

The Opelousas Courier.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

VOL. XXXIII.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM.

OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., APRIL 10, 1886.

NO. 28.

Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.
PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, APRIL 10, 1886.

Crabs, oysters and fish at Villacres every Friday and Sunday.

Printed placards of notice to trespassers, for sale at this office. 25c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

The fish are biting now in our bayous, and picnics and "frys" will be the programme for some time to come.

Fish are very cheap in our market now. The fisherman's horn can be heard on every Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Papabottes are being killed by the dozens now by our sportsmen. The birds are quite gentle and in good condition for eating.

The "new ticket" and administrative reform both got badly "left" last Monday—the latter we hope not quite so badly as the former.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Francois Sussat of Police-aux-Loups gave our office a call on last Thursday morning. The old Democratic veteran was looking hale and hearty.

The Caddo Knight is a new paper started at Shreveport in behalf of the Knights of Labor. It is a neatly printed journal and very ably sustains the claims and increase of labor organization.

We advise our planters to raise some millet and sorghum. This is the month for planting these cereals which yield abundantly and with little labor, and is a capital food for all kinds of stock and fowls.

We have received two copies of the Whitewater Register, published at Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, which, like most of the Western journals, is ably edited and replete with varied and newsy items and local intelligence.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives in Congress giving a pension of \$5 per month to the Mexican war veterans, or their widows. There is no doubt of its becoming a law, and no distinction will be made in the claims of northern or southern veterans.

BAPTIST SERVICES.—There will be revival services held at the Baptist Church, beginning Friday evening, 7:30 o'clock (9th inst.). Rev. C. W. Tomlinson, Corresponding Secretary of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention will conduct the meetings. The services will be continued so long as favorable circumstances permit. The work of the building is now completed. The public is now cordially invited to attend.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. K. Sandoz, who has opened a first class grocery store on Main street, opposite J. A. Perrodin's. He has on hand a well selected stock of fresh, staple and dry groceries, which he proposes to sell as cheap as the cheapest, comprising everything choice in the eating and drinking line—such as home shoulders, hams, meat, butter, cheese, &c., and the wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Give him a call and inspect his stock and prices.

The election for members of the Board of Police of Opelousas, held last Monday, resulted in the election of the following ticket: George Pulford, H. E. Storge, C. M. Thompson, Y. Lassaples, J. Lassalle, M. Green and L. B. Sandoz.

We treat that the people will be enlightened more frequently as to the financial affairs of the corporation than they have been heretofore, and that the good example of the Sheriff of West Feliciana, who has recently paid into the State Treasury the entire amount of the tax roll of his parish, may be emulated by those who are charged with the collection of the town's revenues.

The American Agriculturist for April, 1886, the Editors claim, presents a greater variety of matter than ever has before appeared in a single issue of this periodical. The list of contributors embraces many of the recognized and leading writers of the country. The articles long and short, number over two hundred. There are eighty eight full page and smaller engravings, presenting Farm Scenes, Cattle, Horses, Farm Courtyards, House and Barn Plans, new Fruits, new Flowers, numerous designs for the Household, Domestic, etc., etc. The first full-page illustration, entitled "The Home Guard Colonel" will attract universal attention. Price \$1.50 per year. Single numbers, 15 cents. 751 Broadway, New York.

WEAVER AND FARM NOTES.—We had a light rain last Sunday, which was succeeded by cool north winds with frost on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. This makes the second snow crop has been bitten down, and the injury to vegetables and the most backward spring for years, and will cause a substantial amount of farm work, on account of the delay of bad weather, the necessity of having so much of the winter thrown together. It will make cultivation more difficult and keep the planters on a rack until the rains are laid by, unless we should have some very fine and propitious showers for the balance of the spring. The planters, however, are working with much energy, and we hope to see some made notwithstanding the backwardness of the first part of the year.

Misapprehension.

In this effort for a division we must expect the active opposition of the Courthouse party and the town of Opelousas. We hear that they will promise to assist us. Any man of common sense can understand that all the interests at Opelousas are opposed to a division of the parish. If they now seem anxious to assist us, it must be because they fear a combination between us and the people of Washington. Why do they fear such a combination? Why is it that these gentlemen so suddenly manifest an interest in our behalf? It is because we are nearer the accomplishment of our purpose than we ever have been, or are ever likely to be again. If we ignore the assistance of Washington now, we may have cause to regret it in the future. Now is the time to act, &c.—Rayne Signal.

