The Opelousas Courier.

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Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY

LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : JULY 30, 1887.

For District Judge.

'horized to announce L. I. TAN- as a non-political candidate for 13th Judicial District, composed ies of St. Landry and Acadia, at ext election.

The delinquent tax list will be found on our fourth page.

Read the supplement accompanying this issue of the COURIER.

The late heavy rains ruined the melon vines nd seriously injured vegetables.

What are the wild waves saying"—buy goods from Flynn, in Washington.

politician is "on deck" again—he has ed the editorial tripod of many of our ry exchanges and is industriously get- in his work, as usual.

gulf coast watering places are well pa- ed this summer. Our people are find- t that the heat is not near so oppres- here as at points farther north.

here are our hunters who were killing so white cranes for their plumage last er? These birds are abundant in the e west of town now. The papabottes are ing numerous also.

OLOGY.—Rev'd. J. D. Jackson, pastor M. E. Church at this place, died at his e at 2 o'clock on Monday evening last, buried at the Protestant cemetery day morning.

ashing young daughter Acadia comes y to the front with two Democratic ecutive Committees—at one birth. d have been unworthy of her lineage one less.

ER AND FARM.—There have been local during the past week, but not suffi- materially interrupt farm work. The are working hard to overcome the f the prolonged wet spell, and with her for a few days more will have tton in good condition. The crops covering rapidly since the heavy show- ceased.

er the evening of the 4th of August, talented amateurs of the Opelousas will present the stirring drama rated Case," at Perrodin's Hall. new scenery, elaborate costumes thing to strikingly illustrate a play be rendered in a spirit of true his- erpretation. To close with a grand e music and excellent refreshments. tickets now.

shore Camp Meeting at Biloxi, which going on for the past two weeks, clos- Thursday evening. Thousands of ited the meeting, over one hundred were in attendance during its con- and it is claimed that between 150 persons were converted before the di- inistrations closed. The temperance ent was a conspicuous part of the servi- ad eminent speakers discussed the evils liquor traffic during the last two or three s of the meeting.

FINE PEARS.—Mr. T. J. Lacy, proprietor of he Mount Hope Nursery, near Washington, a fine lot of delicious LeConte pears at office on last Monday morning, which land duly admired and relished by all or grabbed at at $1 per acre, and some varieties cost $1 the pecans are maturity, and proof against will make them especially desirable in our ds. You can secure these and all other es of choice fruit trees from our friend ery. Those who are interested in fruit should go out to the nursery and look trees—they are loaded with fine fruit. 400 bu per ac

N. O. City Item announces that at the g of the National Editorial Association held at Denver, Col., on Sept. 6, it will influence to have New Orleans designat- the place for the meeting of the Asso- next year. It correctly says that it difficult to overestimate the impor- of having the Association meet there, de: "We want to advertise our fine and great river, our fertile soil and ge- cimate, our wonderful resources in agri- te, mineral and lumber, and all the nat- advantages and great industries of Lou- ana. There can be no surer way to do this an to have the National Press Convention re." We heartily endorse the Item's propo- tion.

PROHIBITION.—The fight on the question of prohibition is at fever heat in Texas now. Barbecues and speech-making are the daily programmes, and much talent and zeal are displayed on both sides. The prohibitionists' battle cry is: "Down with the enemy of our homes and firesides;" and that of the antis: "Texas and personal liberty." The pros claim that they will carry the constitutional amendment by 75,000 majority, while the antis appear confident of defeating it. The election takes place on next Thursday, the 4th of August. The next State in line will be Tennessee. Local option prevails in many parishes of our State with splendid results, and many speakers are canvassing the country, speaking in behalf of a State law establishing prohibition against the sale and manufacture of liquor. Local option will be voted upon in our parish on the 27th of December prox.

