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, : : : : : : OCT. 8, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
Sixth Congressional District:
HON. S. M. ROBERTSON,
Of East Baton Rouge.

Election to be held November 1st, 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.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Gen. THOS. C. ANDERSON as a candidate for Sheriff of St. Landry at the coming election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. OCTAVE FONTENOT as a candidate for sheriff at the election in April next.

The Police Jury meets next Monday.

Cléophas Mouillé, who was shot in Plaisance last week, has died from his wounds.

The attention of farmers, laborers and mechanics is called to the notice in another column headed "Farmers' Alliance."

The meeting of the School Board which was called for last Monday failed for want of a quorum. Another meeting has been called for next Monday, Oct. 10. See notice.

The announcement of Gen. T. C. Anderson as a candidate for Sheriff was made in our columns last week, and to day Mr. Octave Fontenot comes out as a candidate for the same office.

See advertisement of Frank the Baker, in another column, and when you want bread or cakes, or good lunch and lodging cheap, give him a call.

If you are bothered with "hard times" and want to learn how to turn your time into money quickly and pleasantly, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They have a plan on foot that you ought carefully to consider.

If you have any old furniture that needs repairs, take it to Mr. Louis Vatter and he will make it as good as new at small expense. He will also sell furniture very cheap. Call and see him at his shop, adjoining the post office.

It is the unanimous verdict of the public that the present system of mixed trains on the Morgan railroad between Lafayette and Alexandria is an unmitigated nuisance, and an imposition on the traveling public, but it still calls for 4 cents a mile, all the same.

A colored man who has been "raising Cain" in Chataignier, where, among other exploits, he purloined a gold watch belonging to the Catholic priest there, Father Branche, as well as a considerable sum of money and his gold cuff and collar buttons, was lodged in jail a few days ago.

We are indebted to the officers of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, to be held from the 20th instant until Nov. 5, for an invitation to attend. The invitation was accompanied with a copy of the official programme. His Excellency Gov. Ross will open the Exposition with an address of welcome.

As might have been expected, since matters did not turn out to suit it, the Picayune is loud in its denunciations of the Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District. To give our readers an idea of the Picayune's Democracy, we copy an article from the N. O. States headed "Reform Democracy." Though lengthy it is well worth a perusal.

Mr. Burke will be here just one more week after this, and those intending to have pictures made should see to it at once, as he don't make any false statements to induce business. He thinks he knows when the paying work ends, and he says the time has arrived for him to look for another town. *Go now*, if you want a correct likeness.

Opelousas Steam Fire Co. held an interesting meeting last Tuesday night, and took steps looking to the getting up of an entertainment, lottery, &c., for the purpose of raising funds to meet the last payment on their fine steamer, which will fall due in January. The matter is in good hands, and the complete success of the enterprise is an assured fact.

The Picayune has been fretting and fuming ever since the Sixth District Congressional Convention gave its partizans a black eye. We would advise the Pic. to "keep its shirt on," and prepare to be heavily "sat down on" when the State Convention meets, otherwise it may exhaust its vocabulary of denunciation and be totally unprepared to do the subject justice when that interesting event takes place.

The Picayune's political correspondent at Opelousas announces with a grand flourish that the delegates to the late Congressional Convention who failed to get seated will issue an "address" to the people. That is precisely what the Estilette delegates to the Congressional Convention last year did, when *they* were left out in the cold; but we never heard that their address had set the world on fire. The forthcoming *pronunciamiento*, we opine, will not produce any very startling results.

Among the awards at the Jeanerette Fair, which closed last Sunday, we find the following from our parish:

Mrs. J. S. Hosea, red ribbon (mark of first honor) for best shirt.

Mr. T. J. Lacy, red ribbon for display of fruit.

Mr. J. B. Meguiley, red ribbon for a patchwork quilt.

Misses Hattie and Winnie Crawford, of Washington, red ribbon for a beautiful feather wreath, one of fish scales and another of seeds of various kinds.

MY DEAR PUBLIC:

Before I came to your very delightful little city, I was led to believe that I would be worked to death getting pictures of babies, and for that reason I offered a prize for the handsomest baby under two years, provided one hundred should compete for it. I could safely have placed the figure at fifty, and then not be called on for the prize. So far I have only fifteen, and as I shall be here only one week longer, those intending to employ me have but little time to think about it.

Respectfully, JNO. J. BURKE.

Death of Judge Martel.