We desire to say to our confederates the signal that his impressions about the Courthouse party and its friends are all wrong. Because the people of Opelousas and a majority in the country desire the parish site to remain where it has always been, and where it should be, is no argument that they must necessarily be opposed to a division of the parish. Washington's claims to the parish site are feeble, compared to Opelousas, even if a portion of southern St. Landry was given to Rayne to assist in forming a new parish. The move of Washington to get the parish site does not create her an umpire to decide the question of a division, nor to make a business combination with any other town to change the capital, any more than Opelousas can make a similar opposing combination to defeat division and remove the seat of justice to some other point. Rayne is not indebted to Washington for a willingness on the part of Opelousas and its friends to grant them territory for a new parish. The sentiment and friendly spirit in its behalf, existed before the destruction of our Courthouse. Our people always have felt great interest and pride in the marvellous and rapid development of Rayne and its vicinity. We have admitted their claims, and we have not admitted to ask for a more conspicuous prominence in our judicial and political sisterhood of parishes. With her present population, which is rapidly increasing, Rayne can now justly lay her claims before the citizens of the three contiguous parishes for a portion of their territory to form a new parish. As "legal representatives" of Louisiana—a common mother of all—the inhabitants in and adjacent to Rayne can now ask for the privilege of establishing their own parochial government. The building of a Courthouse at Opelousas did not confer any new rights on Washington; did not divest Opelousas of any long acquired titles; did not create a necessity for a division of the parish; nor did it confer any stronger claims upon the people of Rayne to ask for a part of the domain of St. Landry. Rayne as a thriving little city, with the phenomenal increase of population in its surrounding neighborhood, gives it individual and legitimate merit in this question, just as a healthy and central location with the approval of a third party, that by our people has given, and we believe, will continue to give Opelousas the parish site of St. Landry as a parish, whether divided or not. The question of health alone, gives Opelousas a decided pre-eminence over Washington. When Washington has been scourged by yellow fever during an epidemic, or has been infected by the contagious of small-pox and measles, Opelousas has enjoyed almost perfect immunity from the introduction or spread of these violent diseases. As a health resort, it cannot be surpassed, and is seldom equaled by any town in the State. There is no necessity for Rayne or Opelousas either to make any special combinations against each other to secure their just rights in this question. Washington really comes in as a "third opponent" to this subject, without any vested, equitable, political, or judicial claims in the matter. If inquired into her pleadings will be found "special," and her arguments all sophistry. Therefore there are no grounds for the editor of the Signal, or of the people of Rayne, to impeach the sincerity of any people, who ask for the parish site to remain where it has always been, and where it should be, in creating a new parish. Rayne has always been a strong democratic precinct, and has been a strong factor in maintaining democratic majorities in our parish. Hence, in a political point of view we are reluctant to see so strong and valiant an ally depart from our support; yet when her citizens ask for a separate parochial government backed by such meritorious claims, as we and our neighbors, we can but say: "let them have their just portion in our large parochial estate; and we will support them." But Washington cannot claim to be sole executor or administrator in this matter. Opelousas is not dead yet, nor sick, nor does she expect to die soon as the parish site, but what she gives or is willing to give to Rayne will be a donation inter vivos.

ART.—Bromowicz the photographer, would like to remind our citizens that he is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, in first class style, and at moderate prices. His facilities are such that he can take photographs from the size of a carte de visite to life size; and will copy, rework, or enlarge old plates in the highest style of the art. He has in his gallery on Main street, near Jacob's stairs, and see samples of his work.

The Labor or Arbitration bill—for the settlement of difficulties between laborers and corporations—has passed the House in Congress, and will now come before the Senate. It will at least open the way for further and more specific legislation on this subject in the future.

HAASVILLE, LA., April 5, 1886. Some bad weather has visited us of late, delaying farm work very much. The frost and ice on the 31st ult. played "the deuce" with our gardens; that early and tender plants were completely destroyed. Corn that was up suffered, and after a day of sun it had the appearance of having been scalded. Early potatoes caught the frost and ice, and at present look very weak and sickly—in fact, all plants are injured to some extent. The peaches we have looked at have the appearance of being good, but we are not as yet fully satisfied that the young fruit has escaped.

