The Opelousas Courier.

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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. 25, 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. Stobe.

Chills and fevers are quite prevalent in some parts of our parish now.

Cattle and horses are dying, for want of water in the prairies of our parish.

You can find all that is desirable in the way of stylish jewelry at R. Mornhinveg's.

Wild geese and ducks have been flying over, but made no halt in this dry country.

Join the Cleveland and Hendricks club and go to work for our Democratic standard bearers.

Silverware, spoons, forks, knives, etc., at prices that defy competition, at R. Mornhinveg's.

The pay car of the Morgan road passed up on Wednesday morning and doubtless made the hearts of the employes glad.

Sells Bro. Circus and Menegerie, which claims to be "the biggest show on earth," is coming this way from Texas, and will doubtless strike Opelousas sometime in November to take away the dimes of those who are fascinated by brass bands, glitter, and tinsel.

The cold weather reached our section on Wednesday night and thick clothing was found to be quite pleasant on Thursday. We hope that a good rain will fall before frost, otherwise the grass will all be killed in the present parched condition of the earth.

The Republicans can't figure themselves out of their setback in Ohio by trying to change the basis of comparison. Mr. Blaine hit it before the election when he said: "Anything less than 20,000 majority will be of no use to us elsewhere."

It will more than repay your time to stop and look into R. Mornhinveg's show-window and see, besides his fine display of jewelry and silver-ware, that sort of perpetual motion, double-back-action, swing-round-the-circle clock. Peep in and see the animal.

From all indications the prolonged and disastrous drouth will soon be broken. Partial showers have fallen in the past few days, and the thickening October clouds presage a heavy rainfall before many days more. It will take a long and copious rain to meet the wants of the dry and parched earth in this section.

Some few weeks ago the New York Sun said that Gen. Butler was a Jacksonian Democrat. As this utterance was made about the time the earthquake shocks were felt in the North and Northwest, the *Houston Post* ascribed them to "old Hickory" being so angered at the *slander* on his name "that he turned over in his grave" and shook the earth. A very reasonable conclusion, we say.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Girot & Godchot, clothiers and furnishers, 89 Canal Street, New Orleans. These gentlemen have a new and extensive stock, and are prepared to compete in prices and styles with any establishment in New Orleans. Mr. Victor Grimmer, so well known in this parish, is now connected with this house, and requests us to extend a cordial invitation to his friends to visit him or send him their orders.

The attention of our numerous readers is called to the advertisement of the Acme Oyster Bay Saloon and Restaurant, 9 and 11 Royal Street, New Orleans, where anything in its line will be kept first-class in every particular, and the very best the market affords. Mr. Henry Langhetee, so long and favorably known as the attentive and courteous mixologist of the Gem Saloon, is the proprietor of the Acme, and is still willing to serve his St. Landry friends at his new place as he did in the Gem Saloon formerly. Give Henry a call when you visit the city.

Our readers will find the jewelry establishment of Mr. Remi Mornhinveg, Main street, an interesting place to visit at present, as he has just returned from the city with a choice and select stock of all the latest and most fashionable goods in his line, comprising altogether a most beautiful display of all that is nice in watches, clocks, rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, lockets, charms, silver-plated ware, etc. His selections evince admirable good taste and judgement both as to quality and style, and his prices will be found remarkably low considering the standard qualities of the goods he is handling and that everything is sold under full guarantee. Call and inspect his stock.

The Opelousas Cleveland and Hendricks club, with a membership of over 60 of our best citizens, was permanently organized at the Court House last Wednesday night, by the unanimous election of Hon. H. L. Garland as President, Thos. H. Lewis, Esq., as Vice-President, and Messrs. L. A. Sandoz and John N. Ogden as Secretaries. Patriotic and stirring addresses were made by Messrs. W. S. Frazee, J. C. Gibbs, E. S. Taylor, G. L. Dupré, Jno. N. Ogden and Thos. H. Lewis, in the order given, and much enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, who greeted the speakers with flattering applause. The club meets again to-night at 7, when a great many names will doubtless be added to the list and several good speeches will be made. The work of organizing is now actively going on throughout the parish, and an overwhelming majority for Cleveland, Hendricks, and Irion may safely be counted on in St. Landry in November.

