The Opelousas Courier.

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

VOL. XXXIV. | OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., JUNE 11, 1887. | NO. 37.

Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY

LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : JUNE 11, 1887.

For District Judge.

We are authorized to announce L. I. TANSEY, Esq., as a non-political candidate for Judge of the 13th Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. Landry and Acadia, at the next election.

Taxpayers are reminded that the tax roll is now opened for correction.

The yellow fever is spreading at Key West, Florida.

For cheap furniture, stoves, &c., go to Bloch's.

U can plainly C that Flynn is sure 2 B the cheapest store in town.

The quint-essence of Flynn's low prices will be *Satisfaction*.

The special term of our District Court closes to-day, and the regular term will begin on Monday next, the 13th inst.

FOR RENT.—A business stand and residence near the railroad depot. Apply at this office.

Earthquake shocks have continued at intervals recently in different parts of Mexico, western Texas and portions of Canada.

Editor O'Brien, M. P., who made a tour through Canada recently in behalf of the Irish cause, is receiving ovations wherever he goes in the United States.

The Governor has appointed J. O. Brunson, of St. Landry, and John W. Young, of Acadia, notaries public, in their respective parishes.

The best ice cream, soda water and cakes can always be had at Mr. Geo. Richard's neat saloon, opposite the COURIER office. See advertisement.

President Cleveland and wife celebrated their first marriage anniversary in the Adirondacks on the 2nd inst.

They went fishing on that day and Mrs. Cleveland caught five trout, the largest weighing seven pounds. The President caught nothing.

A Picnic will be given at the new Bellevue Varieties Hall, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at which time public speaches will be made, and a Farmers' Union permanently organized by Mr. Lynn Tanner, of Cheneyville. The public are invited to attend, basket in hand.

The many friends of Mr. Jos. C. Gibbs in our community will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed, by the Governor, District Attorney for the fourteenth judicial district, (comprising Calcasieu, Cameron and Vernon,) in place of Hon. Andrew J. Kearney, deceased.

The Democrat should not press too strongly its far-fetched point that the returning officer of St. Martin was opposed to the election of a candidate in whom the Governor took "a deep interest." It might spoil one of the pet charges in the reform bill of indictment, viz.: that the Governor appoints none but his friends and his friends' friends to office.

The patrons and Board of Advisors of the Opelousas Female Institute are specially requested to attend the examination of the classes Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th insts.; also the Commencement Exercises Friday night, 17th, at the Institute. The Commencement sermon will be preached by Rev. F. W. Lewis, at the M. E. Church, to-morrow at 11 A. M., to which the public is respectfully invited.

The Democrat calls the utter demolition, by the Capitolian-Advocate, of the very pretty reform structure which it had laboriously erected on the ticket law question, "an awkward attempt." Well, "main force and awkwardness" have accomplished wonders before; and if the Democrat was not completely floored by that "awkward attempt," Major Lacombe is not a judge of good whisky.

DANCING.—The Opelousas and Washington classes in dancing, under the able supervision and instruction of Mrs. Joffrion, had a pleasant reunion at Social Hall on last Friday evening. After the classes had passed through a series of instructive evolutions, with credit to themselves and their teacher, the invited guests joined in the exhilarating mazes of terpsichore for several hours. Excellent refreshments were furnished by the Opelousas class to their Washington friends and the guests.

WEATHER AND FARM.—Partial showers of rain have continued to fall during the past week, but only enough to keep up a vigorous growth of corn, without interfering with a due working of cotton. From present prospects, St. Landry will make the heaviest corn crop that has been gathered for years; and although the cotton is rather late the seasons have been so auspicious for cultivation that most of the farmers have their crops in a clean condition, the plants are growing luxuriantly, and a large yield of the staple may be expected, provided storms and caterpillars do not injure it later in the season. Good reports come in also in favor of the early planting of rice, except in some cases when drainage was not sufficent. The sweet potato crop is promising. Late plantings of oats, not good. A great many peas have been broadcasted, and planted in corn land. Forage should be abundant this year.

Mr. Jos. Bloch is offering bargains in shoes and dry goods. Read his advertisement.

Blank liens, for advances of supplies by merchants, for sale at this office.

Accounted For At Last.

