# The Opelousas Courier.

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## The Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of Town of Opelousas.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : JUNE 25, 1881.


Gentlemen of the Immigration Committee should read the article in another column headed "Settling the Attakapas."

Augusta, Ga., is a live town. The full capital of $900,000 for the proposed new cotton mill, has been subscribed, in getting which amount not one cent of commissions was paid.

On Monday morning last, the passenger train ran into a flock of geese near the College Buildings, and decapitated six of the birds. What geese they were to remain on the track! Eh!

A public examination of the pupils of Prof. J. O. Bronson's public school, will take place at Prud'homme City, on July 15th. There will be an exhibition at night. Everybody is invited to attend.

IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION. — We are requested to state that a meeting of the committee appointed by the meeting on the 9th of May, will be held next Wednesday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Mr. Jos Bloch's store.

Attorneys, litigants, and all others interested in cases before our Supreme Court, which opens here on the 5th of July next, are respectfully informed that we are prepared to do Brief Printing neatly, quickly, accurately, and at reasonable prices.

Mr. Joseph E. Houston, on Thursday last, left an unusual specimen of the squash at this office. It was a perfect twin, the duplicates being well developed and of good size, growing from one parent stem and perfectly joined at the sides. If this is your *model* Joseph, it is certainly a very good one.

Since publishing the article concerning the planting of rice in water, which we copied from a Markaville paper, we have been informed by several parties who have tried the experiment before and since that the plan worked admirably. The rice should be soaked a few hours before throwing it in the water; otherwise it will not sink.

Mr. Gus. E. Dupré, who lives about four miles from town, sent the champion cotton stalk of the season to this office on Wednesday last. It is about four feet high, well loaded with bolls—some of which are as large as a partridge egg—and the branches a mass of blooms and rudimentary bolls. This is a fair sample of several more acres of the same kind.

The Yazoo (Miss.) Herald puts forth the following truthful sentences: "Energy, vim and liberality in trade, and a free use in printer's ink will build up any mercantile establishment, and make towns and cities prosperous. Close-fistedness won't do in this day and time. Old forgies and skinflints must take back seats."

The thermometer has reached 100 deg. in the shade. The hot sun, with the dry north winds, is scorching up vegetation, and for many days we have been almost suffocated with a sweltering heat. How long will this heated term last? Is it the "beginning of the end" of things predicted by astronomers from the perihelion of the four large planets?

About two hundred colored people, from Washington and Opelousas, went on an excursion to Morgan City on last Saturday, and returned on the following day—Sunday. As the return train came up to the depot, a large number of them were singing, and the entire crowd seemed to be in the full flush of enjoyment. We are informed that everything passed off with the utmost good order and decorum. We understand that our colored fire company will make an excursion on the 4th of July to some point below. Also, that the colored Baptist church will give an excursion on the 15th prox., to New Iberia.

As an exchange aptly states, long visits, long stories, long exhortations, long prayers, and long editorials are seldom profitable. Life is short; time is short; moments are precious. Learn to condense, to abridge, and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasures grow insipid and pain intolerable if protracted beyond the limit of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main fact in your case. If you pray, ask for what you desire, and stop. If you speak, tell your message, and hold your peace. Condense two words into one, and three into two. Learn to be short. Brevity is not only the soul of wit, but at all times and in all places an acceptable virtue.

## Proceedings of the Police Jury.

The Police Jury met on June 13, pursuant to adjournment. Present: Albert Guidry, President; D. Mêche, T. A. Hicks, E. Dubuisson, Sam. Haas, L. Young, T. C. Chacheré, B. E. Clark and A. Perrodin.

The public road from the Opelousas and Ville Plate road to Prairie Chataignier was ordered changed, pursuant to a petition of residence of Plaisance Prairie and vicinity.

Petitions from various portions of the parish asking for appropriations for the building and repairing of bridges, were read and laid over, the fund appropriated for that purpose having been exhausted by previous appropriations.

A change was ordered in a public road in Faquétaïque, so as to run same on the lines of Jos. Rozat and Jn. Bte. Manuel, instead of across them.