General Notes.

China is experiencing difficulty in raising money for defense. French commanders demand 40,000 men and accessories for an advance on Pekin. The Chinese success at Tam Sin is confirmed. It is again reported that China offered 5,000,000 francs to France, through the American government which was refused, and that Secretary Frelinghuysen supported the Chinese position. Again these dispatches must be taken *cum grano salis.*

If only one half of the reports that come to us from every part of this district are realized on election day, Kellogg will be badly beaten by the colored voters alone, without the assistance of a single Democratic vote. We should not be surprised that Mr. Gay's majority in this district will exceed 15,000. The worst beaten man of the times is certainly Wm. Pitt Kellogg.—Lake Charles Commercial.

THE REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.—In speaking yesterday of the chances for a Republican victory in this State, Gen. Badger, chairman of the Executive Committee, said the Republicans were organized in nearly all the parishes, and that applications for tickets were being received from all sections. He thinks there will be Republican tickets voted in all the parishes.—N. O. Picayune, Oct. 19.

The express trains of late are making fast time. The trains from New Orleans arrive here in six hours and fifteen minutes, which includes time for transfer to Algiers and thirty-five stoppages—two hours and ten minutes—making the running time four hours and five minutes, or at the rate of about thirty-six miles an hour. The trains to Houston travel about forty-five miles per hour.—Lafayette Advertiser.

Ohio clears the field and leaves the country free for the final choice between Blaine and Cleveland. The election in that State will change no votes. The Blaine managers having failed to hold their own after the greatest efforts that they could possibly put out, have now to face an opposition which they have nowhere yet met and do so with no hope of reinforcements.—New York Times, Rep.

Mr. Gay is making a splendid canvass in the third district. Popular interest is greatly attracted by it. The most strenuous and well directed efforts are making for Mr. Kellogg's defeat, and the great majority of our people wish Mr. Gay and his co-laborers complete success.—N. O. States.

The candidacy of Frank Morey, the Republican nominee, will not in the least affect the result in the Fifth Congressional District. The fight is between Boatner and King. The Republicans might have secured a chance had they commenced soon enough with a popular man.—N. O. States.

Alabama is complaining of unprecedented drouth. No rain has fallen since August 28. Navigable streams are lower than ever before, and navigation is entirely stopped on the Warrior and Tombigbee. Many mills have been compelled to shut down for want of water, and even forest trees are dying.

In Ohio, as well as in other States, in November, it will be Cleveland and Blaine, foot to foot and point to point. We have just reached the interesting stage of the presidential war.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

The Survey of the La. Central and a map of the same, has been made and the surveying party is now engaged in locating the line to Baton Rouge.—Lafayette Advertiser.

The October elections present a fairly drawn battle in results, with the prestige of the greater victory with the least effort on the side of the Democrats.—Philadelphia Times.

If the Republican majority in Ohio gets much lower, the next thing in order will be a letter from Mr. Blaine denying that he stumped the State.—Philadelphia Times.

The body of Rev. Baxter Clegg, who died at Lake Providence, La., arrived at New Orleans Monday evening by the steamboat J. M. White, and was expressed to Texas.

Six Russian officers and two women were executed on the 18th at the St. Petersburg Cathedral. They were charged with nihilism.

There were 166 fresh cases of cholera and 102 deaths in Italy last Saturday. No fresh cases at Genoa.

There were 96 new cases of cholera and 45 deaths in Italy on Tuesday. Six deaths at Oran.

One hundred and twenty fresh cases and sixty-six deaths from cholera were reported from Italy on Monday.

It is now denied that the President will marry Miss Frelinghuysen.