The following paragraph appeared in our last issue:

Just before the last town election a statement of the Treasurer was published, showing cash on hand March 25, 1886, $576.45. But the present statement shows that the amount of cash received from former Treasurer was just $137.47. We would like to tell our readers where the balance—$438.98—went to; but, with the lights before us, we cannot.

We are glad to say that we can now enlighten our readers on the subject. Treasurer Desmarais handed us the following on Thursday evening:

EDITORS OPELOUSAS COURIER:

For the benefit of the readers of your paper and for your own information I send you a list of warrants on the Town Treasurer, paid by my predecessor, Mr. Lasalle, after he had published his statement and before he turned the office over to me.

Yours respectfully,
LOUIS DESMARAIS,
Town Treasurer.

Classified under appropriate heads, the disbursements in the list referred to are about as follows: officers $89.00; Fire Co. No. 3, for hose, etc., $65.00; contingent $6.00; lumber for bridges $140.33; oyster shells and work on streets and bridges $138.70—total $439-03—most of which was paid out before the 1st of April, and the remainder on or before the 14th.

While this shows how the large discrepancy between the two last Treasurers' statements is accounted for, it also shows how careful the Board is to keep the people informed of the disposition made of their money. It also shows how much reliance should have been placed in the statement so industriously circulated just previous to April 5th (the day of the election) that the "town was out of debt and had nearly $600.00 in the treasury,"

In spite of the plain letter and spirit of the law which we have quoted on the subject, the Democrat persists in saying that "the returning officer *is* given authority by section 5 of Act 101 of 1882 to fix the polling places," and gravely asserts that the Governor's letter to the returning officer of St. Martin, in 1884, *informing him that he had no authority* to do any such thing, "does not make a point in favor of the interpretation contended for!" Well, when a man insists that black is *white*, there does not seem to be much use in arguing with him; but we would nevertheless ask the Democrat if the Governor's analysis of the election law, *in his message to the Legislature*, in 1884, in which he distinctly stated that "the police jury fixes the polling places," ought not to "make a point"—a little, wee, point—in favor of the interpretation to which he holds in 1887? At any rate, is it not the very quintessence of absurdity to insist that the Governor should stultify himself, repudiate the interpretation at least twice formally promulgated in 1884, and adopt a contrary one in 1887, just to please his dear friends, a few noisy "reformers," who profess to entertain a different view.

The Democrat asks us if the holding of the special election would have been illegal, "if the returning officer or police jury, or both acting together, had supplied these 20 or 30 voters with a polling place, or had these few voters gone to a neighboring box to vote, *or even if they had not been able to vote at all?*" It seems to us the Democrat is trifling. If the laws which we have taken the pains to quote, and which it were idle to recapitulate here, amount to anything, an election held under such circumstances, we answer, would be clearly illegal. But if all these laws can be overridden, and 25 or 30, or 10 or 15, or even one or two voters can be disfranchised, in order that that grand and paramount consummation may be reached, viz.: that the patriotic Mr. A., or the unselfish Mr. B. may have the privilege of running a few months sooner for the judgeship; then, we answer, if these things can or should be done, the election might be legal enough—to suit some reformers. But we must express our surprise that the Democrat, which professes so much solicitude for the "rights" of the "dear people," should even hint at disfranchising *anybody*, i. e., depriving them of their dearest and most important right!

PERSONAL.—We had a pleasant call on last Thursday morning from Mr. Linn Tanner, who resides in Rapides parish, and who is at present traveling through our parish organizing Farmer's Alliances or Unions. Mr. Tanner says these organizations are not to make war upon the merchants, but their purposes are to educate the farmers to closer economy, and by united concert of action to secure better terms for advances and in the sale of their farm products until the credit system can be abolished altogether. Next week we will write an article formulating all the purposes and workings of these Alliances or Unions as explained by Mr. Tanner. Their objects are certainly praiseworthy and will redound to the solid benefit of both our agricultural and commercial interests. Mr. Tanner has already organized two Alliances in our parish within the past four days and will continue the good work. He reports excellent crops throughout Rapides, Avoyelles and St. Landry, except where the hail storm destroyed the crops about ten days ago from Cheneyville on a line from Northwest to Southeast reaching into Mississippi, being about one mile and a half wide and over one hundred long as far as heard from.