The bridge near Louis Deville's being built according to contract, fifty dollars were ordered to be paid for same.

The draw-bridge over Bayou Crocodile having been repaired according to contract, $350 were ordered to be paid therefor.

Garrigues' bridge not having been built according to contract, and the committee having refused to accept the work, the matter was referred to the parish attorney.

The matter of the building of Poiret's bridge was likewise referred to the parish attorney for similar reasons.

It was decided not to change the road from Plaquemine to Rayne station and move Hoffman's bridge, the committee declaring such changes wholly unnecessary.

Drs. James Ray and D. L. Todd were appointed members of the parish board of health, in place of Drs. Estorge and Cooke, deceased. Drs. R. H. Littell, V. Boagni and J. G. Campbell are the other members of the board.

A number of road overseers were appointed, a lot of claims approved, and the police jury adjourned until August 2d.

KILLED IN COURT.—Last Monday a colored woman who had been maltreated by Jeff. Hill, her husband, made an affidavit before Justice Langlois for his arrest and punishment. A warrant was immediately issued and the constable, J. M. Senac, was ordered to arrest said Jeff. Hill and bring him before the bar on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The constable succeeded, in a short time, in arresting and bringing the negro to justice, and while the case was being submitted to the court by the colored woman, Hill arose, became indignant and threatened her. He was silenced by the constable, but as his passion knew no bonds, he grew exceedingly boisterous, whereupon the judge said: "Jeff, if you do not keep quiet, I will have to send you to jail." This only increased his excitement and arising violently, let out a shower of curses and, advancing in a threatening way, towards the two officers, said that no d—— son of a —— of a judge or constable would jail him. At this point, matters were at the highest intensity, and as the negro was advancing with determined vengeance, constable Senac drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect on the right side, causing instant death. The constable immediately surrendered himself to the authorities and was jailed, but after a preliminary examination of the case, held before Judge Fontelieu, he was released under bail of $500, to appear at the next term of our District Court. —*Iberia Star, June 18.*

EXTERMINATING RATS.—Get a few pounds of common potash, such as is used by soap makers, and expose it to the air until it softens to the consistency of putty, then spread it thickly in their runways, and wherever you find a hole stuff in as much as you can conveniently, you will in a short time be rid of all rats and mice. The caustic nature of the potash makes their feet sore, and then they lick their feet and that gives them trouble with their mouths; by that time they conclude the neighborhood has become unhealthy and they leave.—[Country Gentleman.

COFFEE AND EGG FOR SICK PERSONS.—A sick person, wanting nourishment and having lost appetite, can often be sustained by the following, when nothing else could be taken: Make a strong cup of coffee, adding boiling milk as usual, only sweetening rather more, take an egg, beat yolk and white together thoroughly; boil the coffee, milk and sugar together, and pour it over the beaten egg in the cup you are going to serve it in. This simple receipt is used frequently in hospital practice.

As an illustration of the intensity of the heat, we mention the fact that Mr. O. Ditch has lost three head of cattle at this place, by sunstroke this week.—*Morgan City Review.*

## A Card.

EDITORS OF THE COURIER:

In answer to the many inquiries made, and in contradiction of the many rumors now in circulation concerning the trouble between the Opelousas Fire Company and the Morgan Railroad Company, at New Iberia, on June 5th, 1881, I deem it my duty to make the following statement through the public press:

The Opelousas Fire Company No. 1, for the purpose of giving an excursion from Washington to New Iberia and return, made with the Railroad Company a written contract.

When the hour came for our departure from New Iberia on our return, the members of the Excursion Committee were astounded at the call of the conductor for an immediate settlement of the profits of the excursion. As chairman of said committee, in the presence of numerous citizens, I explained that this call thus made was a violation of our contract, and asked the conductor to proceed with the excursion train, stating that a fair and full settlement would be made in Opelousas, where our contract with said Railroad Company was signed; that the committee was not ready then and there to make a settlement. The answer of the conductor to this was that unless the sum of $110.12½, half of the profits, was then and there paid the train would be stopped—and stopped it was.