Six deaths from yellow fever last week are reported from Havana.

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

Buy your candies at the Star Grocery.

A New Life for New Englanders.

Boston Letter in Chicago News.

The bicycle has been to New England what the elevated road has been to New York City. It has worked a startling change within two years. From the slowest moving person on the continent it has transformed the New Englanders into a fast and daring man as regards moving about the country. The change is absolutely startling. Westerners who long cherished dreams of their staid old grandfathers serenely bobbing along the quiet country road behind old Dobbin hitched to the traditional one-horse chaise need not be surprised when they return to visit the old homestead to find the old gentleman skimming along on a bicycle. The old gentleman will wear knee breeches, a dress which is dear to the New England heart, by reason of the good old revolutionary times it recalls. He will also be attired in a short jacket and a jaunty little cap with a visor to it. His attire will strike the visitor at once as grotesque, and will arouse the grave fears in his mind that he is to find grandma arrayed in short dresses and clocked stockings.

The Small Advertisements.

Farmer's Companion.

Because a merchant cannot afford to insert a half column advertisement in a newspaper is no reason why he should not advertise. All heavy advertisers began with small announcements. The great merchant princes, like A. T. Stewart, spent at the beginning only small sums each year—a certain per cent of their income. It is a mistake to suppose small advertisement are not seen. They are not only seen, but as a rule read by all who see them because their contents can be taken at a glance. Merchants who do not advertise should try the experiment, especially in the dull season. The public will not seek a business man. He must interest the public and make it seek him.

The definition of a kiss given by a girl is very expressive: "A kiss is an awful bolt of lightning mixed up with very little thunder, and spread upon one pair of lips by another with a stave from a sugar barrel."

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.

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

We have received from *Richaad A. Saalfield* 12 *Bible House, New York,* the following pieces of music:

"WITH CLEVELAND *We Shall Win the Day,*" a veritable "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" melody, by J. P. Skelly, which should carry New the York Governor to the White House.

"CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS' Grand Victory March," by J. J. Freeman.

Whether this March carries the Democratic candidates to victory or not, the music is very pleasing and taking.

"YOU ASK ME TO FORGIVE THE PAST," by Ed. Greene a very taking, little sentimental ballad, full of melody, which will surely find its way to the hearts of all.

"BETTER LUCK TO-MORROW," by Henry Martyn. A new Motto Song; full of hope, good cheer and downright sensible thought. Music very good. Words excellent.

"AMATORI WALTZES," by Frank Conway.

A set of Waltzes, by no means new, but for the first time brought to notice in these columns. When the publishers claim over 100,000 copies have been printed, and that the demand is steadily increasing, it goes without saying that the Waltzes are very good. In fact the movements are more than ordinarily pretty, and the melodies very catching.

The above pieces retail at Music Stores for from 30 to 50 cts. each. The five would cost $2.10. The publisher however offers to send the lot post free on receipt of $1.00.

Address: R. A. SAALFIELD,
12 Bible House, N. Y.

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.

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

Tribute of Respect.

To the President and Members of Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1:

The undersigned Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow of this company at the death of her late fellow-member, JOSEPH E. BAUDREY, beg leave to respectfully report:

That in the death of their esteemed brother fireman, Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1 has sustained a loss well-nigh irreparable;

That as fireman he was ever ready for duty; as a man, kind, courteous and charitable to all with whom he came in contact; while as a friend, and in his intercourse with his associates of this Company, the beautiful traits of his character, and his genial and urbane disposition will ever cause him to be remembered with sentiments of the kindliest affection and esteem;

That in his untimely death—while he was just upon the threshold of a life of usefulness and honor—this company, his friends, and the community at large, have suffered a loss that will long be felt, and which can find no adequate expression in words; and the only consolation that is left to his friends, is in the reflection that the whole course of his life illustrated in a high degree the virtues and attributes of an upright, honorable, christian gentleman.