Mr. W. W. Duson, general manager of the Southwestern La. Land Company and editor of the Rayne Signal, gave our office an appreciated call on last Monday morning.

Messrs. T. C. Chacheré and Martin Caron of Prud'homme City showed us their pleasant faces on last Tuesday.

Judge Alex. Boarman of the United Sates District Court arrived in town on Tuesday last to hold a session of that tribunal.

A. B. Chacheré, at the Old Bank House, can furnish a good lunch, or a square meal, or comfortable lodging at living prices. Try him.

Lunch, lodgings and board at A. B. Chacheré's, near the Courthouse.

Leprosy.

Mr. T. C. Chacheré of Prud'homme City has received a letter, of date June 1st, from Mr. James L. Scott of Lair, Ky., in which Mr. Scott incloses a letter published in the Chicago Times from some New Orleans correspondant writing upon the existence of leprosy in Lafourche and St. Martinsville, and which he remarks is calculated to do great injury to the immigration movement to this portion of our State, unless some decisive measures are taken to isolate the disease and prevent its spreading into other portions of the surrounding country. Mr. Scott is the gentleman, who with Mr. Lail, from Bourbon Co., Ky., recently purchased and negotiated for several hundred acres of lands in our parish, and who with several other families expect to move here in November next. We think Mr. Scott's fears about this disease groundless so far as St. Landry is concerned. We are more than fifty miles from St Martinsville; besides the State Board of Health have emphatically declared that leprosy is not contagious, citing cases where two leprous women had married and that the husbands had never taken the disease, although the parties lived together for a long series of years. Although the disease is sometimes hereditary, yet it is comparatively rare, often skipping generations before any taint will be shown in the offspring. Again many children having leprous parents never take the disease.

There are but eight pronounced and suspicious cases at St. Martinsville and steps have been taken which will eventually stamp the disease out. The people, here, feel no more alarm than if they lived in Kentucky or some other remote State, and we advise citizens of other States who contemplate or desire settling in our beautiful country and delightful climate to come on. We are not only safe from leprosy, but all other contagions which scourge some sections. The health of our country is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

This correspondent of the Chicago Times, while stating things in the main correct, has presented facts in such a shape as to excite undue alarm, where, really, little or no danger exists.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, O., says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at M. P. Young & Co.'s drug store. 5

Messrs. R. O. Dowdy and M. W. Coles, representing the Grand Central Nurseries, of Nashville Tenn., are now in our parish for the purpose of taking orders for fruit trees, strawberries, shrubbery, &c., to be delivered Nov. 21st next. Parties wishing anything in their line will do well to give them their orders, as trees sold by them some years ago in this section have given satisfaction.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50 cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by M. P. Young & Co. 5

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by M. P. Young & Co.

Parties from the country will do well to stop at A. B. Chacheré's. Central location, good fare, ample accommodation and prices low.

FOR RENT.—A small comfortable residence with two acres of land inclosed, in Opelousas, will be rented very low if applied for soon. Apply at this office.

Blank forms for use of merchants, notaries, Justices of the Peace, etc., for sale in any quantities at this office.

The Nicholls Boomers.

Pointe Coupee Banner.

The public find it strange that the present admirers of Gen. Nicholls, who are so persistently urging the nomination of that gentleman, while they shriek reform, are almost exclusively chronic office-seekers or dyed-in-the-wool politicians, who are notorious for always having some little ax to grind or a scheme on hand, all of which they try to keep concealed from the public by assuming the garb of the patriot and by their highsounding and pretentious dissertations. This may be found strange, but that it is true, so far as in the city of New Orleans is concerned, we point to the article from the N. O. City Item, entitled "An Ominous Political Combine," which we reproduce on the first page of the Banner. For verification in the country parishes, you have only to look around and see who are the principal advocates of the Nicholls boom, and ask yourself what little game they are playing now. Don't we know them of old? What office does this fellow want this time? What job has that fellow got in view? When was that other chap ever known to be not hankering after an office? These questions will hit the mark nine times out of ten. Then again, there are some of the Federal appointees in this State who assumed certain obligations to support Tom, Dick or Harry when they got their recommendations, and the fulfilment of these obligations constitutes a debt which they are trying to have the State Democracy pay for them. As for ourselves we object to the party assuming to pay the debts of individuals, and it is our firm conviction that the party will not permit itself to be gulled.

