# The Opelousas Courier.

ESTABLISHED 1852. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. $2.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXXII. OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., OCTOBER 18, 1884. NO. 3.



**Opelousas Courier.**

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.
Official Journal of the Parish School Board.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, . . . . . OCT. 18, 1884.


## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**
OF INDIANA.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
For the State at Large:
J. D. WATKINS, M. E. GIRARD.
First District—Alex. Brewster.
Second District—J. C. Denis.
Third District—Isaiah D. Moore.
Fourth District—W. H. Jack.
Fifth District—G. L. Gaskins.
Sixth District—John H. Stone.

Preaching at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. F. W. Lewis.

PHEASANTS.—Mr. Edmond F. Dejean with two or three friends made a short pheasant hunt on last Monday and bagged fifteen of the birds. It was too dry and hot for good hunting.

Elections were held in Ohio and West Virginia last Tuesday. The former State went Republican, as usual in Presidential election years, and the latter was carried by the Democrats. The battle for the Presidency has now begun in earnest, with the chances in favor of Cleveland.

The boarding house of Mrs. L. Trapolin, 123 Royal street, New Orleans, is a good place to stop at when you visit the city. Pleasant rooms and good board at very reasonable rates are the inducements offered, and they are not always to be found in such eligible locations. See card on inside page.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mrs. C. J. Spooner was taken with violent convulsions, on last Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. and died at 5 o'clock the same evening. The doctors could not determine definitely the cause of her death, but thought it resembled strychnine poisoning.

Mr. Francois Brignac, residing about fifteen miles west of town, died from an overdose of morphine on last Tuesday evening but the draught was not taken through suicidal intent.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The past week has been clear and dry, with cool mornings and hot middays. With continued north winds, vegetation has rapidly parched up, and water for people and stock has become still more scarce. The crops are done for in the way of growing, and grass is almost burnt up. Another week of such weather will prove disastrous to the poor famishing cattle, which are already perishing, in some places, for water. If a frost comes before a thorough soaking rain, then we may expect nearly all of the stock to die this winter.

Blaine is making "sweet eyes" at the workingmen, and is full of protestations of friendship for them. A story is told of him which shows how hollow these professions are. When he built his Washington palace a bill of extras of $9000, which he had ordered, was presented by the contractors. In the account mechanics were paid by the contractors at the rate of 50 cents an hour. Blaine "kicked" against this bill, and in his letter objecting to paying the bill Mr. Blaine used these words: "Two dollars a day is enough for any mechanic, and no laborer ought to be paid more than one dollar a day."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mr. Joseph E. Baudrey, deputy post-master at this place, attempted self-destruction at 1 o'clock last Wednesday evening by shooting himself through the head with a Smith and Wesson revolver, 38 calibre. The ball penetrated the brain just behind the ear, and a part of the brain came from the wound with a copious flow of blood. A large number of friends visited the unfortunate young man, soon after the rash attempt upon his own life, and found him perfectly conscious and able to converse. He made no explanation of his motive, and only said that he did not aim at the right place, but hoped to do better next time. Physicians express the belief that the wound is mortal.

Mr. Baudrey has made many friends during his short residence in our town. Although retiring in his disposition, he was quite pleasant and sociable with his acquaintances. He was a young man of fine education, temperate in his habits and of excellent business qualifications. Suicides seem to be epidemic through the country and many of them are inexplicable.

Mr. Baudrey died at 8:20 p. m. Wednesday and was buried at 11 a. m., Thursday.

In one of the mountainous districts of Bavaria, there is a town called Mittenward, shut in by snow clad peaks and dense forests, in which every yard is crossed by a labyrinth of ropes and poles, on which hundreds of violins are hung up to dry. For a couple of centuries the entire industry of the town has been violin-making, for which the surrounding forests produce the best of material. Men, women and children all have their allotted share of the work, and violins, 'cellos, bass viols, zitheris and every stringed instrument, from a copy of some old and priceless Stradivarius, perfect in form, color and tone, down to the cheapest banjo, are exported in great quantities, all hand-made, to every quarter of the globe.

