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. : : : : : : NOV. 5, 1887.

TRIAL TRIP.

This issue of the Courier is sent to several parties not subscribers, who will continue to receive it for the balance of this year free of charge. After this trial we are confident that but few, if any, who have had this opportunity to judge of the merits of the Courier as a home newspaper will fail to continue as regular subscribers. Two Dollars, if remitted before Jan. 1, 1888, will then pay for the paper until Oct. 15, 1888, or $2.50 until Jan. 1, 1889.

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.

Mr. J. B. J. Donato is a candidate for Justice of the Peace First Ward parish of St. Landry, subject to the nomination of the Republican Convention. By His Friends.

Hurrah for Bayou Chicot!

President Cleveland has appointed Thursday, the 24th of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

Jenny Lind, the world renowned "Swedish Nightingale" died in London last Wednesday, at the age of 66 years.

Mr. R. Mornhinveg's new stock of jewelry is truly magnificent and includes all the latest styles both in high and low priced goods.

Fire.—An alarm of fire rang out on last Monday evening, which proved to be a chimney of the Simpson House burning out. No damage done.

Special rates of 5 cents per mile for the round trip will be given by the Morgan road to attend the races at New Iberia, on the 11th, 12th and 13th, good to return until the 14th inst.

Emperor William of Germany is confined to his bed with a serious illness. This potentate is 90 years old and cannot survive much longer. His son, the Crown Prince, is affected with cancer of the throat.

The Louisiana Colored People's State Fair opens in New Orleans next Monday, the 7th, and will continue until the 11th. Round trip tickets at $6.65 from Opelousas and return will be on sale on the 6th, 7th and 8th by the Morgan road.

Gored by a Bull.—The stockeeper of Mr. O'Comean was severely gored in the leg, between the knee and thigh, making an ugly flesh wound of four or five inches, on last Monday while roping some animals. The wound is painful but not dangerous.

Sugar rolling is in full blast on the Camp Hamilton and Poplar Grove plantations, near town, and it is said that from 300 to 400 hogsheads of sugar will be made on each place. The yield will be much better than was expected a few weeks ago.

Mammoth Potatoes.—Last week we published the champion Japanese persimmon, and now comes Mr. A. C. Devillier of Prairie Basse this week with the champion sweet potatoes—not one but several, two of which will make a mess for a whole family. We have not weighed them, but they are of immense size. Next.

With the stock of jewelry that R. Mornhinveg has, and at the prices he is selling his goods, every young man in the parish can afford to make a nice present, one that will be both useful and ornamental, and will be sure to be appreciated, to his sister—and if he hasn't got a sister, he can give it to somebody else's sister.

Weather and Farm.—We have had real wintry weather during the past week, killing frosts on Monday and Tuesday mornings, and chilly temperature at night and early morning since that time. It has been a busy week with the planters gathering their corn and sweet potatoes. Cotton picking will generally be finished within the next two weeks, except on the large plantations.

Read Mr. Joseph Bloch's new advertisement in another column. He is constantly receiving new goods of every description which he is selling at rock bottom prices, and he wants the public to know it. His mammoth store is always crowded with customers, his numerous clerks are always busy, which are proofs that advertising pays, and that Mr. Bloch does what he advertises. Call and see him, and save money by the cheap bargains he offers in first class goods.

Cheap Corn.—Since commencing to gather their corn crops several planters report the discovery that their cornfields have been raided by thieves, finding the corn pulled in a number of spots throughout the fields, and having it stolen from the heaps on the ground at night where it was not hauled in during the day. These corn marauders are called "Corn Shellers," from their selling the corn shelled, and doubtless explains to some extent the cause of corn selling at only 3 or 4 cents per gallon. Planters will have to gather their corn as soon as ripe to protect themselves from such depredations.

The laborers on several sugar plantations situated in Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes have struck for higher wages, putting a stop to sugar rolling at said points, but up to this time there have been no demonstrations of violence. As a matter of precaution the Governor has ordered several companies of militia to repair to the scene to assist the civil authorities in maintaining peace and order if trouble should arise from the strikers in that section.

On Wednesday four white laborers were ambushed and shot at by colored strikers near Tigerville, Terrebonne parish, and troops have been sent to that point also.