Many of the good citizens of Washington, Opelousas, Vermilionville and New Iberia offered to furnish the money or furnish a bond in favor of said Railroad Company for any amount necessary. Their kind offers the Committee declined to accept, because the action of said Railroad Company was a flagrant violation of our contract.

Now, Messrs. Editors, admitting for the sake of argument that the Fire Co. No. 1 had failed to comply with any of the obligations of their contract, yet a large number of excursionists who had bought and paid for tickets in good faith, and who had received return tickets from the conductor of the Railroad, not being parties to the original contract between the Opelousas Fire Company and the Railroad Company, were to all intents and purposes innocent third parties and could not be made to suffer, and to them more than to the Opelousas Fire Co., the action of the Railroad Company was unwarranted, unjustifiable, and even outrageous.

Has this Railroad Company forgotten that among the excursionists were men with their families from the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette, who, besides their services voluntarily and cheerfully given, also furnished the cash money to buy the first step of right of way of said Railroad Company from the corporate limits of the town of Vermilionville to the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas? Has it so soon forgotten that among the excursionists were the citizens who, with liberality voted a special tax on their property, the poor adding a new burden on the roof of their humble cottage, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary quantity of land exacted by said Railroad Company for the building of their depot, section house and all other appurtenances? And having all these facts in view—facts which are beyond contradiction—it is painful to record that said Railroad Company has violated its contract from beginning to end. It did not furnish us decent passenger cars to the excursion, the larger number being box cars with wooden benches placed therein temporarily; it has not during the journey supplied us with the necessary quantity of water, and after seven o'clock at night it has kept those same citizens, including women and children, for nearly two long hours boxed up in said cars, suffering from the intense heat, and without even the benefit of lights; giving us the appearance of prisoners packed up in cells rather then excursionists who paid their fare.

In conclusion, and in support of the above statement, I append hereto copy of a telegram forwarded a few days afterwards, when we made our final settlement, which consisted in our paying to said Company the enormous sum of $10.15.

This telegram speaks for itself, and is a complete vindication of the action of our committee:

"Opelousas Fire Co. are right. Explain to them that it was a misunderstanding. Send me ten dollars and give them rest due them."

F. FERREOL PERRODIN,
Chairman Excursion Committee.

We, the undersigned members of the Excursion Committee, hereby approve the above report as just and correct, and fully endorse the same.

C. PEFFERRORN.
LEONCE SANDOZ,
A. LEVY,
L. A. SANDOZ,
W. O. POSEY.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—Some months ago we mentioned the death, in rapid succession, of three prominent professors in the Keachi Female College, a few miles from Shreveport. One of them, if not two, committed suicide, and another was killed by a tornado. On the 31st ultimo the president of the college, Rev. J. H. Tucker, died, after an illness of some months. All these gentlemen were distinguished for mental and moral excellence, and the college is one of the best in the State. —*Lake Charles Echo.*

When Iroquois won the Derby cup the English attempted to give all the credit of it to the jockey, Archer, who rode him. Archer, the jockey, was a "bigger man" than Lorillard and a faster horse than Iroquois. But now Mr. Keen's American horse, Foxhall, has won the Grand Prize at Paris while Archer was riding the other horse. After a while these British and Frenchmen may come to admit that the Americans produce the fastest horses. —*Shreveport Standard.*

Maybe Conkling didn't know there was a brick under that hat, or he wouldn't have kicked so hard.—*N. O. Times.*

## Settling the Attakapas.

SOME VALUABLE HINTS FROM THE GERMAN SOCIETY AND THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

*How German Settlers May be Induced to Come.*

[N. O. States, June 20.]

A few days ago the *States*, in accordance with information received, both from the State Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, and from the agent of the German Society, reported in detail the efforts now being made in the Attakapas country, the experiments now being tried to people this section by means of German settlements, and the progress already achieved, which, up to the present, count up one miniature German settlement, consisting of ten families, and the organization of an immigration society. All is yet in embryo, but great and favorable as the outlook may be, it unfortunately appears that lack of persistence and energy, which yet remains the besetting sin of the old settlers of that region, again endangers the future success of plans so happily laid out.