### Democratic Speaking and Barbecue at Opelousas.

As previously announced, the Democratic ratification meeting took place on last Thursday, the 16th inst. Judge J. M. Moore was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting in a brief but forcible speech. The following named gentlemen were appointed vice-presidents: Messrs. H. L Garland, R. H. Littell, L. A. Black, T. S. Fontenot, C. M. Daly, P. D. Richard, B. A. Martel, E. D. Estilette, Sam Haas, Paul Stagg, Sol. Harman, C. W. Foreman, John Roy and Chas. Dossman. Mr. Jno. M. Martin was appointed Secretary. Mr. Martin offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that this mass meeting of the Democrats of St. Landry most heartily and earnestly endorse and ratify the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President and Thos. A. Hendricks for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved further, that we heartily ratify the nomination of the Hon. A. B. Irion for Congress from this District and we urge upon the democracy of St Landry to rally unitedly to the support of our nominees for these high and responsible offices on the 4th day of November next.

Hon. H. L. Garland then introduced the speakers who are canvassing our congressional district, Judge Irion and Col. Thorpe, of Avoyelles, and paid a fitting compliment to both gentlemen. In alluding to Judge Irion as the nominee for Congress, he said that he was a man who had filled every position in public and private life with marked ability and fidelity, and was in every way worthy of the united support of the voters of his district. In speaking of Mr. C. C. Swayze, who is opposing Judge Irion, as the nominee of the Republican party, Mr. Garland said that, personally, he liked Mr. Swayze, but that he was not the man for the people to support for Congress. That Mr. Swayze had been a life long Democrat until a few weeks ago, when he broke faith with his party and joined the ranks of the Republicans for the sake of office. That such defection could not command the confidence of anybody, and that personal feelings for a man should not influence our ballots when voting for men to fill responsible offices of public importance. He then introduced Judge Irion who acknowledged in modest terms the tributes paid him by Judge Moore and Mr. Garland. He paid a tribute to the work of his predecessor (Hon. E. T. Lewis), and said if elected himself would endeavor to serve his district faithfully and to the best of his ability. He made a searching review of the public life of Blaine, read documentary evidence of his corrupt railroad schemes in Congress, his correspondence with Mulligan, &c., and declared that he was not the man to be made chief magistrate of the United States. He then contrasted Cleveland's brilliant, honest, public life to that of his opponent, and said that he was a statesman to carry out all reforms that might be inaugurated by a Democratic administration. Judge Irion spoke about two hours and covered all of the salient points of the campaign. Col. Thorpe followed in a stirring and forcible speech. He arraigned the Republican party on its different administrations of oppression and corruption, condemned their election methods of the waving of the bloody shirt, springing sectional issues and crying tariff, tariff, tariff and protection to hoodwink labor and divert the public mind from reform and retrenchment. He advocated a "Solid South" of Democrats until the rule of the Republican party was broken. Before closing, Col. Thorpe addressed some sound advice to the colored people, of whom quite a number were present, telling them that their true interests were best protected by the Democratic party. His speech was an able and an effective one, and was listened to with great attention. The meeting then adjourned to discuss the barbecued meats of which there was an abundance. Later in the evening other speeches were made by home orators, but a press of business prevented us from hearing them.

Fresh oatmeal, nutritious and cheap, at the Star Grocery.

Get your cisterns at home—Cox can furnish them at lowest prices.

Those who think that the loss of Ohio by the Democrats might have a damaging effect upon Cleveland's chances in New York and Indiana at the November election would do well to remember that Ohio gave a Republican majority of 6,636 in October, 1876, and the next month New York gave Tilden 22,742 majority.—N. O States, Nov. 13.

*At the Star Grocery News Stand:*
Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly;
Texas Siftings, Puck;
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper;
Popular Monthly, Sunday Magazine;
Chatterbox, Seaside Library;
Waverly Library, etc., etc.

It is a curious fact that tornadoes occur in the afternoon, 4 o'clock being called the tornado hour. They move from southwest to northeast, generally east about 20 degrees north and their linear movement is ordinarily from thirty to forty miles an hour. Tornadoes occur on sultry days, or when the temperature is very high and the air is thoroughly saturated with moisture. Tornadoes occur when the electrical conditions are high or when the air is highly charged with electricity.

*Fresh Arrivals at the Star Grocery:*
A full line of Choice Confectionery;
School Books, School supplies;
Fresh cakes and crackers;
Blank Books, Memo. Books;
Choice Apples;
Fine Wines and Liquors;
Crockery, Cutlery, Tinware;
Best flour—cheap;
Fine Hose—best half hose;
All cheap for cash.

If you want pure water, get Cox to put you up a cistern.

Buy your candies at the Star Grocery.