In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Parkerson, commanding this military district, the Opelousas Guards, Capt. E. S. Taylor, with about thirty men, left on Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, by the mixed train, for Raceland, Lafourche parish, to assist in restoring order and preserving the peace now seriously threatened by the strikers on the sugar plantations in that section. The following is a partial list of the officers and men: R. M. Littell, 1st Lieutenant; Albert Bloch, 2d Lieutenant; S. L. Hebrard, 3d Lieutenant; A. Dietlein, C. F. Garland, J. J. Healey, Henry Dejean, C. D. Stewart, W. J. Sandoz, Albert Chachere, Gus. E. Fontenot, C. W. Lewis, Jos. A. Gil, Jr., Geo. Chachere, Walter Collier, Aaron Loeb, Michel Halphen, A. J. Beziere, B. F. Mercantey, Frank J. Fuiford, Lucius Dupré, Adam Bond, Henry Crawford, Oct. Forenti, Louis Bailey, Edward Wallis, —— Manuel, and several new recruits from the country.

St. Landry Politics.

The sub-committee of the Democratic State Central Committee, consisting of Messrs. L. Jastremski, Lionel Adams and Pat. Mealey, who were here last week, being unable to secure the concurrence of our two rival Parish Committees as to the conditions under which elections for delegates to a Parish Convention would be held, cut the Gordian knot by ordering on their own responsibility primary elections for delegates to a Parish Convention to be held for electing a new Parish Committee—said elections to be held on Monday, Nov. 21st, and the Convention to assemble on Thursday, Nov. 24.

In the notice making this announcement, the following rules are prescribed:

The polls shall be opened at 9 a. m. and closed at 5 p. m., and shall be conducted by a judge and four commissioners of election, who shall be appointed in conformity to the requirements of the resolution adopted by the State Central Committee, which provides for the selection of two commissioners by each of the rival committees.

All Democratic Conservative voters of the parish shall be entitled to vote except such as may have voted for the Republican candidates for presidential electors or the Republican candidate for Governor at the last presidential or gubernatorial election. Every voter participating in such primary election shall be considered as pledging himself to support and vote for the nominees of the State nominating convention of the Democratic-Conservative party, called to assemble at Baton Rouge on Jan. 10, 1888.

If within ten days after demand therefor shall have been made upon the chairman of either of the two existing parish executive committees for a list of commissioners to be appointed for the conduct of such election by the sub-committee of the State Central Committee, such list be not transmitted to the chairman of said committee the election shall be conducted by the judge and two commissioners appointed by such sub-committee pursuant to the resolution of the State Central Committee.

Following is the proposition submitted by Judge Estilette, which, as will be seen from the rules adopted by the committee, was not accepted:

Gentlemen—I would respectfully submit the following plan to adjust the political difficulties existing in this parish by reason of two bodies claiming to be the parish Democratic executive committee of St. Landry:

1. That a new executive committee be selected by a parochial Democratic convention.

2. That delegates to constitute the said convention be elected at primaries under two commissioners, one to be appointed by each side, and a third to be elected by the two appointed as above.

3. Delegates to be voted for by Democrats who will have voted for Col. S. M. Robertson for Congress, with this proviso, to wit: shall be excluded from the right of voting for aforesaid delegates—

(a) All those who, after participating in primaries for the election of delegates to the Democratic Parish Convention, held on 6th of December, 1883, to select delegates to the last State Convention, afterward did not vote the whole of the State Democratic ticket, and who did not vote for the candidates nominated by said parish convention for the Legislature and the Senate, but on the contrary voted for other candidates for said positions.

(b) Shall be further excluded from voting for delegates all Democrats who will not pledge themselves to support all the nominees of the next State Democratic Convention.

4. The apportionment for representation from every precinct to be based upon the votes given to Col. S. M. Robertson for Congress.

The above was formulated after consultation with two or three of the executive committee. If adopted, I feel satisfied, it will meet with the approbation of every member of the committee. If not, I cannot take upon myself to speak for the committee or to bind the committee. Respectfully submitted,

E. D. Estilette.

President Parish Democratic Executive Committee for Parish St. Landry.

Inasmuch as the very proper rules submitted by Judge Estilette were ignored by the sub-committee, it is likely that neither he nor his friends will participate in the primary elections and Convention. If such be the case, the labors of the sub-committee will have been in vain, as far as harmonizing the differences in the party is concerned.

Movement of Cotton and Rice.