Judge Barthélemy Amédée Martel died at his residence near Opelousas on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 8:15 p. m., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation. The deceased had long been a prominent figure in the public affairs of this section, occupying the positions of State Senator and District Judge in ante-bellum days, when the judicial district comprised Lafayette, Calcasieu and St. Landry, including Acadia. He was born March 8, 1819, and was consequently over 68 years of age. An immense concourse of friends and relatives attended the funeral, which took place at the Catholic Church of Opelousas at a late hour on Thursday evening. The pall-bearers were Hon. M. E. Girard and Judge C. Debaillon, of Lafayette, and Hon. H. L. Garland and Dr. V. Beugnot of Opelousas.

Out in the Far West.

The Louisiana delegation to the National Editorial Association reached Denver more than 48 hours before the meeting of that body. Ample time was thus afforded us for visiting the various points of interest, magnificent public building, hotels, &c., of that phenomenal city whose site a quarter of a century ago was covered with cactus and the short grama grass of the region. We also called upon the Democratic Governor of the State and the Republican Mayor of the city, both young, progressive, broad-gauge men, who are thoroughly imbued with the manifold advantages and resources of their city and State, and are earnestly engaged in the work of developing them at home and making them known abroad.

Denver is beautifully situated at the foot of the Rocky Mountains; has streets 80 or 100 feet wide, regularly laid out and lined with trees on either side; extensive systems of street cars; is lighted by gas and electricity; has excellent water work and artesian wells; a good police force; a well disciplined fire department—in fact everything about it is new, modern, and of the latest approved pattern. Eighty per cent of the buildings, both public and private, are of the latest and most ornamental and picturesque style of architecture; and the clear atmosphere and bright sunshine of that healthful and invigorating climate seem to bring out their beauties—their cheerful colorings and graceful shapes—in bolder relief. Among the principal places of interest may be mentioned the Tabor Grand Opera House, erected at a cost of $850,000, and which is the finest building of its kind in America, having but one rival in the world, the Grand Opera House in Paris; the U. S. Mint; the County Court House—a most elegant and costly structure, occupying an entire block with its well-kept grounds, fountains, aquarium, parterres, &c.; the vast and magnificent City Hall; Chamber of Commerce; University of Denver; St. Mary's Academy; several two and three-story public school buildings; extensive smelting works, and a large number of churches, hotels, private residences and business blocks, any of which would do credit to any of the great cities of this great country.

The session of our Association lasted three days. While its proceedings were very interesting to the participants, a detailed recital thereof here would probably prove dry reading. As our readers know Mr. A. D. White, of West Virginia, was elected President, and San Antonio, Tex., was selected for the next annual meeting. Our delegation was much disappointed at the absence of Maj. E. A. Burke, who was to deliver the oration, and the task of filling his place was assigned to Mr. A. J. Lafargue, of Marksville, who, in a brief paper which was very favorably commented upon, creditably represented the State in the programme prepared for the occasion.

On the evening of adjournment an elegant banquet was given the visitors at the Windsor Hotel by the citizens of Denver. It is needless to say that the repast was sumptuous and that everything connected with it—the floral decorations, the music, &c.—was in keeping with the grand scale on which things are done in the capital city of the Centennial State. Among the notable citizens present were Gov. Adams, who was toastmaster, Mayor Lee, Senator Teller, ex-Senator Tabor, ex-Gov. Routt and a few other ex-governors, several judges, ministers of several denominations, and most of the State officers. Exquisite as was the *menu*, the intellectual treat—"the feast of reason and flow of soul"—that followed far surpassed it. Gov. Adams, Senator Teller, President Jones, of Florida, and Judge Styles, of Texas, made excellent speeches; but the best was by Rev. Myron W. Reed, a distinguished divine, late of St. Louis, who was talked of as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher in the Plymouth pulpit, and who responded to the toast "Pulpit and Press." The report of it in the next day's papers did not do it half justice. The speaker who secured the most applause, however, who "brought down the house" most frequently and with most vehemence—dignified governors, grave senators, reverend ministers and sober judges all joining in the boisterous demonstrations of delight—was a young man of 22, who seemed scarcely 18. Williams was his name, and he hailed from Missouri; and if ever an audience was completely carried away—"electrified"—his was on that night.