Two morning cotemporaries, the Democrat and German Gazette have received recent communications from St. Landry, which, while according full praise to the capability of the country, severely criticise the habit of procrastination of even the leading citizens, and the difficulty experienced in getting them to make a united effort in an enterprise, in which the chief benefit is bound to accrue to them alone.

Mr. Becker, the

AGENT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY,

makes the following statement:

"It is of the greatest importance to be able to direct immigrants upon their arrival, or even before they abandon their present homes, to some reliable and competent authority, which is to advise and direct them in the selection and purchase of lands. At present, location, capability of soil, in fact all particulars connected with the spot, to which they are to immigrate, must be fully described to the settler, before he can be induced to move. This is invariably and reasonably insisted upon by the class of people who now leave Germany for our shores.

"They have no money or time to travel around prospecting. If we do not do this, others will. We have no information as to any operations of this St. Landry Immigration Society. We do not know anything about it. Yet they might effect so much good by keeping us posted as to the lands obtainable, to enable us to give full particulars, so that we might address the immigrants to their properly accredited officers for final disposition. They might do this with very little trouble or expense, while we certainly cannot afford to send agents to St. Landry to accomplish these ends. We have already a heavy prejudice, one of long standing, against immigration to the Southern States to combat, and such supineness on the part of the people, who might so easily contribute their share towards it, makes the work nearly an imposible one."

Commissioner Harris also fully appreciates the importance of encouraging immigration to that section. Said he:

"I expect to proceed to the Attakapas Parishes in person in a few days, when I propose to thoroughly examine and classify the lands now open for settlement. I have just completed the task of preparing

A MAP OF THE STATE,

showing each and every one of the sections of land, which are now the property of the United States and the State, and subject to homestead entry, or purchase.

"This work, if performed at the regular rates, would have cost the State over twenty thousand dollars. As it is, at the cost of some labor to myself, and the facilities afforded by the Land Offices, all this expense is saved.

"I shall try my best to encourage the people of that section to move in the immigration matter. Unfortunately, though they are now glad to sell lands, or to see their lands appreciate through the settling up of the country, these people are greatly too extravagant in their expectations. Now, perhaps, they would be too glad to sell at $2 50 lands which are of no earthly use to them.

"But just let them get one single offer at that rate, let them see the slightest prospect of a demand for their broad acres, and you will see how quickly their pretensions will rise. There will be no limit to them. They will repel the industrious immigrant, others will reap the benefit accruing, and lands will remain untilled as before.

"During the trip I shall try to effect all the good I can, and I shall attempt to promote an understanding between the St. Landry Immigration Society and our local German institution."

THE STATE HOUSE.—The State House Commission have made arrangements for procuring the necessary amount of money to carry on the work by pledging as collateral a portion of the $114,000 in warrants yet remaining of the $141,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, for completing the structure, which the members of the commission say will be done by the 1st day of November.—*Shreveport Standard.*

As long as a person perspires freely there is but little danger of sunstroke. If perspiration ceases, moisten the shirt with water to prevent the skin from becoming too dry, or the pores from closing. If exposed to the sun, put green leaves, or a moist sponge in the crown of the hat to protect the head from the intensity of the rays.—*Ex.*

Go to Bloch's for bargains.

## A Traitor on Civil Service.

In his book just issued, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," ex-President Davis indulges in many interesting reminiscences. His views of civil service, when Secretary of War in Mr. Pierce's cabinet, are embraced in the following. No wonder the Republicans regard him as a traitor. They naturally think such men ought to be hung:

"Soon after my entrance upon duty as Secretary of War, Gen. Jesup, the Quartermaster General, presented to me a list of names from which to make a selection of a clerk for his department. Observing that he had attached certain figures to their names I asked whether the figures were intended to indicate the relative qualifications or preference in his estimation of the several applicants, and upon his answering in the affirmative, without further question, authorized him to appoint No. 1 of his list.