### The World's Exposition,

#### The Main Building Completed and the Government Building Two-thirds Finished.

N. O. Times-Democrat, Oct. 5th.

Now that the Main Building of the Exposition is virtually completed, and the Government Building two-thirds through, a reporter of the Times-Democrat yesterday called on Mr. Torgeson, chief supervising artchitect, to ascertain from him certain facts concerning the construction of this colossal structure now standing in bold relief on the grounds which some weeks since were a vast and barren plain, the time consumed in erecting the building, etc.

The work of improving and draining the grounds and laying the plank road to facilitate the hauling of lumber was commenced on Feb. 13, and on March 12 the preliminary work on the Main Building and the laying of the sills begun. Eight days only were consumed in laying the ground timbers, and on March 20 the rising of the building was commenced.

From that day the work was rapidly pushed forward, and on the 13th of September the building upon which 8,595,792 feet of lumber were used was virtually finished. The time consumed in erecting this immense structure, which, as is well-known, covers thirty-three acres, was 153 days, and during that time the work was interrupted only twenty-two days, when the rain prevented the laborers from working.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING

was commenced on Aug. 22 and is now two-thirds finished. During the thirty-three working days the laborers were at work on this building, only half a day was lost.

There are at present some 600 men engaged on the buildings and grounds, and at one time as many as 964 were at work.

While at the grounds the reporter noticed that the work of improvement was being fast pushed forward, and the rapid change in the general appearance of the grounds which is daily noticeable gives evidence of the enormous amount of labor which is being executed, and the assurance that the gigantic task will be completed for the date fixed for the opening.

Fine Lamps, Chamber Sets, Feather Dusters, Splashers, Egg Beaters, Notions, etc., at the Star Grocery.

Opelousas cistern shops, near R R. depot—all sizes at lowest prices.

Fine Crockery and Table and Pocket Cutlery at the Star Grocery.

### The Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order—to be maintained by measures of local self-government; but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of those fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. A frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses will grow and the government, instead of being carried on for the great welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country. Hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence in practice. It is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corruptive influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbery, who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high offices. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the destruction of our navy. It has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls on Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued these burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holders by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farmers between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died at war, leaving widows and orphants. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff. It created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent reduction. Its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacturers. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries. It has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half of our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law—attempting to fix the status of colored citizens. The acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts a new theory of leading in the world of reform." Its caught criminals are permitted to contrive delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption and outbreaking exposure no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members—its independent journals—no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils, or a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of its just reward.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption and restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to creditors and pensioners, knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious in method—not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands.

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interested. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of the government tax collecting at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of the law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involed. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to the plain dictates of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirement of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxes can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the high rate of wages prevailing in the country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custombouses, taxes on few imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity.

We therefore denounce the abuse of the existing tariff and subject to the preceding limitation, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue is a war tax, and as long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of the worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may, from time to time, grant to such soldiers. A like fund for the sailors having been already provided, any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an amended continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money; all the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nationality, race, color or persuasion religious, or political.

We believe in a free ballot and fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congress by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration was preserved with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reform, and the compensation of United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the right and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which tends to the equal distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuse, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is free and most enlighten. It should therefore be cherisheded. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of a law by which labor organizations may be incorporated and of such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads, for actual settlers, that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party, should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of lands shall be made to corporations, or shall be allowed to fail into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions, which upon any pretext will convert general government into a machine for collecting taxes, to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic party of 1865, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence and sanctioned in the constitution which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic party. We nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption in the great body of our people or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be asserted, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried, therefor, on her soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this governmenmt to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy, save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, that so long as they do not act detrimental to the interest of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as the result of that policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican Territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska—the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britian. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy under Democratic rule and policy. Our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy despite our manifest advantage over other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and annual immigration of the young and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the world of monarchies, their costly wars, navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace—that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britian along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party and British policy we demand in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy; instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor oppressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the Democracy freedom for American labor by reducing taxes to the end that the United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular vote will pronounce in favor of new men and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

### Proceedings of the Police Jury.

OPELOUSAS, October 13th, 1884.

The Police Jury met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Messrs. Albert Guidry, President, A. Perrodin, D. P. Saizan, S. W. W. Taylor, E. Dubuisson, Sam Haas, L. Young, T. C. Chacheré and B. E. Clark.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

A petition from Jean Pierre Veillon, a resident of Anse-aux Pailles, was read, asking that that portion of the Chataignier and Washington road which crosses his land diagonally, be changed; when, on motion, the petition was granted—such change to be made according to section 9 of Road Ordinance.