FIRE.—About 2 P. M. on Tuesday last, the storehouse of Mr. C. B. Audrus, situated about three miles north of Opelousas, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was a wooden building, the fire originating in the attic above where fire crackers, matches, and many other articles were stored. It is supposed the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of the matches or fire crackers, as the first intimation of the fire was the explosion of fire crackers. Another theory is that the fire might have been caused by mice gnawing the matches and igniting them. On account of the many combustible materials stored above the fire gained such rapid headway that but little of the stock of groceries was saved. Two colored men were pretty badly burned by the explosion of a barrel of whiskey which they were attempting to remove, the liquor taking fire. The insurance on building and stock was $2500. Total loss not definitely known.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—It will be a source of gratification to our people to know that the notorious colored horse thief Howard Fannel has at last been captured and placed where his thieving operations will be stopped for many years to come, if he does not escape, and should get the full measure of punishment for his many crimes. He was arrested at Natchitoches on the 20th inst. by the sheriff of that parish, on suspicion, he having two fine horses in his possession which he offered to sell at a nominal price. The sheriff telegraphed a description of the prisoner to Alexandria, when the sheriff of Rapides went up and found him to be the scamp who had stolen several horses in Rapides, Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes—it is supposed about twenty in all. Mr. Leon Gondeaux, a merchant of Big Cane, went to Alexandria and recovered a fine horse of his by paying the rascal $2.50 to disclose the whereabouts of the animal. He offered to tell where he had sold other stolen horses upon payment of some price. He was brought to Alexandria and lodged in jail to await trial for his many thefts in Rapides. Doubtless he will be tried for those committed in Avoyelles and St. Landry, and if convicted upon separate indictments for them all he will remain behind the bars the remainder of his life.

Personal.

Messrs. C. N. Ealer, P. J. Lefebvre and R. Mornhinveg left on Sunday morning to spend a week or more in Calcasieu, on the shady banks of the Darbonne and of the sandy-bottomed creeks which flow into it. They were joined at Prud'homme City by Mr. T. C. Chacheré, without whom no expedition of that kind is complete, and are doubtless now having a very pleasant time. Messrs. Laurent Dupré and M. G. Wilkins had hoped to go along with them, but were reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure—the one on account of urgent business engagements and the other on account of sickness in his family.

Mrs. Octavie Gelpi (*née* Courot), and daughter, of New Orleans, left for home last Monday. Mrs. G. had been here for several weeks, revisiting the scenes of her childhood and early youth, and carries back with her the best wishes of many old friends, who feel grateful for the genial sunshine which her bright, vivacious disposition shed upon all who came within the "charmed circle" of her presence.

Geo. O. Elms is on a visit to New Orleans, on business connected with the U. S. Land Office.

Misses Mary and Maud Winn of our sister town of Washington, have been spending some days during the past week, among friends in town.

Senator Kavanagh, who has been spending some weeks at Sour Lake, Tex., passed through town on Wednesday last, on his return home. He was looking much improved in health.

Miss Jennie Elms, accompanied by her guest Miss Annie Satterly of New Orleans, has been visiting friends at Lafayette during the week.

Master Frank Dietlein, a son of our worthy townsman, Mr. C. Dietlein, departed on last Sunday morning's train for Laporte, Ind., whither he went to finish learning his trade as a watchmaker and jeweler.

Master Raphael Del Buono, a son of Mr. P. Del Buono, of this place, who is night operator at Broussardville, La., is here on a visit. He is only seventeen years of age and has held the position at Broussardville for the last nine or ten months, giving entire satisfaction.

A party was given at the residence of Dr. R. H. Littell on Friday night last by the "Vacation Club," an organization of juveniles. There were over one hundred children present, all of whom seemed to be in the best of spirits and enjoyed themselves in the most thorough manner. At a recent election of officers of the "Vacation Club," the following members were elected to serve during the ensuing term: Johnnie Lewis, President; Adolphe Jacobs, Vice President; Fritz Dietlein, Secretary; Leo Mayor, Assistant Secretary; Aaron Jacobs, Treasurer.

Will Alexander, the champion bicyclist and roller skater, who has been for the past six weeks giving exhibitions in Avoyelles parish, graced our town with his smiling face on Wednesday last. He was en route to Lake Charles.