A Very Scrupulous Paper.

Capitolian-Advocate.

The St. Landry Democrat, a paper that makes it a business, year in and year out, to assail the Democratic administration of Gov. McEnery, in a recent editorial, charges that Gov. McEnery had shown himself "an enemy to the people," by refusing to sign a bill repealing the clause in election law requiring "the ballots to be printed upon paper of uniform size and quality to be obtained from the Secretary of State." "For this statement," the Democrat said, "we can give excellent authority."

Believing that the "excellent authority" at the bottom of this charge was none other than the fertile imagination of some predjudiced Reformer, we took pains to examine the record and found that the bill which the Governor had failed to approve added only the words "written or" before the word "printed," and retained all the objectionable feature which he had requested the Legislature to repeal, in his message of 1884.

The last number of the Democrat fully corroborates the estimate we had formed of the "excellent authority," that had satisfied our contemporary that Gov. McEnery had shown himself "an enemy to the people," in this matter. Forced to recede by our publication of the record, it says:

"It (the Capitolian-Advocate) tries to turn the argument against us by pointing out a *slight (?) inaccuracy* in our statement of the amendment offered by Senator Kelly, at the last session. *Not having the official proceedings of the Legislature before us and speaking* FROM MEMORY *we fell into* THE ERROR *of ascribing to the Legislature the desire to wipe out the whole* INFAMOUS *device relative to the people's ballot.*"

This is but a fair sample of the recklessness with which our so-called Reformers venture to assail the Governor.

Before proceeding any further, we wish to state that while we regard the clause in the election law requiring the paper to be obtained from the Secretary of State as wholly unnecessary, yet it justifies no one in pronouncing it an *infamous device*. The law, device and all, was adopted by the Democratic caucus and, no doubt, with the best of motives.

But we are not astonished at the vehemence of the Democrat, since we have learned that during the days of Warmoth and Kellogg, its editor was actively connected with the publication of a Radical newspaper, the Opelousas Journal, while the famous election law of that period gave to the registrar of voters the power of fixing the number and the location of the polling places, of appointing commissioners, of stretching a rope a certain distance before the polls to prevent the bystanders from seeing what was going on within the booth, and finally of *counting the ballots in secret conclave at the courthouses.*

Verily, our contemporary reminds us very forcibly of the old story about "swallowing an elephant and strangling at a gnat!"

Now, if the relationship of the editor of the Democrat towards the administrations of Warmoth and Kellogg has been correctly reported, it occurs to us that after he had been admitted to membership in the Democratic church, he should not have kicked up such a rumpus about the purity of elections and the sacredness of the ballot, nor kept up such a clamor against an administration nominated and elected by the Democratic party. For, a man whose stomach could digest the Warmoth and Kellogg regimes, ought never to become nauseated by even the toughest Democratic diet.

But this new fangled Democrat of Democrats, and Assistant Reformer, does not stop at this. He has seen fit to indulge in a fling at the Capitolian-Advocate, which it styles "the Governor's personal organ and most unscrupulous apologist," doubtless because this paper has not permitted the Democrat's malicious charges upon the Governor to go unrefuted and unrebuked.

The standing of the two papers is as different as day is to night. The Capitolian-Advocate dates its Democracy from its birth, forty-five years ago, and the present editor, himself a life-long Democrat, is hewing closely to the line that was blazed by the host of honored Democrots who have preceded him. He trusts that his firm support of a Democratic Governor who distinguished himself in the struggle to redeem the State from Radical rule, and whose fealty to his party, efficient services to the State and integrity, cannot be successfully disputed, will merit the approbation of all the fair-minded readers of the Capitolian-Advocate.

De Soto Democrat: In looking over President Grant's special Louisiana message in 1874, we see that every Louisiana editor, in whose paper extracts were published from that message, showing that the people of Louisiana were determined, at all hazards to overthrow carpetbag rule, is now opposed to the election of Gen. Nicholls to the Governorship. This is significant, for these old editors, who stood by the Democratic guns when the fight was hottest and the result most doubtful, now see the danger of a mugwump policy in this State. Every man who went through the trying ordeal from the close of the war until Louisiana was rescued, knows that every attempt at conciliation and compromise was a failure. It took strong and decided measures to redeem this State, and the same methods must be relied upon to prevent a relapse into its former condition of disgrace, bankruptcy, poverty and dishonor. Under these circumstances the people want a clean, strong, swayback Democrat, who considers the success of his party in this State as the surest method of maintaining good government. Gen. Nicholls is too weak in the faith.