A petition from the residents of Mamou was read, asking for a change of that part of the Ville Plate and upper Nezpiqué road which passes on the land of Emogène Guillory, so as to pass between his land and the lands of Théodore Doguet and Dr. Walter; granted—the change to be made according to section 9 of the Road Ordinance.

A petition from the residents on Bayou Mallet was read, asking for a road leading from Church Point, via Lebœuf's Cove, to the German bridge; when, on motion, Messrs. T. P. Guidry, Alonzo Rasberry, Marius Amy, Théslephore Amy, Adolphe Miller, Benjamin Goss and J. C. Chacheré were appointed a committee to lay out the road as prayed for.

A petition from the residents of Plaquemine Brulé and Rayne was read, asking for a road leading from the head of gully west of Jacob Lyons' place to Clayton's bridge; when, on motion, Messrs. J. C. Lyons, L. V. Frémeaux, —— Sanbraker, James Clayton, Edval Sonier, W. W. Duson and R. J. C. Ball were appointed a committee to lay out the road as prayed for.

REPORTS.

The committee appointed to lay out a road from the railroad crossing on the Mermentau river to Monton's Point reported that they laid out said road as prayed for; when, on motion, the report was accepted, the road declared a public road, and the committee discharged.

The committee appointed to lay out a road on the west bank of Bayou Waxia, from the upper line of Edward Nolan to Clements Richard's lower line, reported that they laid out the road as prayed for; when, on motion, the report was accepted, the road declared a public road, and committee discharged.

The committee on small pox quarantine reported that there were only two cases in the hospital on Oakland plantation, and that the expenses incurred in attending on the sick amounted to $1150.61, when on motion the further sum of $351.61 (three hundred and fifty one 61|100 dollars.) was appropriated, for the same purpose—being deficit between the amount expended and last appropriation of $800. The committee is instructed to burn the hospital, bedding and things appertaining thereto, as soon as in their judgment they will have no use for the same.

The committees appointed to sell the contracts to build and repair bridges made their report on same, which were read and adopted; when on motion, the amounts were ordered placed to the credit of the respective contractors, and the committees discharged, viz:

A. L. Dossman, for repairing the old toll bridge over Bayou Cocodrie, Four hundred dollars $400 00
Lewis Childs, for building bridge at Church Point over Bayou Plaquemine, Two hundred and fifty dollars $250 00
C. T. Andrus, for repairing Prud'homme bridge, One hundred and twenty-five dollars $125 00
Cyprien Taylor, for repairing bridge on road from Sam Thomas to Gilbert David, One hundred and fifty dollars $150 00
D. W. Wilson, for building bridge over Bayou Carron, Two hundred dollars $200 00
D. McMillan, for building bridge over Tucker Canal on Bayou Bœuf, One hundred and twenty-five dollars $125 00
E. M. Thompson for building bridge over Breaux Gully, Sixty dollars $60 00
Alex. and Thompson Huffpauer, for building bridge over Bayou Queuetortue, Two hundred dollars $200 00

Bids for the official printing of the Parish were opened and read.

The bid of the Washington Argus was $355.00 (three hundred and fifty five dollars) per annum.

The bid of the St. Landry Democrat was $360 00 (three hundred and sixty dollars) per annum.

The bid of the Opelousas Courier was $350.00 (three hundred and fifty dollars) per annum.

On motion of Mr. Dubuisson, resolved that whereas the bid of the Opelousas Courier being the lowest, that the same be and is hereby accepted and that the Opelousas Courier be and is hereby declared the official organ of the Parish of St. Landry, from and after the publication of same.

Dr. Harmonson, commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition, presented a report of his labor to date, which was read and ordered filed.

Mr. Perrodin moves that the salary of Dr. Harmonson be stopped on the 1st of November, rejected, Messrs. Perrodin and Young voting for.

On motion, resolved that the salary of Dr. Harmonson for December, 1884 and January, 1885, be fixed at $100 per month, carried, Mr. Perrodin voting no, Mr. Young absent.

On motion, Messrs. J. J. Landreneau, Henry Macoli Jr. and François Dossman were appointed a committee to examine and report on the bridge known as Bordelon bridge recently built by Félicien Doguet the contractor for the building of same. The contract was sold to him for the sum of $198 00 by the committee appointed for that purpose, but said committee failed to make report.