At 7:30 the next morning the journalists left on a special train for an excursion through the agricultural region of Northern Colorado. Within one mile of Greeley a stop of a half hour was made to visit the exposition or annual fair of that section. There was a very creditable showing of fruits, vegetables, cereals and other agricultural products; but the most interesting feature of the exhibition was the display of live stock. There were many very fine specimens of Jersey, Holstein and polled cattle, and of Percheron and other horses. At Greeley citizens of the town were in waiting with buggies and carriages, and took the whole party out driving until the hour of lunch, which was provided at the Oasis Hotel, and which the visitors enjoyed as the guests of the citizens.

Greeley is a town of about 3000 inhabitants, with regularly laid out streets 100 feet wide and lined with shade trees (mostly cottonwoods), which require constant irrigation. It has three newspapers, three banks, a $35,000 public school house, a $45,000 court house, a large three-story flour mill, several fine three-story business houses and hotels, and many elegant residences. The town is about 17 years old!

A few years ago the prairie lands of this section, then called the Colorado desert, were inhabited only by prairie dogs, and the cactus was the only thing that grew on the sterile soil. But artificial irrigation has entirely changed the face of the landscape. Agricultural products are now obtained in quantity and quality unsurpassed by regions more favored by nature, and vegetation on the irrigated fields is as luxuriant as that on the richest alluvial soil. The snow stored up by winter in the Rocky Mountains is an unfailing source of water supply. The melting snow feeds the mountain streams throughout the summer. These streams are tapped at or near the mountains, and the water conveyed by means of canals to the section of country that needs it. The canals, of course, follow the higher elevations, and smaller ditches are used to distribute the water over the fields.

Leaving Greeley at 2 o'clock p. m. a visit was paid to the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Collins. There was a number of young men at work with lathes and other tools, and young girls experimenting with chemicals, but the wonder of the place is the model farm. The ground was literally loaded with mammoth vegetables. Fort Collins has about 2000 inhabitants. Its public school system is perfect, embracing, besides the branches ordinarily taught, a kindergarten and musical department. The school buildings consist of one magnificent structure costing $20,000 and a large two-story building which is occupied by some of the departments. Work has been commenced on a $40,000 courthouse and many other fine buildings are in course of construction.

Longmont, another very pretty town of the agricultural region, was then visited. Citizens were in waiting at the depot and the visitors were driven in carriages and buggies to various points of interest. A very fine view is obtained here of Long's peak, one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Longmont was laid out in March, 1871. The early settlers were an educated class of people and knew the value of education in its effects upon civilization. About the first of the movements inaugurated by the colony was the establishment of a public school. The school was opened in June, 1871, with sixteen pupils. At the fall term following, one hundred pupils were enrolled. A graded school was established, and during the fall term, last year, it employed seven teachers and had four hundred pupils. The value of the school property in the town is in round numbers, $20,000. In the farming country around the town and immediately tributary to it are twenty-nine school districts, owning school houses averaging in value $1000 each, with 31 teachers and 1693 pupils. An elegant Presbyterian College building has just been completed at a cost of $50,000.

The city of Boulder was reached at 5 o'clock p. m. This town is at the foot of the mountains and at the entrance of Boulder Canon. Here the first thing in order was a drive up the famous and picturesque Canon. The scenery was grand, and left a lasting impression, but it is a little safer to take in the Rocky Mountains from a steam car than from a buggy.

The University of Colorado is located at Boulder. The main building, 60 x 100 feet, cost about $45,000; four new buildings have lately been erected—the President's house, two cottages, and the hospital—all of brick. The first school house in Colorado was built in Boulder, and the first church edifice in the State was erected there. There are now ten churches in the town and three public schools, with fourteen teachers employed to teach about 800 pupils. Three banks, one daily and three weekly newspapers, a large brewery, two ore sampling works, two first-class flouring mills, &c., are in a flourishing condition. The population is a little over 3000.

A banquet was given at 8 p. m. to the visitors by the citizens. Musicians were concealed from view by plants and shrubs which embowered the stage and sweet melodies floated through ferns and flowers. Clusters of grapes, pyramids of pears and apples and all varieties of cereals and vegetables, even to mammoth pumpkins, were placed about the hall. While the editors admired this display of products they did full justice to the viands and delicacies on the tables, which were served by the fair hands of the society girls of Boulder. Music among flowers and being served by grace and beauty will cause that banquet to be long remembered.

After a very enjoyable day and evening the party left Boulder at 10 p. m. and reached Denver an hour later.

The following morning we left for a trip through and over the Rocky mountains, of which we will say something next week.

Personal.

Mr. Clermont Vidrine, of Ville Plate Prairie, was in town on Monday and gave us an appreciated call.