Volapuk, the proposed universal language, is not already a dead one by any means, if the St. James Gazette states the case accurately. That journal says: "Volapuk may be a mere craze, but there can be no doubt whatever that it has been learned, and is being studied by an enormous number of persons on the Continent. During the winter, which has now, perhaps, come to an end, more than 2000 pupils received instruction in the language in Vienna alone. It is claimed that Volapuk is so simple that it can be learned in ten lessons, and a week or two ago at a public examination held in Vienna several pupils, who had received only nine lessons, showed remarkable proficiency in Prof. Schleier's new language. Volapuk enjoys the very enjoyable distinction of being the only tongue on earth in which the rules have no exceptions. There is now published at Vienna a Volapuk-gased, which claims to have a large circulation among the initiate." From other sources a few months ago the news came that Volapuk was declining in popular interest and likely to die out.

Items of Interest.

Terrebonne Advocate: The editors of Reform papers in this State should study law before venturing to criticise the legality of the Governor's acts.

Mrs. Jenness Miller, the dress reformer of Washington, delivered an address before the students of Vassar College the other day, and the girls agreed to wear a costume without corsets, to be designed by Mrs. Miller.

"The people of Louisiana recognize in Gov. McEnery," says the Richland Beacon, "a gentleman of sterling ability, capable of discharging the duties of his office, and they are going to keep him there."

New York World, Dem.: It does not seem to occur to some people that the object of the interstate commerce act was to secure fair play to all shippers and equal rights to all the people—not to pump dividends out of watered stock and continue artificial props to toppling enterprises.

Capitolian-Advocate: We are informed by Mr. James Potts, who has been out to West Melville, that a new and profitable industry has sprung up at that place. Enterprising citizens clean and ship daily, in ice boxes, to various parts of Texas from 1200 to 1500 pounds of fresh cat-fish.

Terrebonne Advocate: In 1882 some Democrats of this parish tried to reform the Democracy of our people, but failing in their patriotic endeavors, they supported Blaine in 1884 and became full-fledged Republicans, and one of their leaders celebrated the event by accepting a high federal position shortly afterwards. That was Reform in 1884. What will it be in 1888?

Pointe Coupee Banner: "By the calculations of a gentleman here, who has long been familiar with the assessment of this parish, and who is regarded as one of the best calculators in the parish, it is estimated that the building of Morganza levee will render cultivable nearly 150,000 acres of land in this parish which for the past thirteen years have been annually covered by the flood waters of the Mississipi."

The meeting of the Louisiana Press Association, on the 14th instant, at Lake Charles, will be the larg-at gathering of Louisiana newspaper people ever held. Seventy-nine persons have notified the president of the association that they will attend, and forty-three papers will surely be represented, which, with the two Lake Charles papers will make a total of forty-five. A number of other papers which cannot send representatives will doubtless send proxies to the members in attendance.

Selma (Ala.) Times: Every growing and ambitious city is composed of three elements, viz: Those who work patriotically, vigorously and intelligently for its advancement; those who are in a state of apathy or indifference, and those who take a curious delight in discouraging the efforts of others by ridicule, by a persistent denial that any progress can or has been accomplished, and by boasting of every other city except their own. The last class are called "croakers," but they are really something worse, for thier opposition does not arise simply from despondency but from that uneuviable spirit which will neither act itself nor suffer others to act

Brandon Republican: No paper can be published without home patronage, and every man in the community is interested in keeping up a paper. If a railroad or factory is wanted the newspapers are expected to work for it. If a public meeting is wanted for any purpose, the newspaper is called on for a free notice. If the churches or charitable societies have a supper or entertainment of any kind, the newspaper is expected to give all the necessary notices and then puff it after it is over. The newspapers must puff up the schools and do everything else to advance the interests of the business men of the place, and then give them a handsome notice when they go to heaven, and yet they do nothing to keep up the paper.