Shipments of cotton during the month of October 1887—1777 bales. Shipments of rice up to 1st November, 1887—14,329 sacks; shipments of rice up to 1st November, 1886—8362 sacks; increased shipments to 1st November, 1887, 5667 sacks over quantity shipped to same time in 1886. Shipments of rice in 1886, from Opelousas, extended through a period of eight months. The above figures show the promise of a large increase from crop of 1887 over 1886. On suitable land for rice culture, no crop pays the planter so well. Up to Nov. 1st, 1887, the rice delivered from the last crop has put into the farmers' pockets $20,000 cash more than they received for rice up to the same date in 1886.

Railroad Time Table.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ALEXANDRIA.

	Passenger	Mixed
Leave New Orleans	12:15 p m	7:20 p m
Arrives at Lafayette	6:08 p m	12:43 a m
Leaves Lafayette	6:30 p m	8:25 a m
Arrives at Opelousas	7:21 p m	10:28 a m
Arrives at Cheneyville	8:50 p m	1:35 p m
Arrives at Alexandria	10:28 p m	

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO NEW ORLEANS.

Leaves Alexandria	5:32 a m	2:15 p m
Leaves Cheneyville	7:10 a m	5:21 p m
Leaves Opelousas	8:39 a m	7:20 p m
Leaves Lafayette	9:30 a m	8:20 p m
Arrives New Orleans	4:00 p m	7:45 a m

We publish below the vote polled for Congressman in this parish on last Tuesday, as far as received:

	S. M. Robertson	John Yoist
Opelousas	105	438
Plaisance	16	55
Mallet	2	100
Washington	70	121
Grand Coteau	115	143
Morrow	2	0
Big Cane	54	4
Upper Bayou Boeuf	15	12
Chicot	118	17
Port Barre	15	4

The Democratic nominee was elected, having carried all the parishes in the district except this.

As a sample of "Reform" Democracy in this parish, we might cite the fact that the Mallet precinct, which sent six delegates to the parish convention lately called by the Littell executive Democratic committee for choosing delegates the district Democratic convention lately held at Baton Rouge, gave only two votes for Robertson and 100 for Yoist, while those in Acadia did no better, as the following dispatch from Rayne shows: The 'reformers" showed their hand here to perfection, and could be seen going around getting their friends to stay away from the polls. As the farmers came in the "reformers" would meet them and urge them not to vote.

Necrology.—Miss Lou Bosqui, daughter of Dr. V. Bosqui of this place, who a few weeks ago sought the mild climate of Southern California for the benefit of her failing health, died there on the 27th ult. of consumption. Her remains were temporarily buried in California but will be brought home at some future time for interment in the family vault. We extend our condolence to the bereaved family.

For the best oysters in town go to the "How Will You Have 'Em Saloon," in the rear of L. Desmarais' grocery. Also fresh fish, shrimps and crabs. See his advertisement.

Do you want a cheap watch or clock? Call on R. Mornhinveg, the live jeweler.

Personal.

Miss Anna Brand of New Orleans, who has been spending three or four months with Mrs. J. J. Thompson, left for her home on last Thurday's train. She will be sadly missed by her many friends and acquaintances in Opelousas.

Mr. Wm. Lightly, formerly of this place but now in the U. S. Mint at New Orleans, was in town visiting friends during the past week. He looked hale and hearty.

On Thursday night of last week, Isidore Isaac, son of Solomon Isaac, while wrestling with Eddie Loeb had his left arm fractured in two places.

The Opelousas Social Club gave Miss Selika Bienvenu and Miss Bella Cain of New Orleans a complimentary hop at their hall on last Friday night. As usual, it was a very enjoyable event.

The Misses L. and V. Bloomfield gave a very pleasant party in honor of Miss Anna Brand, of New Orleans, on last Monday night at the Social Club Hall.

Dr. D. G. Parker and family left on Thursday for California, where they will permanently reside. The Dr. is a first-class dentist, and had a good practice here; but of late his health has not been good, and his sole reason for leaving us is that he hopes to be benefited by a change of climate. We trust he will not be disappointed.

Miss. Selika Bienvenu, of New Orleans, after a pleasant stay in our midst as the guest of Mr. H. Jagou departed on last Sunday's train for her home.

Mrs. G. Marks and family, accompanied by her sister, Miss Bella Cain, departed on last Sunday morning's train for New Orleans.

Mr. Thad. Mayo, of Lake Charles, was in town this week.

Mr. C. J. Thompson, of Bayou Bœuf, spent the day in town on Thursday.

District Court.