Miss Louise Veazie, the bright and intelligent little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Veazie, celebrated her fourth anniversary on Tuesday last, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. P. L. Hebrard, where she entertained a great many of her little friends.

Miss Alice Dupré of New Iberia is in our town spending some time with her friend, Miss Corinne Meginley.

Miss Carrie West of New Orleans and Miss Clara Generes and sister of New Iberia are spending some time in our midst. They are the guests of Mrs. A. H. Generes.

Judge Jos. M. Moore and wife and daughter Emmie departed on last Thursday's train for New York.

Capt. Garland has our thanks for files of Atlanta, Ga., Lynchburg, Va., Washington, D. C., and New York papers.

Mayor Estorge has been suffering for several days with the rheumatism, but we are pleased to learn that the pain is gradually decreasing.

Mr. W. A. Cooper, representing the N. O. Times-Democrat, mention of whom was made last week, left here on Monday morning, after collecting such data about our town and parish and sister town of Washington as will assure us a creditable showing in the 1st of August edition of that widely circulated newspaper. Mr. Cooper appeared well pleased with the success of his mission both here and at Washington.

A lot of St. Landry politicians went to Crowley last Saturday to teach the good people of Acadia how to "run the machine," that being the day fixed for the formation of a Democratic Parish Executive Committee; and, as might have been expected, two Committees were formed, instead of one. Editor Bradford ought to be on hand now to protest against the "interference of outside parties" in the local affairs of Acadia. But the probability is that a similar result would have been reached, if not then, at least very soon thereafter, without any outside interference; for Acadia is overwhelmingly Democratic and there are not offices enough to go around; besides, she is the daughter of St. Landry; and "where the old hen scratches the chicks will try to scratch." One of the Committees appointed (anti-Nicholls) is composed of Messrs. Archibald Hoffpauir, R. B. Sloan, T. C. Chacheré, A. B. Cart, A. J. Vincent, Joseph Trahan and Sidney Arceneaux, and the delegates to the State Central Committee is Mr. W. F. Stakes. We have not the names of the other Committee. We find the following, however, in the N. O. Picayune of the 28th:

Rayne, La., July 27.—[Special.]—The parish executive Democratic committe met to-day. The chairman announced the following appointments as members at large of the committee: Thomas P. Bowden, James M. Lyons, D. J. Jenkins and Andrew Henry. Will C. Chevis was elected member of the central committee.

The City Council of Monroe held a meeting the other day for the sole purpose of appropriating $50.00 for having its town properly advertised in the forthcoming Louisiana edition of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and $50.00 more, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the proper distribution of copies of that edition. That is business sense. Will Opelousas or St. Landry spend any money to send descriptive pamphlets, agricultural or mineral products, &c., to the Chicago International Fair, which will open on the 7th of September next? They will be transported from New Orleans free of charge. It is probable that more than one million of farmers from the West will attend this Fair, and a little money judiciously spent to advertise our country will doubtless yield large returns. Who will take the lead in this matter?

The road machine, under the skillful manipulations of Mr. J. O. Chacheré, is doing good work on our thoroughfares leading into town. We rode out on Wednesday evening in company with Maj. Lacombe and inspected the work being done from the corporation line towards Mr. Chachere's residence, and feel assured that when he gets through with the work there and in Taylor's lane, the ditches will be found on each side of the road—not in the center, as now.

The attention of the street committee is called to the fact that a bridge near Dr. Hadden's residence, on Union street, is in a dangerous condition; also a bridge near Mr. Loeb's residence, on Main street. A foot bridge near Mr. Roos' residence, also needs repairs.

There was a shooting affair between two negroes on the old J. D. Gonor place, on the Teche, on last Wednesday. One of them was seriously wounded. The other was arrested and placed in our parish jail.

We are glad to see that our streets are being well worked and ditches opened. The sickly season is at hand, and we should have perfect drainage to assure the good health of our town.

Hon. Chas. J. Boatner, of Ouachita, is being warmly supported by a number of North Louisiana papers for election to the U. S. Senate.

