

The Opelousas Courier

Vol. XXIX.

Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., July 22, 1882.

No. 42.

The Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of Town of Opelousas.
Official Journal of Parish School Board.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPLOUSAS:
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

The closing exercises at the St. Charles College, Grand Coteau, take place on Monday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

The next meeting of the Grand Coteau Medical Association takes place on the 23d of August, and not the 23d, as erroneously stated in our last issue.

Showers of rain have continued to fall during the past week, and we presume everybody has had a season by this time. Crops are reported to be growing finely, and in good condition.

A colored man was run over and instantly killed by a N. O. Pacific train on Friday (yesterday) morning, at Chesneyville. He was lying on the track, and had his head almost completely severed from his shoulders.

We return thanks to Messrs. Desmarais and Mayo, of the Opelousas News Depot, for appreciated favors. All of the latest periodicals and newspapers can be had, at publishers' prices, at their news stand in the postoffice.

The caterpillars have begun eating the cotton in many places in Mississippi and Texas. If the weather continues showery, we may expect them here before many days. Where is the caterpillar poison?

Doctors disagree as to the ailment of a man who died three or four days ago at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans—some claiming that he had yellow fever, while others insist he died of jaundice.

Wm. B. Bailey, Esq., editor of the Lafayette Advertiser, gave us a short but pleasant call on Tuesday evening last. Our genial confrere was looking hale and hearty, and we wish him and his excellent paper the fullest measure of success in the future.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. Y. Gilmore, editor of the New Iberia Sugar-Bowl, gave us a pleasant call on Friday morning. He was on his way home from Alexandria, whither he had gone to attend the Press reunion which was to have taken place last Tuesday.

The Hon. E. W. Robertson has issued an address to the people of the sixth congressional district, giving an account of his stewardship in Congress. He will be a candidate before the district convention at Baton Rouge on the 15th of August, and we think he should be renominated.

Mr. Frank Brand, the jolly baker, is putting up a large addition to his building, lately purchased, on Bellevue st. Several workmen are at work, and will finish it in a very few days. When Frank goes into it, he says he will fill it with everything good to eat—"py shuminy!"

The Lake Charles Commercial and Washington Argus have recently entered upon the second year of their existence. Both are published by "ex-devils" of the COURIER, and they have our best wishes for a continuance, nay, an increase, of the prosperity and success which they have already merited and achieved. They are thoroughly devoted to the interests of the towns in which they are published, and deserve the earnest support of their citizens.

The Pelican Oil Mill, at Washington, owned by Messrs. Schwab & Co., was burned to the ground with all its contents on Thursday night, the 20th. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, covered by insurance, in New Orleans companies, to the amount of only about \$10,000. Arabi Pasha is about 40 miles from Alexandria, still defiant, with his army of 12,000 men, with its numbers increasing daily. The war has been declared a holy one by the Egyptians. England continues to send troops and munitions of war, but is hesitating about pushing hostilities into the interior. Yet, no doubt the war will be resumed with vigor, and Egypt will be crushed, unless the demands of England are complied with. The Khedive has removed Arabi Pasha, but he still holds command of the Egyptian army.

Work on the depot and switch of our branch road is still progressing favorably. We have been unable to ascertain positively when trains will begin to run; but we do not think it will be over two weeks when a very thing will be in complete running order.—St. Martinville Observer, 15.

Springfield, Ill., July 16.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, died in this city at 8:15 to-night. She had been ill for a long time. A few days ago she grew worse. Saturday evening she suffered a shock of paralysis, and from that time lay in a comatose state till she died.

Beauty Regained.
The beauty and color of the hair may be easily regained by using Parker's Hair-Balm, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff-eradicating properties.

The Press Meeting at Alexandria

The meeting of the Louisiana Press Association at Alexandria, fixed for last Tuesday, was a failure. Only two members put in an appearance—Messrs. H. J. Hyams, of the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, and L. A. Sandoz, of the COURIER. Mr. J. Y. Gilmore, of the New Iberia Sugar Bowl, was also in attendance, for the purpose of joining the Association. A communication from Mr. J. W. Bryan, of the Lake Charles Echo, was received, expressing regret at his inability to attend, and enclosing a brief history of journalism in Calcasieu and a check for his annual dues. Telegrams were also received from one or two other members assuring us of their presence "in spirit." [We may state en passant that we did not realize the presence of or see any "spirits," except those mysteriously evolved from a closet in the back room of a drug store on Second street, into which we were inveigled, in company with another young and unsophisticated member of the fraternity who shall be nameless, by a jolly old veteran who declared that he was not afraid of ghosts or other spirits, and whom it is unnecessary to name.]