The Pointe Coupee Banner having been classed by a contemporory as a McEnery paper, states that it has never yet declared its preference for the Governorship, but it adds:

As between Gen. Nicholls and Gov. McEnery we cannot hesitate a moment in making our choice, and our decided preference is for S. D. McEnery. Even were we to leave all party considerations aside, we have the best of reasons for this preference, and that is the material prosperity of the State. Both of these men have been tried as Governor, and the result has been that under Nicholls the State has languished, while under McEnery it has taken the high road to prosperity. The Louisiana of to-day is as different from the Louisiana of eight years ago as day is from night. We have no desire to criticize Gen. Nicholls, but his over zealous boomers, such as the Shreveport Times, are taking just the course calculated to build up the strongest kind of opposition to him. We are satisfied that he can justly exclaim: "Save me from my friends."

ST. LANDRY PARISH, June 6th, 1887.

EDITORS COURIER:

Now that the question of "Prohibition" is likely to be presented to the people of this parish, "high license" as a substitute is being freely discussed in anti-prohibition circles. It is urged as a compromise between prohibition and anti-prohibition. But what are its merits? Suppose the people of this parish by a popular vote should decide that upon the payment of a given sum liquor should be sold at only one establishment in the parish of St. Landry. Or suppose the highest bidder in each town or in each ward should be allowed the privilege of selling liquor; or suppose every person who should pay $500.00 should be allowed to sell it. Of course this would close a good many little whisky shops and give the monopoly of the busines to a few.

Now, suppose these few should put up the price of whisky, those who could afford it would do the drinking, while the poor man could not sell it because he could not pay the license, and he could not use it because he could not pay for the whisky. Now this would be "class legislation," against the poor man, and consequently unjust.

But suppose, instead, if the few persons who had the monopoly of the business should see fit to sell as cheap as ever, which they could well do, for the simple reason that they would sell more whisky than ever before. Then, if the object of high license is to establish a monopoly in favor of a few, the plan would be a success; but if the object of the move is to discourage the use of liquor by putting it beyond the reach of consumers, it would unquestionably prove a failure.

Why have "high license" at all? Why are whisky sellers required, *as it is*, to pay a higher license than grocers or dry goods merchants?

Of course from the well recognized fact that the sale of liquor has a most pernicious and demoralizing effect in a community.

Taking this view of the case, is it right to license the sale of liquor at all? We think not, and believe that the Prohibitionists of St. Landry wish to place themselves on record as uncompromisingly opposed to the sale of liquor except for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes. We are opposed to every attempt to dress the liquor business up in fine clothes and make it respectable.

We are opposed to license, high or low. We are opposed to selling the right of establishing in our midst stumbling blocks for the good men and pitfalls for the unwary. If it is done, the people are to blame. It is like licensing a vampire to feed upon the life blood of society. It is a moral cancer that poisons the system of a community and stifles the power and inclination to do good. Its inroads upon its victims are constant, causing their ruin financially, physically, morally and intellectualy. It steals the money from a man's pocket and the sunshine from his heart. It murders his honor and integrity while it makes him a physical wreck. It robs him of his home and happiness and reduces his family to want. It causes the most of the vice and crime of the country and supplies the demand (and supply) for more whisky and cheaper whisky. When we license the sale of liquor we license the vice and crime that prey upon the virtue of the land. We license an institution that does harm to everybody and good to nobody—a thing that while bringing a few hundred dollars of revenue, causes a direct loss of many thousands. Shall we license it?

PRO.

State Press Association.

N. O. City Item.

The annual meeting of the State Press Association will take place at Lake Charles on June 14. Late press conventions in Texas, Mississippi and Alabama excited wide spread interest and were largely attended, and from advices received the assembly of the fraternity of Louisiana will be more numerous than on any previous occasion.

The first meeting of the Press Association was at Baton Rouge in 1880. The convention has since met, once at Baton Rouge, four times in New Orleans, next at Shreveport and last year in Monroe. It is proposed to hold these reunions in different sections that journalists may acquire by personal observation a more intimate knowledge of the topography, industries and people of the State that can be obtained from written and verbal reports.

It is needless to dwell on the great importance of this association to the State press. In no other interest is it more vital to prosperity that united action should prevail on problems pressing for solution. Advertising agencies, gratis work and kindred questions involving the welfare, and in some cases the existence, of the newspaper demand that remedial measures be effected by a sufficient number of journals to give the force of law to whatever regulations may be adopted.