The yellow fever still prevails at Key West, Florida but it has not spread to other points.

Correspondence.

CHENEYVILLE, LA., July 20, 1887.

EDITORS COURIER:

Have quite recently visited various portions of your truly beautiful parish, St. Landry, and was pleased to notice the very flourishing condition of the thousands of corn and cotton crops as well also as a few of the sugar cane crops which came under my immediate observation. I have visited many localities in Rapides and Avoyelles parishes and must say that the corn and cotton crops of St. Landry are in my opinion much better than those of either of the others, although both Rapides and Avoyelles have unusually excellent showings in both corn and cotton.

The farmers generally complain of too much rain, and many of them announce that they have seen the green worm called "fore-runner" of the caterpillar. I saw several of these worms "webbed up" during my tour.

The farmers everywhere on my route were anxious to be informed as to the import, object and workings of the Farmers' Alliance, as it is called in Texas, and the same organization in intentions, purposes, and works as the Farmers' Union of Louisiana. I found that when the object was fully explained there was a general desire to join in the movement, and was successful in organizing six Unions in St. Landry and one Parish Union, and four Unions in Avoyelles parish. Rapides has (by the time this reaches you) 19 Unions, many of which number over 100 members. I also organized one Union in Calcasieu pasish. There is no agent appointed for that parish and one is needed. Mr. John M. Ware of Opelousas has kindly agreed to take a portion of my territory off my hands, and from this date will work in St. Landry from a line south of Ville Plate and extending and including all of the parish of Acadia. Any community desiring to establish a Union in those limits can be ably instructed by calling on him through the postoffice at Opelousas.

There has been misapprehensions gone abroad in regard to the Farmers' Union and its intentions, which please allow me through your columns to correct. Many suppose that it and the Grange are identical. Let me assure them they differ very much. In fact the "Union" is built upon a more solid and lasting foundation than the Grange; for example, the Grange had "State buying and selling agents;" our Union does not presume to interfere in the trade relations of any of its subordinate Unions. In this each Union can act conjointly with or without other Unions as it may choose. The initiation fee is very much smaller, only 25 cents. There is no speculation in this movement. The majority rules. No slavery is imposed. No religion, no politics or temperance is allowed to be discussed when "the doors are closed." Each member can have his views on either of these subjects or all of them when the Union is not in session, but any subject which might lead to dissensions or contentions which are not strictly in the line of business is left outside the "charmed circle." The intentions and purposes are declared, and are well summed up in the words that "we promise to labor for the Farmers' Union and its purposes, assured that a faithful observance of the following principles will insure mental, moral and financial prosperity."

Another misapprehension is that the Farmers Union declares war on merchants, doctors, lawyers and professional men. Such however is not the case. While such are prevented from joining there is no desire to injure them pecuniarily or personally. We profess "good will to all men and brotherly love among ourselves," but at the same time we declare ourselves as a *unit* in warding off oppression or extortion in any of its forms.

A good moral character is one of the requisites for membership and a belief in a Supreme Being is necessary. Our political faith is declared in the words, "we believe the office should seek the man instead of the man seeking the office." We seek no political notoriety, but we hope that our members will study well the *character* of every candidate who offers or is offered, and will only vote for such as have integrity and is scrupulously honest.

Space in your columns prevents my saying more on this every way laudable institution. Too much cannot well be said in its praise, for it is founded on the great and admirable doctrine, "Equal and exact justice to all; special favors to none."

Yours resp'y., LINN TANNER.

ST. LANDRY, LA., July 23d, 1887.

EDITORS COURIER:

As everybody throughout St. Landry looks upon your paper as laboring for the interests of the people, please grant me space in your columns to ask a few questions of the intelligent taxpayers of St. Landry, and at the same time call their attention to the very uncourteous manner in which one of their *salaried* officials chooses to treat sometimes those whom the laws of the State of Louisiana force occasionally to have business transactions with themselves.