Some cotton has been planted, but those that have not put seed in the ground are no doubt the best off. From our observation and all that we have been able to learn about the cotton plant, it does not grow much until the warm days come on to force it to grow. While in Texas a few years ago we saw cotton that was planted the last of May that grew off and matured as good if not better cotton than that planted earlier in the season. But planted early or late, there is no doubt that there will be enough grown to keep the price of the staple down, and low down at that. That go-ahead farmer and merchant of Haasville, Capt. A. M. Haas, has seeded down some six or eight acres to red clover as an experiment. This breed of clover is introducing some fine goods of cattle, and will work gradually into the production of good beef cattle. We find many new and improved farm tools have been introduced this season in this section of country.

Some of the sugar planters along the Bayou have shipped their sugar by the barge line this spring. What a pity that bayou is not kept open the year round; it is too fine a stream, and drains too rich a scope of country to be permitted to fill with debris and choke out navigation. A late letter from our friend Mr. C. B. of Dallas, Tex., informs us that in spite of all strikes and boycotts, Dallas and all parts of North and West Texas are in a prosperous and fairly good condition. A letter from Central Texas to us last week says: "Our wheat stood the cold winter better than was expected by Alliance men. We are growing our own corn, oats, wheat and meats. Our object is to live at home." No doubt, if any State in the South will make a home living it will be the "Lone Star State," with her small plantations and diversified farming.

ILLINOIS. EDITOR COURIER: It is stated in last week's COURIER that a proposition had been made by Washington to join hands with Rayne on the Courthouse question. Now if this question is to be settled, the vote of the people, Big Cane will certainly have a voice in the matter, the importance of which cannot be ignored, and I hope that Opelousas will see the propriety of taking her views into serious consideration. Big Cane has these propositions to make both to Opelousas and to Rayne: 1st. Let Opelousas still retain a Courthouse. 2d. Let Opelousas consent to give a portion of the territory of St. Landry to form a new parish with Rayne as the parish seat, as suggested by Washington. 3d. Let Opelousas also agree to give up another portion of the territory of St. Landry in the northern part to form a new parish with the southern portion of Atoyacelle. The parish seat to be determined by a vote of the people after parish has been formed. If Opelousas and Rayne will agree to this arrangement there will be no difficulty in effecting it. But if Opelousas persists in trying to hold the parish of St. Landry intact, with the Courthouse at that place, and in making the issue between her and Washington, in that event, the vote of Big Cane will be cast in favor of the Washington-Rayne proposition.

Big Cane. The strike on the Missouri Pacific terminated in bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas, on last Saturday—two of the law officers being killed, and several others being wounded in the sheriff's posse and among the strikers. The collision occurred on account of the railroad company trying to start out a freight train under protection of the law officers. Elsewhere the strike seemed to be declining with a view of arbitration between the Knights of Labor and the railroad authorities, and the blockade in freights at every point has been virtually broken by a resumption of trains all along the line. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be effectually settled by peaceable arbitration, and that violence will not be resorted to in future disagreements between laborers and employers. Mob law is to be discontinued in the settlement or decision of any question. They should be adjudicated by legal methods only, or else they commit a greater wrong to right a lesser one.

The verdict at the polls last Monday: *Insuperum in imperio—Totu peripetua!*

The Court House Question.

Our Washington friends have their hearts set on taking the Court House from us and rebuilding it at Washington. Whilst Washington cannot be injured by rebuilding the Court House here, the effect would be greatly to injure Opelousas by transferring the seat of justice to Washington. The effect would be to ruin many of our citizens, who by a life-time of toil and economy have succeeded in building up comfortable homes here, which they would be compelled to abandon were the Court House removed to Washington, and go to work and build up new homes there. No one is more rejoiced to see the prosperity of Washington than the writer; but then, he thinks, to increase that prosperity by destroying our town is certainly to say the least of it, not very wisely. It is not following the golden rule: "Do unto others as ye would have them to do unto you."