Northern advertising agencies, taking advantage of the lively competition existing among newspapers have, by skillfully exciting contests in underbidding, not only reduced to comparatively insignificant figures the remuneration for advertisements from abroad, but they have trespassed on nearer domain and made cuts in local prices.

In some parishes rival journals, in order to crush competitors, have actually paid premiums for the singular privilege of doing the public work. How long a paper can work for nothing and give the printer's "devil his due," has not yet been determined, but it is obvious that such practices will impair the efficiency of the press and sap the foundations of its prosperity.

Besides material interests, which can be so greatly promoted by strengthening the membership of the Press Association, there are other objects to be attained by these reunions of journalists. Mutual acquaintance cannot fail to produce more temperate discussions between editors of opposing camps. Friendships formed at these assemblies will surely result in mutual benefit.

These will give an added interest to the exchanges, and the ups and downs of journalistic life will be watched with a considerate and sympathetic eye. The cordial clasp of fellowship will cement the ties that bind the brotherhood together, and the vision of the editor will encompass a broader sphere than the bounds of his narrow sanctum.

A Planter's Soliloquy.

A farmer walking in his field one day,
To himself the following things did say:
My crops are nice and promising now
If nothing happens, I do vow
All incumbrances on same I'll pay,
And at last will arrive the happy day
When free from trouble I will be,
Then my way through life I'll plainly see.

Uncalculating man how many like he,
If his debts are paid, how happy he'll be,
Is there nothing else, more prized than pelf,
That should be sought for, even above self
Aggrandizement, fame or wealth;
All like bubble that a gust of wind will melt,
True happiness is only found, and will be sure
In buying goods at Flynn's Bargain Store.

A Mid-wife of Long Experience Writes:

"The Mother's Friend" is truly a blessing to mothers. In every case that I have used it, the labor pains have been less, and the mother left in a good condition to recover.

Ladies interested in the above, by addressing the Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., can have a BOOK mailed them free of cost, containing full particulars.

A Book on Poultry.

Containing 100 pp., a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of land and water poultry, descriptions of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about caponizing, and the value of the different breeds and where to buy eggs from the best stock at $1.50 per 13, will be mailed to any of our readers for 15 cts. by addressing the Associated Fanciers, 237 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proceedings of the Police Jury.

CALL MEETING.

OPELOUSAS, La., June 9, 1887.

The Police Jury met pursuant to a call of the President.

Present: A. Perrodin, D. P. Saizan, E. Dubuisson, W. C. Gordon, Sam Haas and L. Young.

Mr. Dubuisson in the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, it being to adjust the portions of the second (2d) and eight (8th) Police Jury Wards remaining in the parish of St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Perrodin, Resolved, that those portions of the 2d and 8th Police Jury Wards remaining in the parish of St. Landry, be and are hereby declared to be the (2d) second and (8th) eighth Police Jury Wards of the parish of St. Landry. Adopted. All voting for, except Mr. Young, who voted no, as regards the 8th ward, and yes as regards the 2d ward.

Adjourned till the regular meeting.

E. DUBUISSON,
President pro tem.

Attest:
P. J. LEFEBVRE, Clerk.

LADIES' SALOON.

The best Ice Cream, Soda Water & Cakes

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Main street, opposite the Courier office.

GEO. RICHARD,
June 11, '87.-3m. Proprietor.

GOOD NEWS

For The Public!

Cheap Beef!!

Cheap for Cash.

I have recently purchased a large lot of fine Beef cattle at very low rates and from this date will sell at my stand on Bellevue street, choice juicy meat at 6 cents per pound.

Later on I hope to be able to make still greater reductions in prices.

C. H. COMEAU.

Opelousas, June 11, 1887.

NOTICE TO COMMISSIONERS

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I, Edmond D. Estilette, Judge of the 13th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, hereby fix Monday, the 20th (twentieth) day of June, 1887, as the day on which the Commissioners appointed by the Police Juries of the parishes of Acadia and St. Landry for the purposes hereinafter stated, shall meet at the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of indebtedness of the parish of St. Landry immediately preceding the adoption of the act creating the parish of Acadia, and for the purpose of apportioning to the parish of Acadia and to the parish of St. Landry the apportionment and proportion of said indebtedness due from each parish respectively, which amount shall be determined by said commissioners, and shall be in proportion to the relative value of the taxable property in each of said parishes; after having ascertained the amount of said indebtedness and made the said apportionment, said commissioners shall report the same to the Police Juries in both parishes.

