the adoption of any inexorable policy; realizing that it would be the extreme of arrogance to dictate upon matters of the gravest moment to the people of the State at large.

This branch of the League did, however, at a mass meeting, held in New Orleans on the night of May 13, in order to test public sentiment and elicit expressions of opinion, issue a tentative platform formulating, so far as was then possible, its views upon the qualification of the suffrage and purification of the ballot. We advocated the passage of the proposed amendment to article 185 of our constitution, whereby the next legislature at its first session by a two-thirds vote, by and with the approval of the governor, shall have power to qualify and restrict the right of suffrage. We also advocated the adoption in its purest form of the Australian system of voting, and the passage of improved registration laws, which shall diminish to a minimum the possibility of fraud, and we plainly intimated that we were not unmindful that the massing of large numbers of ignorant and corrupt voters in certain parts of the State adds a peculiarly difficult element to the problem we desire to solve, and our hope by a proper qualification of the suffrage to abate in a large measure the evils arising from this source, and to secure to the white people of the State an absolutely honest method of settling their political differences.

These resolutions have already called from the press and the people of the State expressions of opinion of the widest diversity; while they have proven beyond doubt that the mass of the people are earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of honest elections, they have demonstrated that this widespread sentiment is as yet unorganized, and that even the best and wisest representatives of the people are unagreed as to the best means of attaining the much-to-be-desired end.

These differences must be reconciled; this sentiment should be organized and directed into definite channels to effect a lasting purification of the fountain head of all of our political institutions and liberties.

Do the people of the State approve? Will they support the proposed amendment to article 185 of the present constitution? What qualification, educational, property or alternative, do they after mature deliberation believe best adapted to their purpose. Here we leave these questions to a leg-

islature chosen amidst the clash of varying factional and party interests, unbridled, unguided, un-instructed of our wishes and demands?

The only answer to these questions demands the assembling together from every portion of the State of sincere, carefully selected representatives of all who favor a wisely restricted suffrage and absolutely honest methods of election.

To determine these questions, to select leaders and committees, to discuss and adopt all means and measures of making effective in the next campaign our efforts for reform, this league has called a convention to meet in New Orleans on July 30 next. We urge upon the people of the country parishes the prompt formation of branch leagues to send delegates to this convention, who shall reflect the sentiment of their communities upon this most vital question, and shall lend their influence and counsel to the ultimate triumph of personal and political liberty, and the final rehabilitation of our long suffering State.

**CONGO FREE STATE.**  
Movement to Colonize Negroes from the United States.

Los Angeles, July 6.—The government of the Free State of Congo, Central Africa, through its Secretary of State at Brussels, is in correspondence with C. O. Carter, of Riverside, relative to a plan for settling several colonies of negro farmers from the United States in some of the favored districts of the Congo territory. A letter received to-day by Mr. Carter says the idea of the authorities of the Free State is to procure men whose ancestors having come from Africa will be better fitted than white men to cope with the climate. At the same time none but desirable colonists are invited. Mr. Carter will not give out yet what the terms are that the Secretary of State holds out to colored immigrants, except that they are favorable. Mr. Carter has been invited to visit that official at Brussels to discuss the matter, and will probably soon make the trip. If the first colonies succeed it is the idea to induce large immigration of negroes from the United States to the Congo State, where the principles of free government are to be practiced. It is thought it will meet with the approval of negroes accustomed to the principles of this country. The letters Mr. Carter has received state that tobacco culture is to be made an important industry in the Free State, and the first attention will be paid to negro immigrants who have learned the culture in the Southern States.

**Southern Industry.**  
A special from Baltimore states that a new railroad line, which will open up 150,000 acres of hard wood timber land in Northern Mississippi, is about to be constructed by a company consisting of H. L. Underwood, of Birmingham, Ala., and other capitalists. The total length of the road will be about seventy-seven miles, and it is to run from Grenada to Nettleton, Miss., to connect with the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, the Mobile and Ohio and the Illinois Central railroads in that section of Mississippi.

One of the foreign features at the Cotton States and International Exposition will be the East India Pavilion. This pavilion will contain selling booths for Indian merchandise and wares of all sorts. It will be typically oriental. On the wide veranda prepared Indian tea will be sold by native Hindoo, clad in their oriental garb.