But will Washington ever get the Court House? We say no. The action of the people of Opelousas, as manifested in the last week, shows that they are awake and determined to put up a fight on this question to the bitter end, and that they have gone in to win regardless of costs or consequences. Though we represent only one-twentieth of the population of St. Landry, we have already taken steps which in a very short time will place about ten thousand dollars in the parish treasury, to be used in rebuilding the Court House, which is for the common benefit of all the people of St. Landry. This will certainly be half enough to greet a splendid Court House, such an one as we have never possessed before, and one which will be an ornament to our town, and of which the people of our parish may well be proud. With some of these contributions from Opelousas, the Court House can and will be rebuilt without any additional tax on the people. This cry of a special tax we know is the "raw head and bloody bones" that interested parties are trying to raise in different parts of the parish amongst the taxpayers. The very parties who are trying to raise this senseless howl are not in earnest. They know better. They know it is a mere ignis fatuus of their own disordered imagination. These very parties, who that our parish jail, which cost \$12,500, was built in 1833 without the levy of one dollar's additional tax. They know, too, that the town of Opelousas did not contribute one dollar to build the jail, and they know equally well that towards the rebuilding of the Court House her people are ready to contribute \$10,000. With this contribution by Opelousas, it will take less to rebuild the Court House than it did to build the jail. Hence, where the necessity of levying a special tax? Let some of these "anti-Opelousas, special tax" howlers answer this, or let them forever keep their peace.

But lay these considerations aside, and yet, should the question of removal of the Court House ever be submitted to a popular vote, an immense majority of votes will be cast against removal. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to recur to the vote cast in St. Landry at the election in April, 1884. The returns of that election show that an overwhelming majority of the votes of the parish come from the Opelousas ward, and from the wards and polling places west and southwest of Opelousas, and which polling places are much nearer the seat of justice at Opelousas than they would be if they were removed to Washington. In other words, Opelousas is not only geographically nearer the centre of the territory of the parish than Washington, but is nearer also the centre of population. Such being the case, our neighbors in Washington ought to quit this senseless agitation and let the Court House stand where nature destined it to be, in the centre of the territory as well as the population of our parish. The only thing that can result from this agitation of the question of removal, is to injure the tax-payers of Opelousas without any resultant benefit to Washington; because the Court House will be rebuilt on the very foundation of the old building, and that too, before the 1st of October next. Y.

OPELOUSAS, April 5, 1886.

A large committee, composed of nineteen business men, lawyers and citizens of Opelousas, attended a mass meeting of the citizens held at Rayne on last Saturday, which had convened for the purpose of discussing a division of the parish, and of removing the parish site to Washington. A large and representative committee was also present from Washington. We heard that the meeting was a large assemblage of the people from the surrounding country, and that the two questions were fully and ably discussed by the contending committees. But as Washington had decidedly the weakest side of the question, it is said that Opelousas carried the day in debate and convincing arguments. While the Opelousas committee convinced the people of Rayne that our town was perfectly willing to assist Rayne in forming a new parish and to grant the needed territory, they also convinced them of the right, the policy, and economy of letting the seat of parochial government of St. Landry remain where it was in Opelousas. Sheriff Durosoir gave the audience a sound and practical speech on the subject, which had strong weight with the people who had known him from his childhood. We believe that the people of Rayne will be with us on this subject.

Severe storms and floods of rain visited several of the States during the latter part of last week, overrunning rivers, destroying a large amount of property, and on some of the streams several persons were drowned by the rapid rising waters. The upper tributaries of the Mississippi were higher than ever known for years, and many cities and towns were more or less submerged by inundation. An overflow of the Mississippi is threatened, but the levees are reported to be in excellent condition to resist the pressure of a full river.

HAASVILLE, LA., April 5, 1886. The first of the Plate Engravings illustrating the Homes of Our Farmer Presidents, which the American Agriculturist is preparing at great expense, will appear as a supplement to the May number. It represents the home farm and rural surroundings of Jefferson. The accompanying description is by James Parton. The others will follow in succession. These special engravings by the first American artists, and special descriptions by the most eminent of living American authors, are furnished free to all subscribers. The price of the American Agriculturist is \$1.50 a year. We will club it with the COURIER at \$3.75. Insubcriptions very number at any time. Send to 751 Broadway, New York, for any further particulars required regarding paper and engravings, directing to David W. Judd, Publisher.

CHAS. H. HARRIS, Esq., April 5, 1886. Some bad weather has visited us of late, delaying farm work very much. The frost and ice on the 31st ult. played "the deuce" with our gardens; that early and tender plants were completely destroyed. Corn that was up suffered, and after a day of sun it had the appearance of having been scalded. Early potatoes caught the frost and ice, and at present look very weak and sickly—in fact, all plants are injured to some extent. The peaches we have looked at have the appearance of being good, but we are not as yet fully satisfied that the young fruit has escaped.