Judge Hyams and ourself, as well as Mr. Gilmore and Mr. A. J. Pervault, of Opelousas, who accompanied us, were cordially received and most pleasantly entertained by the representatives of the Alexandria press, most—if not all—of whom were ready and willing to join our Association at this session. Judge Manning, the orator of the day, and a number of other prominent citizens to whom we were introduced, shared with us our disappointment at the failure of the meeting, and expressed the hope that the next or an early reunion of the Association would be held in their pretty little city. Should it be decided to hold the next meeting elsewhere than at Alexandria, we now advance the claim of Opelousas for the honor. Who secunda the motion?

This failure we do not regard as ominous for the Association, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which it occurred—after two postponements and at an unpropitious juncture. We are satisfied that the journalists of the State are too well convinced, too deeply impressed with the importance to themselves and to the people generally of maintaining and perfecting the organization they have scarcely formed, and believe that a meeting fixed for some time this fall or next spring, at some easily accessible point, would be well attended. Is this not so, brethren of the press?

Among the many pleasant acquaintances which we formed during our brief sojourn in the "future great railroad center," we take pleasure in mentioning Mr. Waters of the Express, M. Duncan of the Guide, Messrs. Blosset and Hunter of the Democrat, Mr. McGimsey, representing the N. O. Times Democrat, and Mr. Crawley of the People. And we desire particularly to return thanks to Messrs. Waters and Duncan for innumerable courtesies and attentions extended us and our companions, which, together with the inexhaustible fund of wit and humor perennially provided by good-natured old "Uncle Harry" (Judge Hyams), went far toward mitigating our disappointment, and conspired to make the day we spent with them one of the most pleasant of our lives.

The War in Egypt.
There has been no more fighting since the bombardment of Alexandria and the destruction of its forts. The city is occupied by British troops, who are trying to stop incendiarism, plunder and murder by the Arabs. A great part of the city has been destroyed by fire, and the European quarters have been almost destroyed by the fanatical natives. A great many Europeans were murdered before British occupation.

Arab Pasha is about 40 miles from Alexandria, still defiant, with his army of 12,000 men, with its numbers increasing daily. The war has been declared a holy one by the Egyptians. England continues to send troops and munitions of war, but is hesitating about pushing hostilities into the interior. Yet, no doubt the war will be resumed with vigor, and Egypt will be crushed, unless the demands of England are complied with. The Khedive has removed Arabi Pasha, but he still holds command of the Egyptian army.

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Hon. E. W. Robertson.

EDITORS OF THE COURIER:
I think that there will be a hearty response throughout the district to your recommendation that the above named gentleman should be returned to his present seat in Congress. He has been an efficient factor in the influence which have operated to compel the national government to take the Mississippi in charge, its levees and its channel. Although he has not the habit of airing himself in speech making as much as some other members, or as some who might be willing to replace him, yet his constituents know and appreciate his prompt and effective attention to the business which they may have in the departments at the seat of government. His fellow-members recognize in him a laborious and zealous worker, free from simply selfish aims, and with clean hands.

He is to be commended too for some things which he has omitted to do. For illustration, when Lesseps was urging his scheme of a canal connecting the two oceans, the completion of which will make of New Orleans an entrepot on the highway of the commerce of the world, Mr. King, one of Louisiana's representatives, and in most respects an able one, flouted the Monroe doctrine in the face of its supporters. True, Mr. Robertson voted for the resolution of Mr. King, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine; all voted for it; who in public life will not echo the scream of the spread-eagle? Mr. Morgan too, of Alabama, whose State, next to Louisiana, will be more benefited than any other by the Lesseps canal or any other canal across the isthmus between the two oceans, in coming to the surface and into the mines of wealth in her coal fields, more valuable and beneficent to man than all the gold of California and Australia—he, too, made himself the spokesman of the Monroe doctrine. Also, Mr. Hear, of Massachusetts, with the ready, practical sense of his race, foreseeing in the completion of the canal a diversion of the tea trade, and China trade now enjoyed by Boston, to New Orleans, and transfer may be of political power, he was another spokesman for Mr. Sober, calm sense, irrespective of homebound prejudice, in this question, would seem to be this: That we are not in the days of the Holy Alliance of three of the despots of Europe, who were then threatening, as far as they dared, against the public opinion of England, the political destiny of all peoples; in the face of their threats it was well for the United States to declare that they would not tolerate foreign political interference in the affairs of this continent.