Homer Attalis was appointed road overseer on road from Henry Manuel's north east corner to the east end of Israel Guillory.

On motion, Messrs. N. C. Deville, P. O. Nézat and Ovignac Carrière, were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of building a bridge over Mouillié gully near Port Barry and report.

Messrs. Michel Rabin, Jules Frilot and Alex. Moreau were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost to repair Auzenne bridge and report.

The Police Jury adjourned until Tuesday, 14th, at 9 A. M.

ALBERT GUIDRY, President.
Attest: P. J. LEFEVRE, Clerk.

[The minutes of the second day's proceedings will be published next week.]

### At the Star Grocery.

Crushed Sugar at 12½ cents;
Pulverized Sugar at 12½ cents;
Clarified Sugar at 8½ cents;
Best brown sugar at 7½ cents;
Best rice at 8½ cents;
Good rice at 7½ cents;
Best white beans at 7½ cents;
Extra choice flour at 5 cents.
Umbrellas, Whips, Spurs, Canes, etc., at the Star Grocery.

### This Idea of Going West

to Colorado or New Mexico, for pure air to relieve consumption, is all a mistake. Any reasonable man would use Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for consumption in all its first stages. It never fails to give relief in all cases of coughs colds, bronchitis, pains in the chest, and all affections that are considered primary to consumption. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by M. P. Young & Co.

Pens, Pencils, Ink, Stationery, Sealing Wax, Paper Fasteners, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Slates, School Books, School Bags, etc., at the Star Grocery.

### CURE FOR PILES.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by

M. P. YOUNG & CO.

Now is the time to advertise your goods in THE COURIER.

### Try It Yourself.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article yourself. M. P. Young & Co., the druggists, have a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption or any lung affection.

Fresh vaccine virus from the National Dispensatory at Washington, D. C., just received at M. P. Young & Co.'s.

DIED—At Grand Coteau, in this parish, Oct. 12, 1884, Mrs. ONEZIA PETETIN, née Guilbeau, relict of the late Eugene Petetin, aged 57 years.

——At Opelousas, Oct. 12, 1884, Mrs. ANNETTE SPOONER, née Hollier, aged 28 years, 7 months and 25 days.

——At residence of Mrs. E. Petetin, in Grand Coteau, Oct. 7, 1884, JOSEPH SIDNEY, youngest child of Jules Petetin and Clara Bernard, aged 13 months

### *Lost or Mislaid.*

THE original Receiver's receipt of Land Office, Opelousas, La., issued in favor of Jean Labbé, deceased, bearing the No. 7031, dated May 21, 1860, of the north-east quarter of south-west quarter of section No. ten in township No. seven south of Range No. three east, containing forty acres and twenty-nine hundredths of an acre, signed R. Benguerel, Register. Any person or persons in possession of above original receipt No. 7031 should surrender same to the undersigned, legal representatives of Jean Labbé, deceased, as said receipt was lost or mislaid and never was transferred, alienated or otherwise disposed of. The undersigned having made application to the Department of the Interior to be refunded or repaid the amount of the original purchase money of said land, the public is hereby warned not to accept or purchase from whomsoever said original receipt No. 7031, the same having been lost or mislaid.

LEANDRE LABBE,
LOUIS LABBE,
JEAN CLAIRVILLE LABBE,
Legal representatives of Jean Labbé, dec'd.
St. Landry, Oct. 18, 1884. 30d


THE "ACME"

OYSTER BAY SALOON

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

*9 and 11 Royal St.,*

*NEW ORLEANS, . . . . . LOUISIANA*

THE finest Oysters, choicest Liquors and all the delicacies the Market affords. Hot Lunch from 10:30 a m to 1 p m. The Proprietor, HENRY LAURETETE, formerly of the GEM Saloon, will be highly pleased to see his old friends. [oct 18]


## JUDICIAL NOTICES.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

**Jean Medicis, Agent, vs. Alexandre Olivier and Wife.**

1st Justice's Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 34.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Honorable Arthur Simon, 1st Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of St. Landry, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public aution, at the residence of the defendants, in the town of Opelousas, on *WEDNESDAY* October 29th, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, viz:

Ten chairs, one rocker, 1 safe, 1 armoir, 1 table, 1 washstand, 1 pitcher, 1 cooking stove.

Terms—Cash.

A. GIRON,
Constable 1st Ward, St. Landry Parish
Oct. 18, 1884.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4535*

ESTATE OF GUSTAVE AMY.