Some cotton has been planted, but those that have not put seed in the ground are no doubt the best off. From our observation and all that we have been able to learn about the cotton plant, it does not grow much until the warm days come on to force it to grow. While in Texas a few years ago we saw cotton that was planted the last of May that grew off and matured as good if not better cotton than that planted earlier in the season. But planted early or late, there is no doubt that there will be enough grown to keep the price of the staple down, and low down at that. That go-ahead farmer and merchant of Haasville, Capt. A. M. Haas, has seeded down some six or eight acres to red clover as an experiment. This breed of clover is introducing some fine goods of cattle, and will work gradually into the production of good beef cattle. We find many new and improved farm tools have been introduced this season in this section of country.

ILLINOIS. EDITOR COURIER: It is stated in last week's COURIER that a proposition had been made by Washington to join hands with Rayne on the Courthouse question. Now if this question is to be settled, the vote of the people, Big Cane will certainly have a voice in the matter, the importance of which cannot be ignored, and I hope that Opelousas will see the propriety of taking her views into serious consideration. Big Cane has these propositions to make both to Opelousas and to Rayne: 1st. Let Opelousas still retain a Courthouse. 2d. Let Opelousas consent to give a portion of the territory of St. Landry to form a new parish with Rayne as the parish seat, as suggested by Washington. 3d. Let Opelousas also agree to give up another portion of the territory of St. Landry in the northern part to form a new parish with the southern portion of Atoyacelle. The parish seat to be determined by a vote of the people after parish has been formed. If Opelousas and Rayne will agree to this arrangement there will be no difficulty in effecting it. But if Opelousas persists in trying to hold the parish of St. Landry intact, with the Courthouse at that place, and in making the issue between her and Washington, in that event, the vote of Big Cane will be cast in favor of the Washington-Rayne proposition.

Big Cane. The strike on the Missouri Pacific terminated in bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas, on last Saturday—two of the law officers being killed, and several others being wounded in the sheriff's posse and among the strikers. The collision occurred on account of the railroad company trying to start out a freight train under protection of the law officers. Elsewhere the strike seemed to be declining with a view of arbitration between the Knights of Labor and the railroad authorities, and the blockade in freights at every point has been virtually broken by a resumption of trains all along the line. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be effectually settled by peaceable arbitration, and that violence will not be resorted to in future disagreements between laborers and employers. Mob law is to be discontinued in the settlement or decision of any question. They should be adjudicated by legal methods only, or else they commit a greater wrong to right a lesser one.

An April Shower.

Our Washington friends have their hearts set on taking the Court House from us and rebuilding it at Washington. Whilst Washington cannot be injured by rebuilding the Court House here, the effect would be greatly to injure Opelousas by transferring the seat of justice to Washington. The effect would be to ruin many of our citizens, who by a life-time of toil and economy have succeeded in building up comfortable homes here, which they would be compelled to abandon were the Court House removed to Washington, and go to work and build up new homes there. No one is more rejoiced to see the prosperity of Washington than the writer; but then, he thinks, to increase that prosperity by destroying our town is certainly to say the least of it, not very wisely. It is not following the golden rule: "Do unto others as ye would have them to do unto you."

But will Washington ever get the Court House? We say no. The action of the people of Opelousas, as manifested in the last week, shows that they are awake and determined to put up a fight on this question to the bitter end, and that they have gone in to win regardless of costs or consequences. Though we represent only one-twentieth of the population of St. Landry, we have already taken steps which in a very short time will place about ten thousand dollars in the parish treasury, to be used in rebuilding the Court House, which is for the common benefit of all the people of St. Landry. This will certainly be half enough to greet a splendid Court House, such an one as we have never possessed before, and one which will be an ornament to our town, and of which the people of our parish may well be proud. With some of these contributions from Opelousas, the Court House can and will be rebuilt without any additional tax on the people. This cry of a special tax we know is the "raw head and bloody bones" that interested parties are trying to raise in different parts of the parish amongst the taxpayers. The very parties who are trying to raise this senseless howl are not in earnest. They know better. They know it is a mere ignis fatuus of their own disordered imagination. These very parties, who that our parish jail, which cost \$12,500, was built in 1833 without the levy of one dollar's additional tax. They know, too, that the town of Opelousas did not contribute one dollar to build the jail, and they know equally well that towards the rebuilding of the Court House her people are ready to contribute \$10,000. With this contribution by Opelousas, it will take less to rebuild the Court House than it did to build the jail. Hence, where the necessity of levying a special tax? Let some of these "anti-Opelousas, special tax" howlers answer this, or let them forever keep their peace.