Mr. B. Cazenave, of Big Cane, dropped in to see us on Wednesday. We were pleased to make his acquaintance.

Mrs. Williams and daughter, Miss Anna, who have been spending some months in Mississippi with relatives, returned home last week.

Mr. Julius Meyers and wife returned home last week from an extended tour of the North and West.

Mrs. Dr. L. Hadden, after a pleasant stay of three months among relatives in Alabama, returned home a few days ago.

Mr. Lucius G. Dupré who has been quite ill during the past week, is now, we are glad to learn, well enough to be about.

We had the pleasure of a visit from that wide-awake, progressive Bellevue farmer, A. Dimmick, Esq., last Wednesday, who reports the Farmers' Alliance booming in his section, and predicts much good to the country from that worthy organization.

Dr. W. A. Robertson and lady, who have been enjoying the cooler atmosphere of a Northern climate for several weeks past, returned last Tuesday, much improved by the trip.

Mr. Nestor Marks, of Brownsville, Tex., is visiting relatives here.

Messrs. Henry L. Garland, Jr., Eugene Bloch and Garland Dupré, left on last Saturday for New Orleans to attend Tulane University, the former in the Law Department and the two latter in the High School.

Cotton and Rice Shipments.

There has been forwarded by the Morgan Rail Road from Opelousas cotton and rice, from the present crop, up to the first of October, as follows:

Cotton	810 bales
Rice	7210 sacks
Shipments of rice up to same date from crop of 1886	1742 "
Increase of rice shipments for 1887 over 1886	5468 sacks

or a gain in receipts of over 300 per cent. Last year rice sold at about $2 per barrel, now it brings $2.80 to $3.25. Who says rice is not a good crop for the planter?

Items of Interest.

The decrease of the public debt during the month of September was $14,247,969. Decrease since June 31, 1887, $23,903,340.

West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter: If the Republicans of this State nominate a candidate for Governor, that man will be H. C. Minor, of Terrebonne.

The yacht race between the Volunteer and Thistle resulted in a victory for the American sloop—the Volunteer being the winner in both races.

The two negroes who recently murdered a merchant by the name of Jacob Simon at Breaux's Bridge, in St. Martin parish, have been convicted of murder without capital punishment.

New Iberia Enterprise, Sept. 29: A McEnery Club was organized in this place last Friday evening forty-three strong—Capt. Dudley Avery president and Mr. E. P. Broussard, secretary.

Lafayette Advertiser: Prof. George Sontag, the well known musician, died suddenly at Breaux Bridge last Monday morning. His remains were taken to New Orleans on Tuesday for interment.

On the same day that Miss Phœbe Couzins was appointed United States marshall *ad interim* of St. Louis by a United State judge, the first lady mayor ever elected in this country, gave birth to a son, in Argonia, Kan.

Journal of Education: Whatever the newspaper of the future may be, it will never be exactly what women want it to be until it is wholly made up of love verses, deaths, marriages and dry goods advertisements.

Compressed paper burial caskets, imitating in appearance the finest rosewood, are declared by New York funeral directors to be as strong and more durable, while much lighter than the genuine article. They are made waterproof, and will not shrink, crack or warp.

If Lieutenant Zalinski's newly invented implement of destruction, the dynamite gun, should ever come, as is likely, into practical and general use, all the systems of coast fortifications that have so far been known or proposed would at once become obsolete and useless.

The Coldwater (Mich.) Sun inquires if it is right for the local papers to boom the town for all it is worth and much more, when there are business men in every place who send out of town for their printing, because a slick-tongued drummer can make them believe a cheap job, with names spelled wrong, is better than home work, when they know nothing of home prices.

N. O. States, Oct. 1: Ex-Secretary of State Strong, was yesterday brought into court at Baton Rouge, and sentenced to pay a fine of $4,251.85, and restore the same amount to the State, and that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor for two years. Strong's attorneys filed a motion for an appeal which was granted and made returnable at Shreveport on the second Monday in October.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell of Indianapolis, though luxuriously situated, devotes her time to conducting a school for girls. This school she aims to make a model institution. She intends that every girl who leaves it shall be broad-minded, versatile, healthy, practical, industrious and well bred in the widest sense of the word. She reads with them, converses with them, and sets the example of an elegant, systematic and amiable life.