We numbered then about ten millions of people. We number now fifty millions. The Monroe doctrine lies in the ponderous momentum of these fifty millions. If Lesseps' canal or any canal on this continent becomes dangerous to our political safety or interests, it goes without saying, we will take it. As a highway of commerce, it can but be beneficial to the whole human family, and to the United States and this State especially as being nearest. What imagination can picture the effect on the human race of injecting the electric stimulus of modern civilization and progress into the torpid and dormant system of life of the hundreds of millions of China and Japan?

So, Mr. Robertson is to be commended for not giving in to the scream of the spread eagle, but keeping his wits about him, urging the appropriation for the Mississippi, attending to the business of his constituents, gaining and holding the good will and respect of his fellow-members, and studying and learning the routine and inside avenues to influence and effect in legislation. Better keep him than take another we know not of.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., John Young, a Swede by birth, was brutally murdered and robbed on the Atchafalaya river near Churchville in this parish. From the testimony given by several witnesses appears that Young had been a laborer on the New Orleans Pacific for several months, and was represented to be a quiet and industrious man. On this fatal day, he had evidently come to Churchville to take a boat to New Orleans, but not being willing to pay the passage, asked by the clerk, he returned to shore. During the day he went on board a trading boat lying near by, and while there, indulged somewhat in drinking and playing cards. He exhibited a wallet containing about \$100 in bills of various denominations, which was seen by a number of persons, white and colored. He left Churchville late in the evening, and when next seen, early the next morning, was in a dying condition, unconscious, and with his pockets turned inside out, showing that the motive of his assailant was robbery. He had his skull fractured behind, caused by a terrible blow from some blunt instrument, and died shortly after he was found. Three colored men, named respectively Samuel Grandville, Columbus Calvin, and Joseph Gray were seen with a pocket book containing seventy or eighty dollars in bills, corresponding to that of the murdered man, which they claimed in partnership, and as they had no money a day or two before, and made so many contradictory reports as to the manner by which they came in possession of it—and by their uneasy and suspicious actions—led the jury of inquest to believe they were the guilty parties, and they were arrested and lodged in the parish jail. If they are the murderers we hope they will meet a speedy and certain punishment. Murder and robbery are becoming entirely too frequent to suit law-abiding citizens. Unless speedily checked life and property will be no longer safe.

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Loss of the John Wilson.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.
[N. O. Times-Democrat, July 19.]
Clerk Charles Bachino and Captain Jobin arrived from the scene of the wreck of the John Wilson yesterday evening. In an interview with Mr. Bachino he said:
We left Washington Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, had made Richard's Landing Sunday night and were backing out when it was found that the wheel would not work on account of a snag which had caught in it. In backing out, the current, which in the Atchafalaya is stronger even than that of the Mississippi, struck her bow with great force, sending it out into the stream. When the bow of the boat swung out into the middle of the stream, her stern naturally swung in closer to the bank; the swift current actually caught her by the capsize and she turned completely over on her starboard side, just as a skiff or sailboat would capsize. This was a little after 11:30 o'clock Sunday night. I was about to go on watch and had just got on the hurricane roof when I heard Capt. Lawless, the pilot, ask Capt. Broad if he could back her. The captain answered "No!" and the word had barely left his mouth when the boat turned over. We were thrown about 15 feet into the water, but swam back to the boat and along to the hurricane railing on her larboard side.

She floated down the river and we got ashore in skiffs, first sending the horses ashore. It was a long time, though, before we could get any skiffs. The boat floating down the river with her larboard side above water was the means of saving a good many lives, as it enabled the unfortunate victims of the disaster to remain in a comparatively safe position until they could be taken off in skiffs. Many got to shore on life-preservers, planks, doors, shutters or anything else they could get hold of.

We had aboard a lot of beaves from Washington for points along the coast. About 50 head swam ashore, the rest being drowned. When Capt. Jobin and I went to the wreck the next evening, we saw about 40 or 50 head drowned in the engine room of the boat. We also had 52 bales of cotton for New Orleans, a big lot of sundries, and 138 sacks of oil cake and 6 bales of lint from the Pelican Oil Works at Washington, all of which is lost. The cotton, I presume, was in her hull, and if so it is there yet.