"A day or two afterward, certain Democratic members of congress called on me and politely inquired whether it was true that I had appointed a Whig to a position in the war office? 'Certainly not,' I answered. 'We thought you were not aware of it,' said they, and proceeded to inform me that M. —, the recent appointee to the clerkship just mentioned, was a Whig. After listening patiently to this statement I answered that it was they who were deceived, not I. I had appointed a clerk. He had been appointed neither as a Whig nor as a Democrat, but merely as the fittest candidate for the place in the estimation of the chief of the bureau to which it belonged. I further gave them to understand that the same principle of selections would be followed in similar cases, as far as my authority extended.

"After some further discussion of the question the visitors withdrew, dissatisfied with the result of the interview. The quartermaster general, on hearing of this conversation, hastened to inform me that it was all a mistake—that the appointee to the office had been confounded with his father, who was a well known Whig, but that he (the son) was a Democrat. I assured the general that this was altogether immaterial, adding that it was 'a very pretty quarrel,' as it stood, and that I had no desire to effect a settlement of it on any inferior issue. Thenceforward, however, I was but little troubled with any pressure for political appointments in the department."

LINCOLNS EXACT WORDS.—"See here," said a member of the senate to the Herald man, look at this curiosity. I've just happened to strike it by accident and now would be a good time to use it. It's the precise language used by Abraham Lincoln, just before the war, when giving his views on the negro question. In his great discussion with Douglas, in 1858, he used these words:

"I will say, therefore, that I am not and never have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not nor never have been in favor of making voters and jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. And I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality; and inasmuch as they cannot so live while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior assigned to the white race."

The Senator added: "It is perfectly well known that Lincoln and Wade both favored the scheme of colonization in 1860, the latter making a strong speech in its favor."

HOW IT WORKS IN VERMILION PARISH.—Our able Democratic contemporary, the (Abbeville) Meridional, in speaking of the good effects of the so-called Sunday law in Vermilion parish, while it intimates that it was somewhat objectionable on account of its operation only in those particular localities where police juries availed themselves of its provisions, comes out squarely in favor of a general State Sunday law, and calls upon the press of the State to unite in endeavoring to secure its enactment. It also gives a graphic account of the baneful effects of free whisky in the town of Abbeville, on the first Sunday after it became known there that the Supreme Court, by its recent decision, had made the Sunday law a dead letter. It is gratifying to know that but very few Louisiana journals have expressed pleasure at the judicial abrogation of the Sunday law, and that a great many of them have mentioned it with evident disapointment and regret.

A State Sunday law, rigidly enforced, will be the greatest boon to Louisiana, even in a purely business sense, that it has known for a century. —*Lake Charles Echo.*

"De reason," he said, "why I nebber 'proach dat roan mule from de rear is dat I'm too fond of my family an' don't belong to no church, nudder."

## Bayou Plaquemine and Charenton Canal.

[N. O. Country Visitor.]

The people living in the Attakapas country and the parish of St. Landry, are extremely desirous that Bayou Plaquemine should be reopened for steamboat navigation. This bayou was closed by the Police Jury of Iberville parish during the war and has remained so ever since, on account of its very rapid current undermining its banks, thereby endangering the overflow of the adjacent plantations as well as the town of Plaquemine. This danger, however, it appears, can be avoided by the construction of the necessary locks, which would not only check the violent rush of a powerful stream of water, but prevent the collection of a large portion of the drift wood, that descends the Mississippi, in the bayou, and its transmission and lodgment in the streams into which the bayou empties. The entire practicability of this course has been satisfactorily settled by a late survey made by Civil Engineer Collins, under the authority of Congress, who endorses the project and recommends its being carried into effect.

The benefit expected to be derived by the reopening of Bayou Plaquemine would be the avoidance of the continually recurring difficulties in the Old River, occasioned by the perpetual formation of sand bars, which frequently compel the steamboats to lay up or get aground for want of a sufficient depth of water in the channel to enable them to pass through; a detention that they would not be subjected to if they could pass through Bayou Plaquemine for the Têhce, Bayou Courtableau, Red River, etc.