But lay these considerations aside, and yet, should the question of removal of the Court House ever be submitted to a popular vote, an immense majority of votes will be cast against removal. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to recur to the vote cast in St. Landry at the election in April, 1884. The returns of that election show that an overwhelming majority of the votes of the parish come from the Opelousas ward, and from the wards and polling places west and southwest of Opelousas, and which polling places are much nearer the seat of justice at Opelousas than they would be if they were removed to Washington. In other words, Opelousas is not only geographically nearer the centre of the territory of the parish than Washington, but is nearer also the centre of population. Such being the case, our neighbors in Washington ought to quit this senseless agitation and let the Court House stand where nature destined it to be, in the centre of the territory as well as the population of our parish. The only thing that can result from this agitation of the question of removal, is to injure the tax-payers of Opelousas without any resultant benefit to Washington; because the Court House will be rebuilt on the very foundation of the old building, and that too, before the 1st of October next. Y.

OPELOUSAS, April 5, 1886.

A large committee, composed of nineteen business men, lawyers and citizens of Opelousas, attended a mass meeting of the citizens held at Rayne on last Saturday, which had convened for the purpose of discussing a division of the parish, and of removing the parish site to Washington. A large and representative committee was also present from Washington. We heard that the meeting was a large assemblage of the people from the surrounding country, and that the two questions were fully and ably discussed by the contending committees. But as Washington had decidedly the weakest side of the question, it is said that Opelousas carried the day in debate and convincing arguments. While the Opelousas committee convinced the people of Rayne that our town was perfectly willing to assist Rayne in forming a new parish and to grant the needed territory, they also convinced them of the right, the policy, and economy of letting the seat of parochial government of St. Landry remain where it was in Opelousas. Sheriff Durosoir gave the audience a sound and practical speech on the subject, which had strong weight with the people who had known him from his childhood. We believe that the people of Rayne will be with us on this subject.

Severe storms and floods of rain visited several of the States during the latter part of last week, overrunning rivers, destroying a large amount of property, and on some of the streams several persons were drowned by the rapid rising waters. The upper tributaries of the Mississippi were higher than ever known for years, and many cities and towns were more or less submerged by inundation. An overflow of the Mississippi is threatened, but the levees are reported to be in excellent condition to resist the pressure of a full river.

HAASVILLE, LA., April 5, 1886. The first of the Plate Engravings illustrating the Homes of Our Farmer Presidents, which the American Agriculturist is preparing at great expense, will appear as a supplement to the May number. It represents the home farm and rural surroundings of Jefferson. The accompanying description is by James Parton. The others will follow in succession. These special engravings by the first American artists, and special descriptions by the most eminent of living American authors, are furnished free to all subscribers. The price of the American Agriculturist is \$1.50 a year. We will club it with the COURIER at \$3.75. Insubcriptions very number at any time. Send to 751 Broadway, New York, for any further particulars required regarding paper and engravings, directing to David W. Judd, Publisher.

CHAS. H. HARRIS, Esq., April 5, 1886. Some bad weather has visited us of late, delaying farm work very much. The frost and ice on the 31st ult. played "the deuce" with our gardens; that early and tender plants were completely destroyed. Corn that was up suffered, and after a day of sun it had the appearance of having been scalded. Early potatoes caught the frost and ice, and at present look very weak and sickly—in fact, all plants are injured to some extent. The peaches we have looked at have the appearance of being good, but we are not as yet fully satisfied that the young fruit has escaped.

Some cotton has been planted, but those that have not put seed in the ground are no doubt the best off. From our observation and all that we have been able to learn about the cotton plant, it does not grow much until the warm days come on to force it to grow. While in Texas a few years ago we saw cotton that was planted the last of May that grew off and matured as good if not better cotton than that planted earlier in the season. But planted early or late, there is no doubt that there will be enough grown to keep the price of the staple down, and low down at that. That go-ahead farmer and merchant of Haasville, Capt. A. M. Haas, has seeded down some six or eight acres to red clover as an experiment. This breed of clover is introducing some fine goods of cattle, and will work gradually into the production of good beef cattle. We find many new and improved farm tools have been introduced this season in this section of country.