Given in chambers, at Crowley, parish of Acadia, this 24th day of May, 1887.

E. D. ESTILETTE,
Judge 13th Judicial District, La.

May 28, 1887. td

HERE'S TROUBLE!!

It Must be Disposed of.

Our immense stock, to make room for more. Prices are no object, we buy goods to sell, not to keep, and they must go, regardless of profits.

Who Cares!

if our prices are below comprehension—

Have Faith

to come and examine our beautiful stock, and we will

Far Exceed Expectations

and prove that every dollar expended with us has

Paid Well.

Compare us with the whole country and the result will be

A Cordial Indorsement

of our goods and prices, and the discovery of

Excellent Reasons

for the uniform good results, and solid satisfaction that comes with buying of

WM. A. FLYNN

(Successor to E. Lemontey & Co.)

Cor. Main & Dejean Sts., Washington, La.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., April 28, '87.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or, in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at Opelousas, La., on Tuesday, June 14th, 1887, viz.:

Ovide Guidry,

who made Homestead Entry No. 8933 for the fractional section 37, township 8, south range 3 east, and fractional section 37, township 8, south range 4 east, La. Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Monton Wingate Onézime Babineau, Julien Credor and Joseph Richard, all of St. Landry parish, Louisiana

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
May 7, 1887. 6t Register.

LAND Office at New Orleans, La., April 28, 1887.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge or, in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at Opelousas, La., on Monday, June 13th, 1887, viz.:

Mrs Clara Butler, (widow),

who made Homestead Entry No. 5926, for the N W ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 30, and W ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 19, Tp. 6, S. R. 1 East, Louisiana Meridian.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz.: Acdoille Fontenot, Ursin Miller, Homer Frugé and Alexandre Miller, all of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
May 7, 1887. 6t Register.

LAND Office at New Orleans, La., May 3, 1887.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or, in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at Opelousas, La., on Monday, June 20, 1887, viz:

Fannalie Fontenot,

widow of Edmond Fontenot, who made Home Entry No. 6356 for the E ½ of N E ¼ and E ½ of S E ¼, Sec 34, Tp 6, S R 2 West, Louisiana Meridian.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Louis Champ, of Acadia parish, Ulger Vidrine, Levy E. Hardesty and Milton Robertson, of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
May 14, '87. Register.

JUDICIAL NOTICES

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

14th Justice's Court, Parish of St. Landry.

Theodore Chachere vs. Joseph Gallien.

No. 250.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. B. A. Guidry, Justice of the Peace in and for the 14th ward of the parish of St. Landry, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, on *THURSDAY*, the 23d of June, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the office of said Justice of the Peace, at Plaquemine Ridge, in said parish, the following described property seized in the above entitled and numbered suit, viz:

One spotted cow and yearling, one red beef, one brown cow, one spotted beef, one red cow and calf, one brindle cow and calf, one spotted cow and calf, one sorrel horse.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EDMOND P. GUIDRY,
June 11, '87. Constable 14th ward.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

ESTATE OF SAMUEL P. CLARK.

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 or a duly qualified auctioneer, on the premises of Conrad Brand in the town of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, on *SATURDAY*, June 18, 1887, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Samuel P. Clark, deceased, to-wit:

1. One gold watch, one large atlas, one old sewing machine, two trunks, one lot of old clothing, one old hack, one miscellaneous lot of accounts, due bills and promissory notes.

Terms—Cash.

CONRAD BRAND,
June 4, 1887. Administrator.

Taken Up as an Estray.

A DUNISH roan Creole MARE about 8 years old with a colt about one month old. She had a bell and chain around her neck, fastened with a padlock. The owner can get her by applying to the undersigned and proving property.

Opelousas, May 21, '87. J. B. SANDOZ.

Taken Up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, on Plaquemine Ridge, a brown Creole PONY with a star in the forehead, and branded on the left shoulder. A fac-simile of the brand can be seen at this office. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

June 11, '87-5t. HENRY GALLIEN.