The duties of a Coroner, as you are well aware, are plainly laid down in the Revised Statutes of Louisiana, and the costs and fees allowed him for his services are also specifically mentioned. The present police jury of St. Landry has (so I have been informed), and without authority of law, so far as I can learn, at one of its sessions concluded to set aside the statute laws of the State which govern the charges of the Coroner and which specifically and plainly state what the amounts to be paid him for his services must be, and have substituted in lieu thereof an agreement to pay to him a stipulated salary of nine hundred dollars per annum. This of course is a matter in which taxpayers, and taxpayers alone, are interested. Whether the police jury have a constitutional right to act in contravention to statute law must be left to the courts to decide.

The cost and fee bill is most assuredly placed at a low margin and a penalty is placed on the unworthy official who would attempt to collect more than is there mentioned as his lawful dues. The fees allowed him for his services are: "For taking up and causing a dead body to be buried, fifteen dollars; for receiving a dead body without burial five dollars; for swearing and qualifying a jury and administering the oath on the equity, and returning the process verbal, five dollars; for summoning and swearing witnesses, each, 12½ cents." Vide Sec. 26, costs and fees.

Under the caption "Coroner," Sec. 16, we read: "The *expenses* of the inquest with the coroner's fees *shall be paid by the parish*, incorporated city or town within which the body was found, when the coroner shall make out an account of the expenses of the inquest and certify under oath that the charges are no more than are allowed by law; and in case the charges in the altered account are more numerous than allowed by law, he shall be liable to the penalties of perjury." Sec. 29 "empowers justices of the peace to act as coroner and perform his duties in case of the absence of the coroner." Now the question I wish to be informed upon is, *who* is to pay said justices of the peace for performing the duties of coroner, when it is found that said coroner will not or cannot attend? Must he look to the parish, or incorporated town? If so the police jury have acted unwisely in paying or agreeing to pay a stipulated salary, even if they had the constitutional or legal right to, which we do not think they can show, as it is a principle in law well established, that a subordinate power has no right to set aside the express commands or authority of its superior or creator. And it is equally certain that the police jury is a creature subservient to State authority.

If the parish has to pay the justice of the peace for his services when acting or performing the duties of coroner, the people must pay an additional tax for the services, which of course they have a right to object to, and it is an admitted fact that our taxes are onerous enough at present.

They would be forced to pay nine hundred dollars for an officer, and also the full amount allowed by law in such cases as might happen (which is not unfrequent) to come before the magistrates. Most assuredly 16 mill tax is enough for our overburdened farmers and laborers to pay.

If again, it is the duty of the hired coroner to pay the justices of the peace, and not the duty of the parish, ought he not be forced by his masters, the police jury to do so?

There are cases in the parish of St. Landry in which the justices of the peace have performed all the duties required by law of the coroner. It can be proven that he has been written to, such parties asking and demanding that their costs and fees for performing duties pertaining to his office, and that the fees allowed them by law be paid. These bills and petitions for relief have been treated by the present coroner with *contemptuous silence*. One case I will mention.

On Jan. 23d, 1887, an inquest was held on the body of Henry Hall at Whiteville, in this parish. Said inquest was conducted by the magistrate at that place in strict conformity with the law. He made out the papers and official returns and mailed them as he should have done, to the coroner (he being the hired servant of the people as per act of police jury of St. Landry). Although he has made several attempts to collect the dues and his private letters are not responded to, he sees no way of ever collecting his fees and those due others on costs than by calling on the public through the press and asking questions which he hopes will meet with a response which even though it should be undignified, is better than being treated with *silent scorn*.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, BOB SNAP.

"An Episode of the Past."

DeSoto Democrat.

Under the above heading, Editor Puckette, in a recent issue of the Shreveport Times, writes a very skillfully arranged and plausible sounding article, defending Gen. Nicholls' conduct in appointing negroes and Republicans to office. This article is followed by a communication signed "Epsilon," who writes so nearly in the same strain, as to lead us to the conclusion that Editor Puckette's article was inspired by the author thereof. They both lunge powerfully, like big fish in shallow water, and all of their conclusions are drawn from a false conception of the facts. In Editor Puckette's case we can account for this astonishing blunder, because he only speaks from hearsay, the events of which he writes having occurred when he was wearing "short britches and long socks;" but not knowing "Epsilon," we can make no excuse for him, but he swaggers like a horse with blind staggers, and knows not whereof he speaks.