Mr. John H. Roberts, assistant postmaster at Jennings, La., sends the Times-Democrat the following note, under date of Friday last: "I am requested to write you the facts about a fish. To-day, Messrs. F. Laurent and A. F. Hebert killed a garfish in Lake Arthur, Calcasieu parish, La., measuring 7 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet around middle, head 2 feet long, 1 foot wide and 10 inches between the eyes. It weighed 228 pounds. Anyone that can beat this can go up head."

Lake Charles American: Mr. Kasson Freeman, of the Iowa colony at Jennings, La., called on us Monday and frightened us by the remark that an epidemic was in full blast at Jennings. He however, explained by saying it was hay fever; and five hay presses were kept busy baling it for Northern markets. He predicts that our Louisiana hay will be sold in the Chicago market this winter. Such epidemics are wholesome and good for our patients; let us hear of its spreading.

Reform Democracy.

N. O. States, Oct. 2.

The Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots; hence it would have been perfectly safe to bet any given sum, so soon as it was evident that the election in the Sixth Congressional District had gone against the Nicholls candidate, that the Picayune would denounce the Convention, assert that it was controlled by bosses, and swear that the voice of the people had been stifled and the popular will thwarted.

Notwithstanding the Picayune's assertion that the Reformers or Nichollsites never made the contest in the Sixth District a test of the strength of the Reformers and the straight Democracy, the plain, simple, notorious fact is, that the corpse of Col. E. W. Robertson was scarcely cold, ere the Nicholls organs and leaders announced that no Democrat was to be nominated to succeed him who was not an open and pronounced Nichollsite. Carrying out this pronunciamento, in violation of common sense and propriety, they forced that issue, and, by their so doing, the question as to what views the member of Congress should holdon Federal questions was subordinated to the question as to whether he should be a Nicholls man, or a McEnery man.

And what was the result? Why, the Nichollsites were overwhelmingly defeated by the people of the district; and it was just as plain as the nose on a man's face, when the Convention assembled, that a McEnery man would be the nominee. Every art of the professional wirepuller, every device of the schemer, every trick of the artful dodger in politics was resorted to by the Reform Bosses to divide the strength of McEneryites, or seduce one McEnery candidate or the other into a Nicholls' trap; but in vain. The friends of the McEnery aspirants were in an overwhelming majority, and a McEnery man was nominated.

At this result everybody, of course, who is acquainted with the Pic's peculiar Democracy expected a ferocious howl from that paper. Not to go further back than 1884, there has never been a Democratic Convention, State, District or City, that has not summarily sat down on the Pic. and the immaculate chiefs it has set up to save the Democratic party and redeem the State; and hence there has never been, in that time, a Democratic Convention that the Pic. has not denounced as having been manipulated by Bosses; as having stifled the voice of the people and whose nominees it has not sought to defeat, or to whom the greatest consideration or mercy it has accorded, has been its disdainful silence.

This, we say, has been the invariable course of the Pic. since the Reformers under the leadership of Mr. Kernochan, Gov. Nicholls and the other Reform chiefs, bolted the party and, aided and abetted by ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, United States Supervisor Norton, the nigger Jim Lewis, and the whole Radical Custom-house gang, endeavored to defeat the regular Democratic nominee and smash the regular party organization, and were emphatically and ignominiously squelched by the gallant Democracy of the First District. According to the Pic., the District Convention that nominated St. Martin was a bogus Convention; the State Convention that nominated McEnery was a stocked Convention and, quite consistently with this view, though the Republicans made a desperate effort to defeat McEnery with Col. Stevenson, the Pic. never uttered a word in advocacy of the Democratic nominee for Governor, or gave the slightest indication that its sympathies were not with his Republican antagonist.

Nor do the uniform and persistent denunciations of Democratic Conventions that decline the dictation, counsel, or advice of the Picayune reveal the full proportions and perfect symmetry of our contemporary's peculiar type of Democracy. During the period we have mentioned, that journal has not only kicked against every Democratic Convention that has been convened, but it has persistently sought to uproot and destroy in the minds of all Democrats all respect for, or obligation of, obedience to the decrees of party Conventions. Indeed, its most rigorous political efforts have been first, to impose its own candidates upon the Convention by denouncing all others as ringsters or tools of ringsters; secondly, failing in that, to discredit the Convention by denouncing as having been stocked by Bosses to thwart the will of the people; and finally, to support a bolting candidate or ticket, and to use all the powers of denunciation and sophistry to convince Democrats that they are under no obligations to support the nominees of the Democratic Convention. As examples of the peculiar Democratic teachings of the Picayune, which is now being paraded by the Reformers as the truest and most orthodox of Democratic newspapers, we herewith give our readers some extracts from its editorials printed at the time it was the organ of the Hunt-Nicholls-Warmoth-Norton league to defeat the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, and, in the language of Gen. Nicholls, put their "foot down on the rascals" *i. e.* John Fitzpatrick and Tom Duffy, now supporting Gen. Nicholls and constituting the real fighting force of the Reformers in this city.