Your committee respectfully suggest as a tribute to their deceased associate, that the officers and members of this company do wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of 30 days.

A. J. PERRAULT,
L. A. SANDOZ,
L. A. DOMINIQUE,
Committee.

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 these 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 orphans. 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 causes, 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 sucessfully 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 customhouses, 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 so 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 citizens 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 fall 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 Mongololians 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 governmemt 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 constrast 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.

Dr. Bosanko.

This name has become so familiar with the most of people throughout the United States that it is hardly necessary to state that he is the originator of the great Dr Bosanko Cough and Lung Syrup, the people' favorite remedy, wherever known, for coughs, colds, consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. Price, 50 cts. and $1. Sold by M P Young & Co

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.

Free Distribution.

"What causes the great rush at M P Young & Co.'s drugstore?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and $1.

JURY LIST.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Be it known that we, the undersigned members of the Jury Commission, did, on this the 13th day of October, A. D. 1884, meet at the Clerk's office in the town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of drawing a Jury for the regular term of the District Court of the thirteenth Judicial District, under section 5, Act No. 44 of the regular session of 1877, and all the members being present except D. Durio, Robert Chacheré, one of the said members, drew from the General Venire box, one at a time, the names of the following fifty persons to compose the Grand and Petit Jurors for the 1st week of the said Court commencing Monday, December 8th, 1884, a list of whom was then and there kept by the Clerk of said Court, James O. Chachere; and in our judgment a Jury being required for the second week of the term, we then and there proceeded as in drawing the first fifty Jurors, to draw thirty additional names to serve as Petit Jurors for the second week of the term of said Court; and we the Clerk and commissioners did then and there place the names drawn as aforesaid for each separate week in separate envelopes, and sealed and endorsed the same with the weeks for which they were respectively drawn, which said envelopes containing said names were then and there placed in a jury box provided for the purpose, which, after depositing said names therein as aforesaid, was locked and sealed by us, and placed in the custody of the clerk of the court for use at the said term of said court.

1ST WEEK.

Célestin Ledé	Bois Mallet
Dan Kimball	Grand Prairie
Houston Young	Plaquemine Ridge
Simôon Birotte	Opelousas
William Hardy	Grand Coteau
David Smith	Gin Ville
V. W. Bougni	Waxia
J. B. Sandoz	Opelousas
B. F. Hardesty	Washington
A. C Devillier	Prairie Basse
Emile Lejeune	Point-aux Loups
Louis Bacon	Mamouth
Philogene Auzenne	Prairie Laurent
Mike Scanlon	Plaquemine Ridge
M. Vilaseca	Opelousas
John Boudreau	Mallet
Charles Anselm	Opelousas
Michel Dupré	Plaisance
Artimus Harmon	Plaquemine
T. S. Isacks	Opelousas
John Splan	Prud'homme City
John Wilson	Bellevue
Gustave Chacheré	Opelousas
John Simms	Plaisance
Henry Chacheré	Opelousas
René Carriere	Prairie Basse
Martin Veager	Plaisance
Joseph C. Bourque	Coulée Croche
Robert Sloan	Robert Cove
Baxter B. Rambert	Washington
John Spith	Grand Prairie
Golbert Frilot	Plaisance
Lastie Guillory	Mallet
Eugene Lachapelle	Plaisance
Gustave B. Fontenot	Bellaire Cove
Alphonse Vantre	Opelousas
Victor Richard	Bellevue
Achille D Dupré	Grand Prairie
Sébastien Fontenot	Little Mamouth
O. A. Perrault	Opelousas
Charles Pefferkorn	"
Beverly Morgan	"
J. B. Dupléchin	Coulée Croche
Delie Guillory	Bois Mallet
T. A. Dunbar	Waxia
Valmont Soileau	Grand Prairie
Théodule Godeau	Petite "
W. C. Johnson	Bayou Têche
J. M. Martin	Waxia
Felix Boudreau	Prairie Laurent

2D WEEK.