The following cases have been disposed of in our District Court since our last report:

State vs. Landry Thomas, guilty;

State vs. Gay Harrison, plead guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years;

State vs. Jeff Hurtz, plead guilty and sentenced to 10 days in parish jail and $5 fine;

State vs. Wm. W. Wyatt, mistrial, nol pros.;

State vs. Louis Jackson, plead guilty and fined $5 and costs, or ten days in jail;

State vs. Paul Dupont, same sentence;

State vs. James Fascio, same sentence;

State vs. Ernest Williams, mistrial;

State vs. Henry Williams, guilty;

State vs. Garret Dockius, mistrial;

State vs. Jim Smith, guilty, and recommended to mercy; sentenced to six months in the State penitentiary;

State vs. George Davis, acquitted;

State vs. Thomas Hendricks, plead guilty;

Cases against the following parties were nol. prossed: Tom Franklin, Jim Ashlock, Adam Brown, Anderson Seise, Jean Bte. Richard, Archie Warner et al., Jos. Bellow, Jas. Fascio, and Allison Green et al.;

Cases against the following parties were dead dockets: Jos. Bergeron, fils, Louis Declonet, Jack Robertson, Milton Whittington, Willie Whittington, and Wm Williams.

The Penitentiary Lease.

To illustrate the diverse views entertained upon the the vexed question of the best means of employing convict labor, we reproduce the following from the Bienville New Era, which is not a "Ring" paper, and whose editor knows or cares nothing for the personnel of the present lessees:

All the cry about convict labor being brought into competition with free labor is very cheap clap-trap, and the weakest kind of sentimental broth. Convicts cannot be employed at any kind of labor without being brought in competition with free labor, and they cannot be employed within the walls of the prison without competing with skilled labor.

These sentimental noodles, while pretending to be such great friends to honest laborers, would make them the slaves of convicts, of criminals, by compelling them and all other honest citizens to support them in idleness. Not only so, but they would offer a premium to a certain kind of individuals to become criminals.

None of those who clamor about convicts being employed on the levees can offer a single sensible reason why they should not be thus employed. It is the very work for them, because it is hard labor, which requires less skill and intelligence than any other labor they could be required to perform, and therefore prevents them being brought into competition with the better class of laborers.

Thibodaux Sentinel: The Shreveport Journal, one of the leading newspapers of North Louisiana, in referring to the scurrilous assaults made upon individual party leaders by some of the Reform organs, says: "To what an inglorious measure has the press been driven. Personal abuse may win the admiration of hoodlums and ward bummers, but it will never secure that element whose influence is most desirable."

The Sentinel must demur to the sweeping charge made against the Reform press in general. A large majority of the Reform organs hew close to the line of dignified journalism. The Reform sheets that are steeped in the mire of scurrility find no favor with and are never quoted by their more respectable allies.

The Journal is, however, right in advising those scurrilous sheets that if they hope to win they must fight the remaining battles of the present canvass in a manly way. Such sheets, we believe, cannot be influenced by good advice, and hence should be treated with silent contempt.

The following appointments on the staff of His Excellency Gov. S. D. McEnery, Commander-in-Chief, have been made:

Major Pierre Lanaux, of Orleans, to be Colonel and Aid-de-camp. May 28, 1887.

Edward T. Shepard, of Orleans, to be Brigadier General and Surgeon General of Louisiana. July 30, 1887.

Arthur T. Prescott, of St. Landry, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Tactics at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, to be Colonel and Aid-de-Camp. October 22, 1887.

Jordan G. Lee, of Union, Assistant Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Tactics at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, to be Major and Aid-de-Camp. October 22, 1887.

Donaldsonville Chief: Hon. Boling Williams of DeSoto, an ardent anti-administrationist, justified his reputation for candor and bluntness by confessing to a New Orleans newspaper man that the Reformers were outgeneraled in their fight for the control of the Democratic State committee. He said they had a good plan mapped out but failed to execute it, and the main reason he assigned for the failure was "too much speech-making." The Reform cause has been suffering from that complaint ever since the opening of the campaign.

In an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburg, dated Oct. 31st, it is said a dynamite plot had been discovered there in which bombs were to be used to rescue the condemned anarchists. Judge Gary and Attorney Grinnell have also been threatened in anonymous letters.

The Republican State Committee met in New Orleans last week and after transacting other business, settled upon the 23d of January as the time for holding a state convention in New Orleans, to nominate a full ticket.

If you want anything in the jewelry line, call on R. Mornhinveg and look at the splendid display in his show windows; and you are cordially invited to walk in and price his goods.

For Rent.—A business stand and residence near the railroad depot. Also a business stand in the center of town. Apply at this office.