In a leading editorial discussing the Democratic Convention that nominated St. Martin, and belittling party organization, the Picayune, of the 12th of September, 1884, said:

"It is not necessary that any party should be perpetual."

And again in the same connection and in the same article, it said:

"Bolting a party nomination is often expedient."

Again in the same connection in a leader of October 14th, of the same year, the Pic. laid down this peculiar Democratic proposition, in evident excuse of the outrageous and indefensible bolt from the Democratic party, in which it was engaged with Gov. Nicholls and other illustrious Reformers:

"We must strip the abracadabra of regular nominations of all enchantment."

In another leader on the 26th of September, under the heading "Who Are Democrats," the great organ of the Reformers, eulogizing the Hunt bolters for their efforts to defeat the regular Democratic nominee, said:

"They (the Hunt-Nicholls-Picayune bolters) are not the less Democrats for all that; *and who shall say that they are not better Democrats for such actions?*"

Here we convict the organ or the Reformers or Nichollsites, not simply of engaging in a bolt from a single convention, on the ground that the action of that particular convention was so outrageously corrupt that it had forfeited all claims upon the fealty of honest Democrats, but deliberately, persistently and systematically seeking to undermine all allegiance to party, to destroy all party discipline, and thus break up all those wise and necessary political connections which are absolutely necessary to defeat the machinations of our enemies and make prevalent and effective sound Democratic policies and principles.

Nothing could please the enemies of the Democratic party better; so sweet indeed were these teachings to the Radicals of the First District that Warmoth and the Custom-house gang felt that they were more precious to them than the election of even a Republican member of Congress, and hence gave their support to the Bolting Democrat in whose behalf they were enunciated.

But our esteemed Reform Democratic organ did not pause here. From the hour the infamous Federal election laws were enacted they were denounced by every Democrat in the Union. The voices of our Statesmen and leaders in Congress, on the hustings and through the press have held up these damnable instruments of outrage and oppression as the shame of America. Before the Hunt bolt in 1884 we never heard that a Democratic tongue or a Democratic newspaper had even spoken of these laws except in terms of denunciation, as infamous, scandalous, damnable violations of the Constitution and encroachments upon the rights of the States. It was left for the Reform Democrats in the First District in 1884 to appeal to these infamous laws to aid them in an attempt to defeat the regular Democratic nominee for Congress and destroy the Democratic party organization in that District, and to our contemporary, the Picayune, to eulogize the beauty, justice and beneficence of those laws which, as we have said, every Democrat in America had denounced as the worst and most vicious manifestation of reconstruction legislation. * * *

These utterances of the organ of the Reformers show the ideas that journal has of Democratic principles and of Democratic obligations and discipline. And these are not all the utterances of the Pic. on this line. Ha if anticipating another Waterloo at the coming State convention, it has already on several occasions in leading articles, during the present canvass, which we have not space to quote, sought in advance to discredit the action of that body and to asperse the integrity of the party to which it claims to belong.

It is not remarkable that a paper which entertains such ideas of party discipline and recognizes no Democracy outside of itself and its little ring of Reformers, howls and screeches with anger and rage at the result of the Convention in the Sixth District.

Judging our Reform contemporary by its own, no doubt honest and conscientious course in the past, we have every reason to assume that but for the pending of the State convention, it would be ready to instigate, back up and defend a bolt against the nominee in the Sixth District. And judging the Reform candidate for Governor by his course in 1884, when he felt that the putting of his foot down on two or three "rascals" who are now nestling in his political bosom, was of more importance than the success of his party, we might but for that same pending Convention, expect to see him making that crusade into the Sixth District, to put his foot on the "rascals" there who ventured to nominate for Congress one not a Reformer or a Nichollsite.

General Political Notes.

Terrebonne Advocate: The Sixth District which was considered solid for Nicholls and the Reformers has been barbecued by them right into the administration ranks.