Achille V. Guillory	Grand Prairie
Helaire Bordelon	Prairie Basse
Paul Blanchard	Arnaudville
Benoit Wyble	Prairie Laurent
Alexis Wyble	" "
Don Louis Taylor	Petit Bois
Gustave E. Fontenot	Opelousas
Christoval Tate	Tate Cove
André Pierre Auguste	Plaisance
Artélius Lafleur	Bellaire Cove
Louis Sylvestre	Plaisance
Christoval Soileau	Mamouth
Alcide Donatto	Leonville
Joseph Ward	Bayou Têche
Albert Chachere	Opelousas
William Tyler*	Leonville
Sol Loeb	Opelousas
Victor Richard	Bellevue
Joseph Landry	Plaisance
Gervé Déhaillion	Ville Plate
James McClelland	Plaquemine
Bréville Cart	Point-aux Loups
Lucien Pitre	Plaisance
Thos. Claycomb	Nigerfoot
Narcisse David	Plaisance
Lucius Guilbeau	Grand Coteau
Burnes Lyons	Long Point
Leandre Sonnier	Mallet
Caliste Veagé	Plaisance
Edgar Launey	"

In testimony whereof we hereunto sign this 13th day of October, A. D., 1884.

{SEAL} W. G. BELL, J. J. THOMPSON, ROB. CHACHERE, } Com.
JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk.
13th Judicial District of La.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

I, Benjamin F. Meginley, deputy Clerk of the 13th Judicial District of La., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing has been duly recorded in book No. 1, Jury Record, at pages 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Opelousas, La., this 13th day of Oct. A. D., 1884.

{SEAL} B. F. MEGINLEY, Dept. Clerk.
13 Judicial District, of La

A true copy.
{SEAL} B. F. MEGINLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

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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. 4545

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. 4551

ESTATE OF JOSEPH D. GUIDRY.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the District 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 any duly qualified auctioneer, at the residence of Placide Boudreau, adjoining the land to be sold, near the Bayou Carenero, parish aforesaid, on *WEDNESDAY,* the 5th day of November, 1884, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Joseph D. Guidry, deceased, to-wit:

The north-west quarter of section seven, township No. Eight, south of Range No. Four east, containing one hundred and fifty-and eight 54|100 acres, situated in the parish of St. Landry, and lying between land known as that of Jones P. Smith and land of Placide Boudreau and lying south of the Chrétien tract.

Terms and Conditions—One half payable cash and the balance on one year's credit; purchaser or purchasers to give his or their notes, payable to his or their own order at the office of Estilette & Dupré in Opelousas. The notes to bear eight per cent annual interest from maturity. A special mortgage and vendor's privilege to be retained on the land to secure payment of the notes and attorney's fees, fixed at ten per cent, in case of suit to recover payment. Purchaser not to alienate the land until payment thereof.

GILBERT L. DUPRE,
Oct. 4, 1884. Administrator.

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* November 5th, 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—To be sold on a credit of twelve months, purchaser furnishing bond and good and solvent security.

A. GIRON,
Constable 1st Ward, St. Landry Parish.
Oct. 25, 1884.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4564

ESTATE OF MARGUERITE FONTENOT.

Whereas, Elibé Fontenot, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Marguerite Fontenot, 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. 25, 1884. Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4563

ESTATE OF FRANÇOIS BRIGNAC.

Whereas, Adélaïde Vidrine of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by her petition to be appointed administratrix of the estate of François Brignac, 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. 25, 1884. Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4565

ESTATE OF MARTIAL NOEL.

Whereas, Ernest Marks, of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Martial Noel, 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. 25. 1884. Clerk.

Estrayed or Stolen,

FROM the undersigned, two miles Southwest of Opelousas, four gentle milch cows with yearling calves, all of a pale red color, and branded F G on the hip. Owing to the great scarcity of water I think they wandered off in search of