ILLINOIS. EDITOR COURIER: It is stated in last week's COURIER that a proposition had been made by Washington to join hands with Rayne on the Courthouse question. Now if this question is to be settled, the vote of the people, Big Cane will certainly have a voice in the matter, the importance of which cannot be ignored, and I hope that Opelousas will see the propriety of taking her views into serious consideration. Big Cane has these propositions to make both to Opelousas and to Rayne: 1st. Let Opelousas still retain a Courthouse. 2d. Let Opelousas consent to give a portion of the territory of St. Landry to form a new parish with Rayne as the parish seat, as suggested by Washington. 3d. Let Opelousas also agree to give up another portion of the territory of St. Landry in the northern part to form a new parish with the southern portion of Atoyacelle. The parish seat to be determined by a vote of the people after parish has been formed. If Opelousas and Rayne will agree to this arrangement there will be no difficulty in effecting it. But if Opelousas persists in trying to hold the parish of St. Landry intact, with the Courthouse at that place, and in making the issue between her and Washington, in that event, the vote of Big Cane will be cast in favor of the Washington-Rayne proposition.

Big Cane. The strike on the Missouri Pacific terminated in bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas, on last Saturday—two of the law officers being killed, and several others being wounded in the sheriff's posse and among the strikers. The collision occurred on account of the railroad company trying to start out a freight train under protection of the law officers. Elsewhere the strike seemed to be declining with a view of arbitration between the Knights of Labor and the railroad authorities, and the blockade in freights at every point has been virtually broken by a resumption of trains all along the line. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be effectually settled by peaceable arbitration, and that violence will not be resorted to in future disagreements between laborers and employers. Mob law is to be discontinued in the settlement or decision of any question. They should be adjudicated by legal methods only, or else they commit a greater wrong to right a lesser one.

Twenty-four Years Ago.

The following two Companies left this parish on the 6th of April, 1862.

SONS OF ST. LANDRY.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Napoleon Robin, Captain;
Ernest Robin, First Lieutenant;
Octave Fontenot, Second " "
Theodore S. Robin, Third " "
H. A. Coreil, First Sergeant;
Ernest Cabanac, 2d " "
Emile Richard, 3d " "
P. Numa Etorgre, 4th " "
Prosper Daire, 1st Corporal;
Thomas Reed, 2d " "
Emile Latour, 3d " "
Jean Castille, 4th " "

PRIVATE:

Jean Leclerc,
Moise Landry,
Eloi Aladin Landry,
Alfred Perry,
Napoleon Gony,
Ambroise Valin,
Napoleon Leger,
René Brasheur,
Charles Gauthreaux,
Jean E. Andrus,
Joseph Y. Richard,
Ernest Mallet,
Evariste J. Boudreau,
Hypolite Ardoin,
Noel Henri Solaud,
Jean Pierre Fisetie,
Edmond O. Fontenot,
Jean Benoit,
Adolphe Fontenot,
A. Lejeune,
Simon Fontenot,
Jean E. Guillory,
Charles Chalard,
J. Pierre Guillory,
Lucien Dupuchain,
Cesaire Olin,
Jean E. Andrus,
Marcelin Mallet,
Savin Bergeron,
Joseph Bergeron, fils,
Arville Dupuchain,
Alexandre F. Hébert,
Jean Pierre Fisetie,
P. J. Joute,
J. Bie Roy,
André Stouts,
François J. Bossman,
Eloi Vidine.

CHOLE REBELS OF GRAND COTEAU.

Captain, E. P. Dorems,
1st Lieutenant, E. M. Smith,
2d Lieutenant, W. Johnson,
2d Jr., J. E. Debailion,
Hypolite Venable,
Olivier Venable,
Narcisse Venable,
William Briscoe,
Joseph Smith,
James E. Cummings,
Robt. J. Cummings,
Thomas Cummings,
Jacob Hermann,
Evariste Préjean,
J. K. Edelin,
J. E. Fontenot,
L. E. Belloume,
Alex. W. Smith,
Augustus Hollman,
Augustus Burleigh,
Peter Walloch,
John Colligan,
Barney Colligan,
William Fall,
Valmont Fall,
Adolphe Fall,
Yaslin Richard,
Yaslin Richard,
O. S. Cousin,
Rosemond Lejeune,
Louis LeBrun,
Edward Cantwell,
E. F. Leamy,
Albin Leger,
Stephan Andrus,
Paul Hébert,
Henry Rebecca,
James M. Glaze,
Sinnal Dominguez,
Jean E. Andrus,
Alfred Dérozier,
Y. S. Bobo,
Geo. S. Woodard,
Geo. O. Elms,
Charles Duvillier,
Theophile Simon.

General Notes.

The troops have been withdrawn and order and quiet restored at Fort Worth, Texas.