Times-Democrat: The very first battle of the reformers is a Waterloo. Napoleon had many victories to celebrate before his forces were scattered and dispersed forever upon the Belgian fields. Not so the reformers. They selected their field of battle, they prepared for the fight weeks in advance and for nearly a month were getting themselves into position only to be overwhelmingly defeated and routed—in the Baton Rouge convention.

Gen. Will A. Strong has been found guilty of embezzlement. We believe he is guilty only through his gullibility—not being a dollar and cent business man. Then let mercy prevail.—Claiborne Guardian. Yet you Nichollsites have raised such a hullabaloo over the matter that an unsophisticated reader might infer that Gov. McEnery had been seriously in league with a corrupt man for some two or three years past.—N. O. Chronicle.

Times-Democrat: The Reformers appealed to the people of the Sixth District for an expression of their opinion on the gubernatorial question. They have got it. Are they satisfied? Can they not recognize now the fact that the people of Louisiana are not to be won by brass bands and roasted shoat; that they do not care for abuse and denunciation, but demand argument and living issues. Can they not see that Louisiana does not want their pinchbeck "reform;" but is well satisfied with the efficient administration of Gov. S. D. McEnery?

Capitolian-Advocate: Some of the reform journals have been announcing that as the campaign progresses and the people are heard from it becomes evident they and not the politicians are for Gen. Nicholls. We imagine a comparison of the roll calls on both sides would develop a strong number of the element that is so heartily despised by the reformers, i. e., the politicians, swinging to Nicholls' coat tails in the hope of getting in. It is unnecessary to name them, however, for the *people* know them.

Gen Nicholls said in his speech at Thibodaux in answering charges made against him of having ignored certain petitions that petitions are not always reliable because you can get the same set of men to sign half a dozen petitions, sometimes not knowing even what it is for, and rather than give offence to the person applying will sign. The Creole Fireside of St. James parish commenting upon this says: "There is a good deal of truth in the above statement and some of Gen. Nicholls, friends who have enlisted the names of his supporters in St. James may soon have an occasion to estimate the value of signatures obtained for political purposes." To all of which we say "Ditto" for Terrebonne.—Terrebonne Advocate.

And we may add "Ditto" for St. Landry.

Terrebonne Advocate: While we hear so much about a maimed and crippled veteran, it will be well for our people to remember that the State of Louisiana sent a great many brave soldiers to the war. Many of them sleep the sleep that knows no waking on the old Virginia hill sides. Many more of them returned with shattered bodies to owe the "pitiful remnants of their lives to charity which had hitherto been spent in honor." Not until 1880 did Louisiana vote a farthing for the relief of her cripples. Not until 1884 did this relief assume substantial shape, when upon the recommendation of Gov. McEnery, the Legislature appropriated a handsome sum for the construction and maintenance of a Confederate Soldiers' Home which should be in the Governor's own words, "not a charity but a compensation to brave and worthy men who gave, what the State can not return, their youth and their manhood, to her defense."

A Gift For All

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affection of throat, chest, or lungs, are especially requested to call at Hamilton & Bailey's drug store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1. 4

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

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Ia., tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and $1 at Hamilton & Bailey's. 4

C. BRAND'S BAKERY,

Bellevue Street, Between Court and Main, Opelousas.

FRESH BREAD & CAKES ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

—ALSO—

LUNCH AND LODGINGS,

—At Moderate Prices—

FRESH BREAD & CAKES ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND

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Country Orders Solicited, and Promptly Filled.

Lunch and Lodgings

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Baton Rouge Platform.

At the Congressional Convention held in Baton Rouge last week, the committee on platform reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District mourn the loss by death of Col. E. W. Robertson the member of Congress from this District, and that the party are deeply sensible of the patriotic services rendered by Col. Robertson to the district which he had repeatedly represented in Congress, and the Democrats of this district tender to his family their most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

We favor the complete abolition of the internal revenue tax on tobacco and alcoholic liquors used in the fine arts, and express ourselves as in favor of a tariff for revenue of such proportion as will protect American home industries from semi-slave and foreign ill-paid labor.

We favor liberal appropriations for the rivers and harbors of the entire United States, and such aid as the several States cannot afford in the construction of levees on these rivers as will protect the channels from the effect of caving banks, and that will tend to secure permanent navigation, thereby placing the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries of trade in a position to compete with the highways that nature has offered with the railroad corporations of the country.