Plantation Strikes.

N. O. City Item.

The order of the Knights of Labor was originally founded to oppose the encroachments of consolidated capital, but it seems to have lost its purpose in the hands of the plantation hands in Terrebonne and on the Teche. It is rather organized labor encroaching on the rights of unorganized planters.

In the history of the sugar industry of Louisiana there has been no organization of planters to regulate the price of labor, and it is almost impossible that any such organization could be maintained. Some few planters meet together at times and agree on certain rates, but it is notorious that none of the parties to the compact has much faith that the agreement will be carried out. One man has a good hand and pays a little more to keep him, another is short handed and gives inferior hands first-class wages, and so on as exigencies arise which each planter meets for himself.

There is such competition among planters for labor that sometimes the product does not pay the price of harvesting. This was the case two years ago when many farmers paid $2 a day for harvesting rice that did not actually return the outlay for getting it out of the field. The number of abandoned sugar plantations ought to be a conclusive proof to the laborers that planters have grown rich at the expense of the workingman.

Since there is no combination of planters to oppress or cheapen labor, it is not evident what good reason there can be for organizing plantation hands into Knights of Labor. It is plain, however, that this policy, if persisted in, will not only result disastrously to the planters, but to the laborers themselves. Strikes on a railroad or in a factory are very different in their results from harvest strikes on farms. The factory, for instance, loses nothing in material; and, beyond embarrassment to business and loss of profits, and interest for the time being, it sustains no injury.

But farm strikes are very serious matters. If farm hands strike when hay is cut, cured and ready to be gathered, the crop would be an absolute loss. It is necessary to harvest wheat and rice when ripe, and the delay of a week or two would cause irretrievable loss; it is easy to understand the effects of strikes in such cases.

No less grave are strikes in sugar harvest. A cane crop is difficult, at best, to harvest in the short time allotted by the season. There are very few seasons when windrowing is not necessary, and almost every year there is more or less loss from cold. When a freeze comes it is absolutely essential to put the crop down in windrow at once, for a few days warm weather would sour standing cane so that it would be worthless. A strike coincident with a freeze might mean the destruction of the whole of the crop not already ground. A strike at any other time during grinding, while not so fatal, would necessarily be disastrous.

It is not safe to have such an immense power for harm lodged in the hands of Negro Knights of Labor controlled by irresponsible parties, and if some check is not interposed, the sugar industry will be at their mercy.

The Colored State Fair.

N. O. Chronicle.

The Louisiana Colored State Fair, which has received encouragement from the Governor, the City Council, the Lake Charles and Baton Rouge agricultural conventions and public-spirited citizens in general, will open at Spanish Fort on next Monday and continue to Saturday, Nov. 12th, inclusive.

The Colored State Fair Association, under the auspices of which the Fair is to be conducted, have been diligent in advertising premium lists and in making use of all means at their command to arouse their people to take an active interest in the preparation of exhibits.

It is confidently expected that this fair will represent the progress and the industries of the colored people, and give to us a clear idea of their capabilities connected with their present and future.

Agriculture, manufactures, mechanism and commerce, with educational exhibits will present a sight well worth going to see. The white people feel a kindly interest in the affair, because it is a move in the right direction and on practical lines, and we hope nothing will occur to imperil its complete success.

It is the design of the Fair Association to hold annually a State Fair, and it is important that the first of the series shall be appreciated by a large attendance. A success now will greatly assist in the placing of stock and assure the accomplishment of future enterprises of the kind. The colored exhibits at the World's Exposition are remembered with pleasure, as they were very creditable to the colored people, and we hope the exhibit at the Fair will be equally so.

A Handy Pocket Atlas.

An attempt to put in pocket size the contents of a large reference Atlas is usually accompanied by rough, inaccurate and inelegant engraving and printing, but in the New Pocket Atlas of the World, published by Ivison, Blakeman & Co., 753 & 755 Broadway, New York, this is not the fact. Ninety-one Maps containing nearly every geographical point of interest throughout the world, are given, and each is a gem of the engraver's art. Delicately yet distinctly colored, these maps are exquisite illustrations of the best color printing to-day obtainable. While the Maps leave nothing to be desired by way of fullness, they are fully up to date, and show every recent discovery, or change of boundary.

One hundred and twelve pages of terse, well-arranged, and accurate information concerning every important country or state on the globe, follow the maps in this compact volume. In fact, the book is not only a comprehensive Atlas, but also a condensed Gazetteer of the whole world, and all put in an attractive and substantial binding, and sold for fifty cents. On the receipt of this sum the publishers mail it to any address.