The floods of the upper tributaries threaten an overflow of the Mississippi. The waters are reported still rising.

Mrs. Faustine East, living near town, gave birth to a child a few days ago that had one tooth.—Rayne Signal.

One hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred acres in Northern Hillsboro and Northern Manatee counties, Florida, have been sold to wealthy capitalists from Wyoming Territory, for a cattle range. The price to be paid was \$84,500, all in cash.

The rent paid for hotel property in New York is enormous. The Fifth Avenue Hotel brings some \$185,000 a year. The lessees, Hitchcock, Darling & Co., get back some \$50,000 or \$60,000 of this in leases made by them to storekeepers on the premises.

Mr. Cleveland thinks the civil service reform no longer an experiment, and there will no doubt, be many to agree with him, but as to whether it is a success or a failure is another question, about which there may be a difference of opinion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is alleged that John Sherman has not abandoned his presidential aspirations. It is rather more than superfluous to say that the allegation is superfluous. Mr. Sherman, like several others, will not abandon anything of that kind until some six months after it has abandoned him. Though, to be sure, that ought to be the case now.—New York Graphic.

A large number of river fish are now being caught here. It seems to us that it would pay some party to ship fish from here to points in Texas. A gentleman residing in Plaquemine is now engaged in this business and is said to be making money. He does not hire fishermen, but pays so much per pound for all fish brought to him.—Alexandria Town Talk.

Gen. Rice, an officer of the Louisiana, Arkansas and Fort Scott Railroad, closes a letter to Judge Blackman of Alexandria, La., by saying: "As much as I believe in anything in the future, I do believe that if you people do their respective duty in the premises, you will have the gratification of seeing cars from Fort Scott roll into your beautiful little city by 1890."

General Notes.

The troops have been withdrawn and order and quiet restored at Fort Worth, Texas.

The floods of the upper tributaries threaten an overflow of the Mississippi. The waters are reported still rising.

Mrs. Faustine East, living near town, gave birth to a child a few days ago that had one tooth.—Rayne Signal.

One hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred acres in Northern Hillsboro and Northern Manatee counties, Florida, have been sold to wealthy capitalists from Wyoming Territory, for a cattle range. The price to be paid was \$84,500, all in cash.

The rent paid for hotel property in New York is enormous. The Fifth Avenue Hotel brings some \$185,000 a year. The lessees, Hitchcock, Darling & Co., get back some \$50,000 or \$60,000 of this in leases made by them to storekeepers on the premises.

Mr. Cleveland thinks the civil service reform no longer an experiment, and there will no doubt, be many to agree with him, but as to whether it is a success or a failure is another question, about which there may be a difference of opinion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is alleged that John Sherman has not abandoned his presidential aspirations. It is rather more than superfluous to say that the allegation is superfluous. Mr. Sherman, like several others, will not abandon anything of that kind until some six months after it has abandoned him. Though, to be sure, that ought to be the case now.—New York Graphic.

A large number of river fish are now being caught here. It seems to us that it would pay some party to ship fish from here to points in Texas. A gentleman residing in Plaquemine is now engaged in this business and is said to be making money. He does not hire fishermen, but pays so much per pound for all fish brought to him.—Alexandria Town Talk.

Gen. Rice, an officer of the Louisiana, Arkansas and Fort Scott Railroad, closes a letter to Judge Blackman of Alexandria, La., by saying: "As much as I believe in anything in the future, I do believe that if you people do their respective duty in the premises, you will have the gratification of seeing cars from Fort Scott roll into your beautiful little city by 1890."

General Notes.

The troops have been withdrawn and order and quiet restored at Fort Worth, Texas.

The floods of the upper tributaries threaten an overflow of the Mississippi. The waters are reported still rising.

Mrs. Faustine East, living near town, gave birth to a child a few days ago that had one tooth.—Rayne Signal.

One hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred acres in Northern Hillsboro and Northern Manatee counties, Florida, have been sold to wealthy capitalists from Wyoming Territory, for a cattle range. The price to be paid was \$84,500, all in cash.

The rent paid for hotel property in New York is enormous. The Fifth Avenue Hotel brings some \$185,000 a year. The lessees, Hitchcock, Darling & Co., get back some \$50,000 or \$60,000 of this in leases made by them to storekeepers on the premises.

Mr. Cleveland thinks the civil service reform no longer an experiment, and there will no doubt, be many to agree with him, but as to whether it