There are but "Two Episodes" in the political history of the Democratic party since the war, so far as the State of Louisiana is concerned.

1st. From 1865 to 1874 was a period of conciliation. A large number of white Democrats were at first disfranchised, and the Democracy tried to persuade and conciliate the ignorant and prejudiced negro vote. In accordance with this cowardly plan, we nominated Armstead and Sella Martin, both negroes, and voted for them. We followed the example of the National Democracy, who the same year, in their contemptible demagoguery nominated that Prince of Mug-wump-heans, Horace Greeley, and we all swallowed the pill, as bitter as it was. We were beaten in every contest, a natural consequence of our arrant cowardice. The result of this disgusting policy, of which, thank God, Gen. Nicholls is the only advocate left in the State, we had the Civil Rights bill, and social equality was made the law of the land. Taxes were as high as 8 per cent in some of the parishes, the entire school fund was stolen outright, the people were plundered, the judgments of the courts, and the pardon of criminals, were bartered so openly that they might as well have been quoted in the Stock Market, murder was rampant, anarchy and devastation overspread the land, and the disgusting, yea horrible scheme of miscegenation was even advocated, as the only solution of the negro problem. This was the first "Episode," and is absolutely true as everybody knows. It is no word picture, but stern facts! While we know that Gen. Nicholls does not favor the return of this sad and deplorable state of affairs, we are conscientious and honest in the belief that his views and policy tend in that direction, and hence we must oppose him for Governor, or for any other office as for that matter.

The second "episode" dawned in 1874. It was conceived and brought forth in the very sanctum now occupied by Editor Puckette, its sire was H. J. Hearsay, its dam A. D. Battle, then the editors of the Shreveport Times. The white people of Louisiana had been driven to desperation, outraged and plundered, even their self-respect had been sacrificed upon the altar of conciliation. They could see no light ahead, and thousands were leaving the State; they arose in their might, and determined to break the shackles from off their limbs, or die in the attempt; the clarion notes of the Shreveport Times was then heard urging the people to action. They arose in their might, the White League was organized, all measures of policy and conciliation were scattered to the four winds of Heaven, the white people ceased to beg for the privilege of living in the land inherited from their fathers, but demanded the right to rule the same. The fraudulent State government, a relic of the first "Episode," had an armed body of negro militia, commanded by the negro Lewis, Gen. Nicholls' comrade in his canvass against the Democratic party during the last political campaign, and blood ran freely in every parish in the State—remember Coushatta, Bossier, Colfax and the 14th of September. The Democrats nominated Honest John C. Moncure, for State Treasurer, and all other offices with equally as good men; they made the fight, and not only won the victory but the good opinion and respect of all liberty loving people. Louisiana was no longer looked upon as a second Hayti, but as a proud State, peopled by brave men, who knew their rights and dared to maintain them. The first "Episode" had departed, and the second one inaugurated. At the next election in 1876, the same open, candid and manly policy was pursued, and complete victory crowned their efforts. Their very daring conquered the respect of the world, and Louisiana was again free, and its career has been onward and upward ever since. The tyrants' shackles that riveted our limbs were shattered by the White League, and it is bare-faced demagoguery to claim that Gen. Nicholls or any other one man accomplished that result. However, after we had won the glorious victory, we found that we had placed at the head of our State Government a man who repudiated and condemned the very methods by which he was elected. That man was Gen. Nicholls, honest as the days are long, but as unreliable and uncertain, politically speaking, as the wind that blows. What were we to do? We could not openly condemn our own men, whom we knew to be honest and conscientious, but we could not permit him to lead us back, into that social and political purgatory from which we had just escaped, by placing our necks within the halter and taking our lives within our own hands. Blood had run freely to rid ourselves of the vampires, and what were we to do? The desperate expedient of changing the organic law of the land was restored to, and although Gov. Nicholls' term of office had hardly begun, a new constitution was framed, and he was turned out of office, and not one of those noble Senators who confirmed his negro Republican appointments, dared to mention his name for renomination to the office he then held. That sway-back Democrat, and gallant little Frenchman, L. A. Wiltz, was nominated and Louisiana was redeemed in fact as well as in theory.