Don't You?

When you want newspaper favors, you strike your home paper, don't you? If you want your town boomed and your property increased in value, you expect your home paper to do it, don't you? Yet you kick because your home paper hasn't as much reading matter in it as a city paper, don't you? Still, on the whole you think your home paper is a "mighty good thing for a town," don't you? And you preclude the home paper from thinking the town is a good thing for it, by not giving it sufficient patronage, don't you? You would not expect the home paper, circulating only hundreds, to give you as much reading matter as the city paper circulating thousands, would you? You would not expect the former to be as low as the latter, would you? You frequently sneak off to the city to get your job work, to save a few cents, don't you? Do you think that a newspaper publisher can live on wind? Do you think that he can ever digest the consoling fact that his paper is a "good thing for the town," when he receives nothing in return? He can't do it, can he?—Trinity Herald.

Something New.

Outsiders frequently wonder where the railroads obtain proper return for some of the ingenious but costly methods adopted in advertising their lines. One of the latest to attract our attention is a nicely bound 64-page book entitled, "What to do," containing description and the correct rules of a large number of games suitable for parlor or lawn, which has been issued by the Passenger Department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and will, we understand, be forwarded postpaid upon receipt of 3 cents by C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, at St. Paul. It is a book that would ornament almost any table and interest both old and young.

Information Wanted

Of the following persons or their heirs, who are supposed to live in Louisiana:

Andrew McStee, Isaac Lee, Aaron Prescott, Wm. Dease, Wm. Whitaker, Jean Tetard, John M. Shreve, James M. Cass, H. S. Williamson, John G. Wolf, James E. Cox, Maurice Smith, Wm. Donoho, and Amos St. Clair. Address W. C. McCORD & CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

PRICES DOWN. QUALITY UP.

It is conceded that the demand for Low Prices must be met, but the time for Buying and Selling Goods put up on purpose to Sell Cheap, without regard to quality, is past.

BEST GOODS AND *LOWEST PRICES*

Must be the Rule.

YOU WILL FIND

By a visit to our store that our stock is large, fresh, select and well assorted,

—CONSISTING OF—

GROCERIES, PLANTATION SUPPLIES, DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, SADDLERY,
CROCKERY, TIN & GLASSWARE,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
NOTIONS, &c.

We have unequalled facilities for handling these goods and we propose to make prices entirely satisfactory to the closest buyers.

We are still paying the highest market prices in cash for country produce

—SUCH AS—

Cotton, Hides, Wool, Rice, Cotton Seed, Etc.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

BAGGING AND TIES

Of which we keep a large stock and sell cheap.

—:o:—

TRY US *Whether you wish to buy anything or have produce for sale, it will pay you to try us.* TRY US

CLEMENTS & WILSON,

New Store, near the Railroad,..... Opelousas, La.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1887.

Editors Courier:

The President since his return from his Southern trip, has settled down to hard work and will, from now until after the Christmas holidays, devote himself to official duties, and then in addition to such official cares will assume the social features of the office, in which Mrs. Cleveland will participate with all her accustomed grace and charm. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland have expressed themselves as delighted with the whole-souled hospitality with which they were received and entertained in their Southern tour. Mrs. Cleveland cannot say too much of Southern hospitality, of which she had heard so much from her childhood days, but seen so little. She is completely enthused with its warmth, quiet and dignity and attentiveness to little details that contribute so much to one's comfort and happiness. The President too was made more familiar with the natural resources of the Southern States than he could have been become in a life time by merely hearing and not witnessing the evidences thereof. If he ever had any doubts about the justice of the claims of the South to the appointment to the vacancy in the U. S. Supreme Court Bench they were all dispelled by his trip and that section may now feel confident of getting the appointment.

Speaking of the Supreme Court Bench, there has never been a time in its history when there were more important cases pending for its decision than now. There is the great telephone suit in which it is expected that a decision will be rendered before many weeks; there is the Anarchist case under argument to-day, and in which an opinion will be rendered before another letter can reach you; the prohibition cases from Iowa and Georgia, and which are attracting attention from all quarters, and last but not least the great counsel cases from Virginia, the decision in which will show the present feeling of the highest judicial authority in the country on the subject of the States to regulate their own internal affairs. The decision is looked forward to with great interest, and may mark the beginning of a new era of good feeling between the sections and show that the Federal Judiciary still has a wholesome regard for the Constitutional rights of all the States within the Union compact. Although the Court is more than two years behind with its calendar it was decided that these cases owing to their importance shall be advanced for hearing which is a very rare thing for the United States Supreme Court to do.