We hope the bill now pending in Congress, known as the Blair Education bill, will receive the earnest support of our Representatives and Senators.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District in convention assembled, again appeal to the people of the district to unite in a common effort to perpetuate the ascendency of the party which has earned the confidence and the support of the people by its long record in the honest, capable and patriotic administration of its public trusts; that the fearlessness, wisdom and moderation exhibited by President Cleveland in the execution of these high trusts committed to his charge by the Democracy of the country entitles him to the confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That, affirming the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform, favoring an honest reform of the civil service, we favor such modifications of the civil service regulations as will abolish odious class discrimination against citizens of the State.

Bar Meeting.

OPELOUSAS, LA., October 6th, 1887.

Pursuant to call by the Hon. H. L. Garland, the Bar Association of St. Landry met in the courtroom, when Henry L. Garland, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. Mayo, minute clerk, was appointed Secretary.

The Chair thereupon explained to the Association that they were called to be made acquainted with the fact of the death of Judge BARTHELEMY A. MARTEL; whereupon T. H. Lewis, Esq., moved, and it was resolved, that the Bar of St. Landry attend the funeral of their deceased member in a body.

On motion of Laurent Dupré, Esq., it was resolved that a committee of seven, the chairman as one of the number, be appointed to draft suitable resolutions commemorative of the said deceased member, and that the said committee report their resolutions on the first day of the next term of the District Court. The Chair appointed the following committee: Laurent Dupré, Esq., chairman, Thos. H. Lewis, Esq., F. F. Perrodin, Esq., K. Bailho, Esq., C. W. DuRoy, Esq., Judge E. D. Estilette, and H. L. Garland, Esq.

On motion of Thos. H. Lewis, Esq., it was further resolved that the members of this Bar and the officers of this Court wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and it was further resolved that the papers of this Judicial District be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Association thereupon adjourned.

H. L. GARLAND, Chairman.

C. MAYO, Secretary.

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

GEO. W. MORIARTY,

GUNSMITH,

Bellevue St., Opelousas, La.,

Successor to Solomon D'Avy.

DEALER in Breech and Muzzle loading Guns and Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Goods. Shells loaded to order.

Repairs of all kinds executed in best style at lowest prices.

Opelousas, Sept. 10.-6m

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ANY Neighborhood that wishes to be organized into an Alliance anywhere in the southern or western portion of the State, or any person who wishes to engage in the work of organizing Alliances, can address me at Opelousas. Every Farmer, Laborer and Mechanic should join the Alliance.

A. DIMMICK, Ch. Ex. Com.
and General Organizer.

Oct. 8-3m

NOTICE.

AN important meeting of the School Board will be held at Opelousas on Monday, Oct. 10. A full attendance is earnestly requested. LAURENT DUPRE,

Oct. 8-'87. President.

Election Notice.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of St. Landry.

By virtue of a proclamation of his Excellency, Samuel Douglas McEnery, Governor of the State of Louisiana of date August the 4th, 1887, ordering an election agreable to law, for the purpose of electing one Representative for the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Louisiana to the Fiftieth Congress of the United States of America, notice is hereby given in accordance therewith, that said election will be held in this parish on

Tuesday, November 1st, 1887.

The polls will be kept open from 7 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. of said day at the polling places in each ward.

T. D. COOKE,
Returning Officer, Parish of St. Landry.

St. Landry, Sept. 24, 1887.

JUDICIAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 14266

Joseph Bloch vs. Adolphe C. Prejean.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale issued out of the 13th Judicial District Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the last and highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on *SATURDAY*, the 5th day of November, 1887, at 11 a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

1. Thirty and 92|100 acres of land situated in St. Landry parish, and State of Louisiana, being the north half of lot number seven in section thirty-five, township eight, south of range three east.

2. Seventy-eight arpents of land joining the above tract on the east, bounded north by land belonging to McIlhenny, south by lands of Ursin Préjean, and east by land formerly belonging to estate of Clairville Préjean, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash.

C. C. DUSON,
Sheriff of the parish of St. Landry.

Oct. 1, 1887.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish St. Landry, No. 14258

Florestine C. Schwing vs. William F. Schwing.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the 13th Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on *SATURDAY*, the 15th day of October, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

The undivided two-thirds of a certain lot of ground, in St. Landry parish, State of Louisiana, situated just below the town of Washington, on the Courtablean Bayou, having a front on said bayou of two hundred and ten feet, by a depth back between parallel lines to the continuation of Trainor street. The upper line measuring four chains, and the lower line measuring five chains; said lot containing one and three quarter acres more or less, and bounded north by a strip of land twenty feet wide adjoining Elizabeth street or corporation line,