We ask brother Puckette to look at these two "Episodes." We tried one and it resulted in civil rights bills, robbery, plunder and poverty. We tried the other, an open, candid but firm policy, and it resulted in peace, plenty and prosperity; even the negroes, under the stern system of meting out justice, but forcing them to understand their exact place, have grown better off, are being better educated, and are generally happier. Gen. Nicholls represents the ideas practiced during the first "Episode," and every good man, a sway-back Democrat or not, should earnestly pray God to spare our beloved State, a long-suffering people, from such another affliction, let it come with the enticing bait of a gallant and maimed Confederate soldier, or in the offensive garb of a carpet-bagger or scalawag. We love Gen. Nicholls, as a war hero, but God deliver us from him as a politician.

What's the difference between the thermometer during the "hot wave" and Flynn's prices? The thermometer is "high" while Flynn's prices are "low."

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off as well as cure dengue and all malarial diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1 at Hamilton & Bailey. 6

The Merchant

Who rests supinely at his ease without an effort to improve the business of the community in which he lives is unworthy the support of that community. One among the most important duties of a merchant in the promotion of this object is to afford a liberal support to the local newspapers. It not only benefits the community, but the merchant will gain a reliable addition to his trade. Patronage of home enterprises is another principle of final and complete success.—Jay Gould.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trail bottles free at Hamilton & Bailey's drug store. Large bottles $1. 6

LAWN PARTY.—A Lawn Party will be given at the residence of Rev. F. W. Lewis on Tuesday evening, August 2d Admission at gate, 10 cents.

Refreshments and fancy articles will be for sale. Proceeds for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church. Gate open at 7:30 p. m. Jy23-2t.

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 Hamilton & Bailey.

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.

FOR SALE—A new Remington double-barrel breech-loading shot gun can be had at a bargain on application at this office.

FOR RENT—A good business stand, old established and centrally located, on Main street, in Opelousas. Apply at this office

James J. H. Gregory's garden seeds from Marblehead, Mass, just received, at J. K. Sandoz's grocery.

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

Mason's Preserve Jars, quarts, for $1.25 per doz., at Flynn's, Washington.

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

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

Robeline Reporter: The St. Landry Democrat claims eight out of twelve of the parishes for Nicholls, in this the 4th congressional district. We will bet the soda water that he (Nicholls) don't get four out of fourteen, and stand the cigars that if he gets one, it will be a close shave. We mean just what we say.

GRAND

Entertainment and Ball

—AT—

SOCIAL CLUB HALL

—ON—

Thursday, August 4, 1887.

The Opelousas Social Club will present d'Ennery and Gorman's drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts, entitled

A Celebrated Case.

To be followed by a

GRAND BALL.

Admission 50 Cents. Children 25 Cents.

July 23-2t.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MILMO & STOKOE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED CYPRESS & PINE LUMBER,

Dimension Shingles & Moulding.

CYPRESS DOORS,

Blinds, Sash, Walnut Stair Rails, Balusters and Cisterns Made to Order.

SPECIAL ORDERS cut out at the Mill with promptness. JNO. S. HOSEA, Agt.

OFFICE & YARD

Near Railroad Depot, Opelousas, La.

MRS. W. C. LEWIS,

Rooms to Rent, With or Without Board,

No. 219 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Nice, Airy Rooms; Good Board; Moderate Prices. 12*

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

La. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an OVERWHELMING POPULAR VOTE

—ITS—

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

Will take place monthly.