Already the city is showing evidence of the coming of Congress. Senators and Representatives are engaging their quarters and laying plans for their winter sojourn among us. Hotels and boarding houses are having a general overhauling, and all things natural and artificial are being made as attractive as possible. Many strangers are also seeking accommodations. As a rule Washington is full to overflowing with agreeable visitors from all sections of our Great Country in the winter when official life is at its height. The winter is looked forward to as an unusually exciting one politically and in the halls of Congress, and as one of unusual brilliancy in the social world. It will be the winter-eve of the next Presidential campaign, and both in the Legislative halls and in the privacy of club rooms the giants in the two political parties will be planning for the contest. The party of the people and true Governmental principles, and of Constitutional guarantees is bound to win. With all odds against it victory was upon its banners in the last campaign, and with an economic administration and a general business prosperity since it came into power, the predictions at the Nation's capital, where the leaders are in frequent conference, all point to another victory in the next contest. These expressions are not those of your correspondent but the drift of public opinion at the Capital. The political world as gathered at the Capital will afford material for more spicy letters this coming winter than it has been possible to send from here for many winters past and so you may prepare for some readable letters. H.

The Western Waterways Convention which met in Memphis on the 20th ult., represented the voice and interests of the Mississippi Valley, and in this particular will no doubt have some weight with Congress in a way that will secure proper legislation for the improvement of our waterways. Among the many resolutions adopted by the convention none affect us so directly as the eleventh, which reads as follows: "That this convention approves the opening of Bayou Plaquemine, in Louisiana, by means of locks, which will give the commerce of the Mississippi Valley another and shorter route to the Gulf of Mexico."

New York Herald: As between the little wizard of wall street and government ownership, then the people cannot hesitate. If we are in a corner and must choose either a monopoly, which we know to be grasping and inefficient, and government ownership, which we have reason to believe will give us uniform rates, why, we are forced to say, Let the government build an independent telegraph line, and let the people have the benefit of efficiency and cheap service.

Marksville Bulletin: The Nicholls boom is fast dying out. When we consider the fact that the McEnerytes have not put in their work yet, the conclusion will be reached that the claims of the Reformers are hollow and flimsy and so recognized by the people.

The North Louisiana Fair takes place at Shreveport, November 8th to 12th inclusive. Cash premiums $5,000. For premium lists and general information address,

M. L. SCOVELL,
Secretary, Shreveport, La.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, stylish and cheap, at R. Mornhinveg's.

Slander, not Principles.

Times-Democrat.

The campaign of the "reformers" is getting more and more a campaign of slander. Without any issues of their own, having no policy marked out, proposing no charges or reforms, they find themselves without anything to discuss or talk of, unless they indulge in attacks upon the administration.

This is why they revive old issues long since settled by the Democracy and people of Louisiana—such as the old land case, brought up by Blanchard at a late meeting—and invent new and absurd slanders, such as the contemptible statement that Gov. McEnery is controlled in his appointments by others.

The weakness of the reformers could not be better exhibited than in these slanders. They have not a word to say for themselves; they cannot give a valid reason why their candidate should be elected to office; they cannot say what he would do if elected. They are left the only recourse of a weak cause—slander. They are getting nearer to this more and more every day. When the campaign opened The Times-Democrat hoped that it would bring about a calm and sensible discussion of living interests affecting the people of Louisiana, and that it would be free from personal abuse. The reformers, however, refused to meet on such a battlefield, for the simple reason that they had no arguments, no policy, no principles, except to secure the control of our affairs. They have been invited time and again to state what they propose to do; their views on leading measures of general importance have been called for. They have always declined to give any, answering that they had no views on these topics, or had not made up their minds, and going back again to their campaign of slander with assertions, now that Mr. McEnery's appointments were personal, that other times use at they were not personal, but dictated to him by others—never that they were not good selections and administered the affairs of the State to the best interests of all.

Have they forgotton that the Republicans in the last presidential campaign pursued this policy of slander and abuse, and that when the Democrats invited them to discuss public measures and to say what they would do they declined the invitation and dug up old stories about Cleveland? The people of the United States repudiated this plan of campaign in no uncertain manner. What they wanted to know was how their affairs would be administered, what policy would be pursued, what measures favored. The Democracy explained; the Republican party deemed slander and abuse an argument—and lost.