We had about 100 people, all told, on board the boat at the time of the accident, of whom there were about 20 deck passengers and about the same number in the cabin. There were only two ladies among the latter, Mrs. Leblanc, of Poplar Grove, St. Landry parish, and Mrs. Becker, both of whom were saved. Mrs. Becker boarded the boat with her husband at Washington, bound for New Orleans. Mrs. Leblanc had eight children with her, the oldest a boy not over 12 years of age. Six of the children were saved, the two drowned being a boy about 4 years old and a girl baby only 20 months old. The latter was last seen in the arms of the second chambermaid, who was struggling in the cabin in water up to her shoulders but would not let go of the child, heroically determining to keep the little thing above water as long as possible. But, alas! they both went down together.

The other persons missing are: First engineer, B. P. Hess; cook, Frank Henderson, col.; roustabout, E. Reed, col.; and one white deck passenger, name unknown, who got on at the Pacific Railroad crossing.

When I left, the passengers and crew were scattered along the river from Richard's Landing to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad crossing, the greater portion of them in Churchville. Yesterday morning Capt. Broad gathered together the passengers and crew and took them to Red River Landing on the Minnie, a small connecting steamer of the Opelousas Transportation Company, to which line the Wilson belonged.

The Grand Council of the United Friends or temperance of Louisiana will meet in the town of Vermilionville on Wednesday, August 16, 1882.—N. O. Times Democrat.

Just received by E. Mornhinweg—a new stock of stylish jewelry, diamonds silver-plated ware, watches, clocks, spectacles, etc. Repairing neatly done. Old gold and silver bought.

Pine flooring, ceiling and weatherboarding can now be had at the St. Landry Planing Mill, Washington.

Every class of planing mill work done at bottom prices at the St. Landry Planing Mill, Washington.

How to Save.
All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Press.—See other column.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Chas. N. Esler, Esq., on Monday, July 17, 1882, by the Rev. Mr. Coombs, Mr. GEO. PIRATE, of Dayton, O., to Miss HELEN E. PERKINS, of Opelousas. No cards.

A reminder of this pleasant event was sent to our office in the way of cake and wine. We wish the happy couple all of the joy and happiness which a rosy future can picture for them, and that their brightest anticipations may meet a full realization in a long life of connubial bliss.

FOR SALE.
The centrally located and well improved property (late N. O. Ferry) consisting of dwelling, store, crib, kitchen and outhouses. For terms and further particulars, apply by letter to Mr. S. W. Gibbon, Franklin St. Mary Parish, La. [11-21]

Political.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Parish of St. Landry, La., July 19, 1882.
Pursuant to a call of the President of this Committee, came and presented themselves: F. F. Perrodin, President; T. S. Fontenot, Secretary; and, by proxy, Achille Dupré and Louis Young.
After waiting a reasonable time, no other members having presented themselves, and there being no quorum, no business was transacted.

The President then ordered a meeting of said Committee to be held on Wednesday next, July 26, 1882, and instructed the Secretary to notify the members of said Committee in writing, and urging on them the absolute necessity of their presence on said day, either in person or by proxy.
F. F. PERRODIN, T. S. FONTENOT, E. D. ESTILETTE, Achille Dupré, L. S. HAVARD, Achille Mallet, L. E. CLARK, William Burton, Louis Young, F. F. PERRODIN, President, T. S. FONTENOT, Secretary.

Proceedings of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th, 1882.
The Board met pursuant to a call of the President, Present: James Ray, President, Messrs. Sandoz, Martin, Lesassier, Chachere, Birotte and Pefferkorn.

The President stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition of the taxpayers of the town of Opelousas whether they would be assessed to purchase a steam fire engine or not.

Whereas, the following petition, containing the names of one-third of the taxpayers of the town of Opelousas, has been presented to the Board, on motion the same be submitted to the vote of the property taxpayers of Opelousas, according to law.

To the Honorable Mayor and members of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, La.:
Gentlemen—We, the undersigned property owners and taxpayers of the town of Opelousas, do hereby respectfully call your attention to the following facts:

Whereas, we have in the town of Opelousas a well organized fire department, and whereas the Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1, composed of young, active, and energetic men, has no engine, we believe it to be of absolute necessity that the town be provided with a light and adequate steam fire engine to be used by said Company. And knowing the fact that after our town will have a fully equipped fire department the rates of insurance on the property of the town will be decreased to such a percentage that it will be a fair remuneration for the purchase of said engine by the property owners of the town, we therefore request your honorable body to levy on the property of the town a special tax sufficient in amount to purchase one of the Sibley Fig. No. 1, lightest Steam Fire Engine, and appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,
F. F. Perrodin, Geo W Mornhinweg, E. H. Bodin, C. M. Mornhinweg, Jr., C. Mornhinweg, Jr., C. Mornhinweg, Jr., L. Berball, C. Comau, M. J. Prevot, J. Esler, J. Esler, Richard, M. P. Young & Co, L. A. Groves & Co, J. Perrodin, A. Perrodin, C. Mornhinweg, Y. Bourdin, Louis Peuchen, A. B. Chachere, R. Mornhinweg, Geo Piffard, E. Latorre, L. Benjamin & Son, L. J. Tansey, L. A. Black, Judge A. Garrigue, B. A. Martel, J. B. Sandoz, J. W. Jackson, P. J. Kefevre, F. J. Lefebvre, R. H. Littell, C. B. Leblanc, J. Esler, L. Birotte, F. Dejean, A. LaCombe, A. J. Nogden, Henry Thomas, Mrs. Cora Salles, Mrs. L. Cahain, Joseph Sarraile, Mrs. G. Cahain, Felix Lesassier, Arthur Dejean, B. F. Meglin, A. Perrodin, Thos. H. Lewis, M. Colger, H. L. Garland for self, Jean Medicis, for Laure and Ame, J. E. Honston, J. Garigues, Es. Sosis Hadden, late of Chas. Las. P. J. Parker, Stephen Dewel, Ludger Lemelle, M. I. Garrard, Julien Claude, W. A. Robertson per F. Wid E. Claude per F. Perrodin, Perrodin signed.

On motion the Board adjourned.
JAMES RAY, President.
Attest: B. MARTIN, Clerk pro tem.

OPLOUSAS, JULY 11, 1882.
At a meeting of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas this day held, were present: James Ray, President; B. Martin, A. B. Chachere, L. A. Sandoz, Emile Pefferkorn and Felix Lesassier.

On motion of B. Martin, the following ordinance, having been twice read, according to law, was adopted and ordered to be published according to law.

AN ORDINANCE
Providing for the levying and collection of a special tax of two and a half cents upon the property of the taxpayers of the town of Opelousas, for the purpose of procuring a steam fire engine for the use of the town of Opelousas.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, That there shall be levied and collected, by the Assessor and Collector of the town of Opelousas, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, in conformity with the provisions of Act No. 84 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved April 10th, 1880, a special tax of two and a half cents upon the property of the taxpayers of the town of Opelousas, for the purpose of procuring a steam fire engine for the use of the town of Opelousas.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That an election shall be held in conformity with the provisions of said Act No. 84 of the Legislature, on the 15th day of August, 1882, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the taxpayers of Opelousas entitled to vote under the general election laws of the State.

Section 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That the ballots cast at said election shall have written or printed upon them the words "For or Against" and "Against ordinance" and if a majority of the tax payers vote in favor of the ordinance, the same shall be of full force and virtue, and said tax shall be levied according to the provisions thereof contained.

JUDICIAL NOTICES

PUBLIC SALE.
Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4341
ESTATE OF OLIN GUILLORY.
By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the undersigned or some other duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, situated in Upper Prairie Manon, being a portion of the homestead secured by a deed, designated as a south-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 18 in township 4 south of range east, Louisiana meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale as New Orleans, La., the total of which homestead being eighty-one acres and 81/100 of an acre, the following described property, to-wit:
1. The premises upon which deceased last resided, including all the buildings and improvements with forty acres of land, situated in Upper Prairie Manon, being a portion of the homestead secured by a deed, designated as a south-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 18 in township 4 south of range east, Louisiana meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale as New Orleans, La., the total of which homestead being eighty-one acres and 81/100 of an acre, the following described property, to-wit:
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1. The premises upon which deceased last resided, including all the buildings and improvements with forty acres of land, situated in Upper Prairie Manon, being a portion of the homestead secured by a deed, designated as a south-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 18 in township 4 south of range east, Louisiana meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale as New Orleans, La., the total of which homestead being eighty-one acres and 81/100 of an acre, the following described property, to-wit:
1. The premises upon which deceased last resided, including all the buildings and improvements with forty acres of land, situated in Upper Prairie Manon, being a portion of the homestead secured by a deed, designated as a south-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 18 in township 4 south of range east, Louisiana meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale as New Orleans, La., the total of which homestead being eighty-one acres and 81/100 of an acre, the following described property, to-wit:
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