To the people resident in the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin the opening of this bayou would be of still greater advantage, as in addition to the command of a sufficient depth of water all the year round, steamboats from New Orleans running to the Têche country would be able to save nearly 200 miles. This would be still further shortened and the navigation rendered still more favorable by the construction of the contemplated Charenton Canal from Grand Lake to the Têche, which would reduce the distance from New Orleans to St. Martinsville, the head of steamboat navigation, from 60 to 70 miles more, and enable the steamboats to skirt the border of Grand Lake instead of having to cross it in the center, a distance of 24 miles, which in stormy weather is very dangerous for heavily laden boats.

Plaquemine Bayou open and Charenton canal completed steamboats could make the round trip from New Orleans to St. Martinsville and back in three or four days, and run once a week instead of every ten days. The parisher of Vermilion and Lafayette would also be benefited, and in view of the reduction of freight charges that would enable the boats to carry below practicable railroad charges for bulky transportation, it is to be hoped that all interested parties will use their utmost exertions to have both projects completed as speedily as possible.

Ash & Robbins, the swindling Brooklyn druggists who have been exposed by the press time and time again as scamps who never carry out their agreements, still manage to secure the publication of their fraudulent advertisements in several Louisiana papers. These journals will not only be cheated themselves, but are abetting the perpetration of frauds upon their readers. —*Donaldsonville Chief.*

### NOTICE.

MY Assessment List for the parish of St. Landry will be deposited for inspection in the Recorder's office, on June 28th, to remain for one month. Those who have not yet been assessed will come forward and give in their assessment, or I will proceed in the premises according to law.

OCTAVE FONTENOT,
Assessor Parish of St. Landry.
June 25—5t.

### NOTICE.

DISTRICT Attorneys who have appeals in criminal cases, and who do not intend to be present at the next session of the Supreme Court at Opelousas, will please forward their briefs or the transcripts, as soon as possible.

F. FERREOL PERRODIN,
District Attorney 13th Jud. Dist.
Opelousas, June 25, 1881. 2t

### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Dardeau & Kelly, of Ville Plate, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. O. Dardeau is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the firm.

O. DARDEAU,
A. KELLY,
Ville Plate, June 14, 1881. 3t-5t


*NEW FIRM.* *NEW GOODS.*

HAVING opened a variegated stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Tin ware, Hats, Shoes, Sardines, Canned Fruits, Oysters, Confectioneries, Etc., which having bought with cash we are able and willing to sell very low for cash.

Our store is on the west side of Main street nearly opposite Jules Perrodin's.

JAMES A. GROVES & CO.
Opelousas, June 18, 1881. 2t


### SITUATION WANTED,

BY a respectable young lady of New Orleans, in a private family, to teach children, and make herself generally useful. For further particulars, apply at the Postoffice, Opelousas. Apl 2-tf

### FOR SALE

A SMALL residence with about one arpent of land, situated on Court street, near the Catholic Convent. Part cash, balance on time. Apply at this office. oct9

### For Sale Cheap.

THE property of Mrs. Zweinert, situated on Bellevue street, between Main and Court—a good business stand. Apply at this office or on the premises.
June 11, 1881. tf.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., June 1st, 1881.—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 Opelousas, La., on Tuesday, July 26th, 1881: viz.: Joseph L. Cormier, Homestead No. 4464, for the lots 15 and 16 or S ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 31, Township 8 S., 3 E., La. Meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Leon Mire, Charles Molason, Joseph Gautreaux and Telin Gautreaux, of St. Landry parish, La. GEO. BALDEY,
June 25-5t Register.

## Proceedings of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas.

WEDNESDAY, June 1st, 1881.

The Board met pursuant to a call of the President. Present: George Pulford, President, E. Pefferkorn, S. Birotte, and B. Martin.

The president stated that the call was made for the purpose of examining the assessment roll for the current year.

The assessment roll was examined and found correct, and the collector was instructed to proceed to the collection of the taxes immediately after the 10th of June.