And the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly Every Six Months

(JUNE AND DECEMBER).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
J. A. EARLY,
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. La. Nat. Bank.
P. LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union Nat. Bank.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

TUESDAY,

AUGUST 9, '87.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are $10 only.
Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital prize of	$150,000....	$150,000
1	Grand " "	50.000....	50,000
1	" " "	20,000....	20,000
2	Large prizes "	10,000....	20,000
4	" " "	5,000....	20,000
20	Prizes of	1,000....	20,000
50	" "	500....	25,000
100	" "	300....	30,000
200	" "	200....	40,000
500	" "	100....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100	Approximation Prizes,	$300....	30,000
100	" "	200....	20,000
100	" "	100....	10,000
1000	Terminal Prizes of	50....	50,000
2,179	Prizes, amounting to	.....	$535,000

FOR CLUB RATES or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and *Signature plain*. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

ADDRESS REGISTERED LETTERS TO

New Orleans National Bank,

New Orleans, La

REMEMBER *That the presence of Generals* BEAUREGARD *and* EARLY, *who are in charge of the Drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a prize.*

"REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of imitations and anonymous schemes."

AT LOUIS DESMARAIS'

GROCERY,

THE ONLY STORE ON MARKET ST.,

Back of Courthouse Square.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR

At $3.60 per bbl.

BEST EXTRA FANCY FAMILY FLOUR

At $5.25 per Barrel.

Best Brown Sugar.....	6 cts.	per pound
Good Brown "	5 "	" "
Green Shoulders.....	6 "	" "
Clear Sides, Green.....	9 "	" "
Clear Sides, Bacon.....	11 "	" "
Good Family Flour.....	2½ "	" "
Choice " "	3 "	" "
Picnic Hams.....	11 "	" "
Good Coffee.....	20 "	" "
Best Rio Coffee.....	22½ "	" "
Pea Berry " best in mkt..	25 "	" "
French Sardines.....	12½ "	" box
American Sardines.....	7½ "	" "
Oysters, full weight.....	10 "	" "
" light weight.....	7½ "	" "
Choice Rice.....	5 "	" pound
Tea, Green & Black, choice..	45 "	" "

WINES AND LIQUORS,

The Best and Cheapest in Town.

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

The Largest Assortment, Best Brands and LOWEST PRICES.

Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Willowware,

At Prices to Defy Competition.

AT LOUIS DESMARAIS'

GROCERY.

WE FEEL CROWDED!

And owing to the early approach of Autumn demanding a new line of goods, will offer for

The Next 30 Days,

Bargains unapproachable by any dealer in our line; we need room for our coming Fall and Winter stock, and must have it at any cost.

I YOU THEY GAIN BARGAINS!!

Gainsay it who may, call and see and gain by buying of WM. A. FLYNN,

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

Taken up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, midway between Opelousas and Washington, a brindle creole COW, ten or more years old, brand on left shoulder about thus; E8 (fac-simile at this office), left ear cropped and right ear swallow-forked. She has been ranging in the neighborhood since 1882. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jy 16-5t. E. E. HARMON.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., June 23, '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 Monday, August 15, 1887, viz.:

Francis A. William,

who made Homestead Entry No. 6385 for the N W ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 2, S R 1 East, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Thomas E. Bell, Lee Bell, Azelide Prater and George B. Knapp all of St. Landry parish, La.

THOMAS J. BUTLER, Register.

July 2, 1887. 6t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bellevue Variety Hall Association will be held at their new Hall on the first Saturday in August (the 6th), at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors. FRANK DIMMICK, Secretary.

July 30-2t

JUDICIAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

District Court Parish of St. Landry, No. 4813.

ESTATE OF HOMERE WYBLE.

Whereas, Julienne Duplechain and Louis C. Devilliers, of the parish of St. Landry, natural tutrix and co-tutor in the above entitled estate, have filed a final tableau of said estate, accompanied by their petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas, notice of filing of said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court bearing date July 25, 1887.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk.

July 30, 1887.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4823

ESTATE OF LUDGER BIROTTE.

Whereas, Siméon Birotte, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Ludger Birotte, 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, Clerk.

July 23-87.