Whereas, Charles W. DuRoy, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Gustave Amy, 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,
Oct. 11, 1884. Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4560*

ESTATE OF FRANCOIS ARDOIN.

Whereas, Eulalie Prud'homme, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by her petition to be appointed administratrix of the estate of François Ardoin, deceased, late of St. Landry parish;

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,
Oct. 11, 1884. Clerk.

## JUDICIAL NOTICES

PUBLIC SALE.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4373*

ESTATE OF PIERRE C. RICHARD AND WIFE.

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 last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, parish of St. Landry, on *WEDNESDAY*, October 29th, 1884, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Pierre C. Richard and wife, Marie Eliza Richard, both deceased, to-wit:

1. One certain tract of land situated on the left descending bank of Bayou Courtableau, containing fifty-five arpents, more or less, and bounded on the north by lands of John Fahey, south by Bayou Courtableau, east by lands of Dennis Doyle and west by lands of John Anderson, being the last place of residence of the deceased, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling and outhouses, gin and gin-house, and two laborer's cabins.

2. One lot of household furniture, one lot of farming implements, four head of horned cattle.

Terms—Cash.

CAMILLE P. RICHARD,
Sept. 27, 1884. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4546*

ESTATE OF CELISE SAUCIER.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or any duly qualified auctioneer, at the residence of Valérien S. Fontenot, near Ville Plate, in the parish of St. Landry, on *WEDNESDAY*, October 29, 1884, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Célise Saucier, deceased, to-wit:

1. A certain lot of woodland, situated near the town of Ville Plate, containing ten superficial arpents, bounded north by land formerly belonging to the estate of A. Latour, east by land belonging formerly to Adam Tate, south unknown and west by land of Olin Vidrine.

2. One creole horse, one creole mare, one old buggy, household effects, two notes, &c.

Terms—Cash.

VALERIEN S. FONTENOT,
Sept. 27, 1884. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No 4582*

ESTATE OF ALEXANDRE LAZARO.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in Prairie Ville Plate, St. Landry parish, on *WEDNESDAY*, October 22d, 1884, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Alexandre Lazaro, deceased, to-wit:

1. The plantation upon which deceased last resided, in Prairie Ville Plate, Parish of St. Landry, containing about eight hundred arpents of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by the Bayou Petite Passe, east by land of Alfred Jones and J. B. Ledoux, south by land of Eugene David, J. B. Frank, F. J. Pitre and Olin Fontenot, Jr., and west by land of F. Brignac and others.

2. A certain plantation situated near the town of Ville Plate, parish aforesaid, containing two hundred arpents, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by land of Daire and Coreil, W. W. Wiggins and others, east by land of L. M. Coreil and that of Eloi Vidrine, south by Eloi Vidrine and west unknown.

3. A tract of three hundred arpents, more or less, of woodland, in the vicinity of Chicot Swamp, parish aforesaid, boundaries unknown.

4. A lot of about ten gentle horned cattle, three work oxen, a lot of about fifty sheep, one horse, one pony, one wild mare and colt, one pair of mules, one old top buggy, one old two-horse wagon, a lot of farming implements, one corn sheller, about 200 pounds of wool, one lot of silverware, one clock, one double barrel shot gun, a lot of household furniture, one lot of cooking utensils, &c.

Terms and Conditions—All adjudications of fifteen dollars and under payable cash on the spot, and all adjudications for movables above fifteen dollars payable on the 1st of January next, 1885, and the land payable in three equal instalments from the day of sale, purchasers furnishing their notes bearing eight per cent per annum with two good and solvent securities in solido for all credit purchases, and the lands remaining specially mortgaged unto the estate until final payment. In case of law suits for collection of any of said notes, ten per cent will be added for attorney's fees

MARK LAZARO,
Sept. 20, 1884. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

*Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4549*

ESTATE OF GUSTAVE LEGER.

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 last and highest bidder, by the undersigned tutrix or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, at Coulée Croche, parish aforesaid, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 22d day of October, 1884, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Gustave Léger, deceased, late of St. Landry, to-wit:

1. One tract of land, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the last residence of deceased, situated at Coulée Croche, in the parish of St. Landry, containing eighty acres, bounded on the north by land of François Miller, east by land of widow Adolphe Fail, south by land supposed to belong to Jones P. Smith and Solomon Johnson, and west by land of Cléophas Venable.

2. One lot of gentle cattle—seventy head.

3. One lot of wild cattle—twenty-five head.

4. One pair of oxen, one 