On motion of Mr. Pefferkorn, Resolved, that the "Market Ordinance" be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: "From the 1st of July to the 31st of December, meat of the cow kind, to be sold at eight cents; from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, not more than ten cents."

The following claims were approved:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Gautt, for lumber | $40 68 |
| Arthur Dejean, for painting | 9 00 |

On motion the Board adjourned.

GEORGE PULFORD, President.
Attest: C. MAYO, Clerk.


### Pointe-aux-Loups Springs,

*St. Landry Parish, La.*

THIS popular summer resort, recently refitted and improved for the accommodation of visitors, is now open for the reception of boarders in search of health or recreation. These Springs being renowned far and wide for the virtues of their waters, it is unnecessary to cite here the numerous cures effected by these waters, in baths and otherwise. Several new bath houses, and comfortable buildings to rent to parties desiring to board themselves, have been erected. Mrs. Miller will care specially for the wants of lady visitors.

The table will be bountifully supplied, and the proprietor is determined to make this a first-class watering place in every respect.

Mr. A. B. Cart will always be found at the Springs, and will be pleased to greet his old friends and acquaintances with his accustomed cordiality.

Conveyances will be found at all times at Mermenteau station, on the La Western R. R., for parties desiring to reach the Springs—only nine miles from that point.

G. MILLER,
St. Landry, May 21, 1881. Proprietor.

### BELL-CHENEY SPRINGS.

One of the Finest Summer Resorts in Western Louisiana.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public in general that his Hotel at the famous Bell-Cheney Springs will be opened on the 20th of June for the reception and accommodation of visitors. He is now prepared to rent rooms to parties who desire to board themselves.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, per day | $1 50 |
| Rooms, " " | 50 |

H. J. FISHER,
June 11-3m Proprietor.

### ECLIPSE SALOON.

*Adjoining Telegraph Office, Opelousas.*

*Ice, Ice Cream, Soda Water, Lemonade*

AND CAKES,

*Always on hand at moderate Prices.*

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR LADIES.

### Still Lower!

*Coal Oil at 15 Cents per Gallon;*

Insurance, Pureline, Septoline and Gasoline,

At 25 Cts. per Gallon;

French Sardines at 12½c per Box,

AT M. VILASECA'S.

### A. B. CHACHERE

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots, Shoes,

*Hats, Notions, &c.,*

*Corner of Main and North Streets,*

*(Kaufman's Old Stand.)*

OPELOUSAS.

*Ice-Cold Soda Water at All Hours.*

*Ice Cream on Saturdays and Sundays.*

Millinery Store Next Door.

### ROBINSON & CO.,

Established in 1855,

*J. M. ROBINSON, Manager.*

*The Oldest Established and Only House of the Kind in the South.*

ROBINSON'S

N. O. Lightning Rod Company.

Office of New Orleans Lightning Rod and Weather Vane Works,

Manufacturers, Inventors, Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

Lightning Rods and Lightning Rod Materials,

Ornamental Iron Railing for Cemetery Lot Enclosures, Drove Wells and Pumps, Magnetic Electric Machines, important for all diseases. Every Design of Weather Vanes and Ornaments,

Improved Water Coolers,

Placed in the Earth with Pipes and Faucets.

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Electro Magnetic Silver Cables

A SPECIALTY.

(The safest protection against lightning ever invented,) of English manufacture, (expressly for this house) direct importation.

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Depot at Office, 246 Canal St., cor. Liberty, NEW ORLEANS.
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All orders left at the COURIER office promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.


### JUDICIAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry. No. 4251*

ESTATE OF FELONISE ROBIN.

Whereas, Alcide DeKerlegand, of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Felonise Robin deceased, late of the parish of St. Landry;

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
June 25, 1881. Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4250*

ESTATE OF MIRZA SIFROI GUILLORY.

Whereas, Louis Baptiste Guillory, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed adminisrtator of the estate of Mirza Sifroi Guillory deceased, late of the parish of St. Landry;

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
June 18, 1881. Clerk.