And so it will be in Louisiana. There are hundreds of topics here that the people would like to hear discussed. Much has been done already, yet much still remains to be done. Will the reformers say what they propose? Will they continue to dodge these questions of living moment? Do they believe that the people of Louisiana are so devoid of intelligence that they care nothing for the administration of their affairs, care nothing for public measures, and are satisfied with such old slanders as these of Blanchard and others? If so, they do them a great injustice, as they will soon learn when the question is submitted to the popular vote whether they want a candidate with ideas and principles, who proposes something, and who, we all know, will carry it out, or "reform" without principles, policy or platform.

Died.—At Opelousas, Nov. 3d, 1887, Mrs. Elise Roos, wife of David Roos, aged 43 years. New Orleans and Brownsville (Tex.) papers please copy.

A Great Inducement.

All new cash in advance subscribers and all old ones who will pay their subscription accounts to this paper in full to date and one year in advance, will be presented with one year's subscription to the

American Farmer,

a sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Ind., and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. Or we will present them a

Treatise on the Horse

and his diseases, containing 90 pages, which gives the best known remedies of veterinary surgeons for curing all diseases peculiar to this animal. Or we will present them with a copy of

Dr. Foote's Hand Book,

containing 128 pages on health hints, management of various diseases, and hundreds of practical recipes, useful alike in the household, farm, mechanic's shop, etc. Now is your time to accept this offer and get a valuable premium with our paper.

NEW SHAVING SALOON.

HAVING recently built and re-furnished throughout, my Barber Shop, I am now prepared, with increased facilities, to serve the public in first-class style in my new quarters between Brand and Moriarty's. Shaving hair cutting, shampooing, etc., done in the highest style of the art. Give me a call.

E. A. BODEMULLER.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, well improved, situated on Bayou Petite Prairie, near Rosa station on T. & P. R. R., in this parish, containing 450 acres, 100 in cultivation, with good dwelling, stable and out-houses, and 4 laborers' houses. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Apply to BLACK & MORRIS,

Oct. 22-1m. Opelousas, La.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.

Estate of Celeste Prud'homme.

We the undersigned heirs of Céleste Prud'homme, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction to the last and highest bidder, at the last residence of said deceased, in the town of Opelousas, on *SATURDAY* the 19th day of November, A. D., 1887, the following described property belonging to the estate of Céleste Prud'homme, deceased, to-wit:

A certain tract of land, containing about one acre more or less, situated in the town of Opelousas, bounded north by land of William Higgins, south by —— street leading to Catholic Church, east by —— street and west by Mrs. Louis Prud'homme, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions.—One half cash on the day of sale, and the other half on a credit of one year from day of sale, the purchaser to furnish his note with security in solido, to the satisfaction of said heirs, payable to the order of Azélie Chevis. The note to bear eight per cent interest from date until paid; vendor's privilege and special mortgage retained on the property sold to secure the payment of said note and attorney's fees, at the rate of ten per cent thereon, in case of suit to enforce payment.

Cyprien Chiasson,
Alphonse Prud'homme,
Azelie Chevis,
Dorsin Prud'homme.

Nov. 5, '87-4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4755.

Estate of Jean Bte, Blanco.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the District 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, at the Court House door, in Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on *WEDNESDAY*, December 7, 1887, the following described property, belonging to estate of Jean Baptiste Blanco, to-wit:

Fifty arpents of land situated in Mallet, St. Landry parish, bounded north by Augustin Godeau, south by lands of Elphège Guillory, east by lands of Aurélien Valère and west by lands of Alexandre Guillory, containing fifty arpents more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—Cash.

VILFRID SIMIEN,
MARIE U. BLANCO,
Nov. 5, 1887. Joint Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4850

Estate of Francois Azma Ledoux.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the District Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the Court House, in Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on *THURSDAY*, November 17, 1887, the following described property, belonging to the estate of François Azma Ledoux, deceased, to-wit:

A certain tract of land, containing sixty-two and a half arpents, with the improvements thereon, situated at Prairie Roude, in the parish of St. Landry, bounded north by Auguste Bertrand, east by land of François P. Pitre, south by Nolle Pitre, and west by Onezime Mêche.

Terms.—Cash.

NOLLE PITRE,
Oct 15-87. Administrator.

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 lands formerly belonging to estate of Emerville 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.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4729

Estate of Fremont Dup