

# Opeolousas Courier.

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

OPEOLOUSAS:  
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888

FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—TERMS, PER COPY.	FOR CASH.
22 TIMES	10.00
16 TIMES	8.00
13 TIMES	7.00
8 TIMES	5.00
4 TIMES	3.00
2 TIMES	2.00
1 TIME	1.00

One inch of space for one week, 10 cents per line for each subsequent week. For longer terms, apply to the publisher.

## Newspaper Laws.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notices to the publisher at the end of their term, if they do not wish to continue taking the paper; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal law decision is to the effect that publishers of newspapers can, under the law, arrest any man for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on from six months or a year unpaid, and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused," or send the editor a postal card to discontinue the paper.

Don't be cheap. Use printed letter heads, done cheap at this office.

Ice cold bottled beer at 5 cents a glass at Louis Desmarais' beer garden.

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

For ice-cold soda water and the best of ice cream go to the elegant Star saloon under the COURIER office.

Tichenor's Antiseptic is no longer on trial. It has proven its merits and stands to-day without an equal.

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

Barb Wire! Barb Wire!! Barb Wire!!! At a bargain—Steel Nails guaranteed cheaper than iron nails sold elsewhere. At C. Dietlein's.

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.

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

We have made arrangements to send the Weekly Picayune with the COURIER at \$3.50 per year, or the Daily Picayune and our paper, one year, \$12.50—six months, \$6.25. Note the saving!

Every horse owner should have a copy of that admirable work, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," by Dr. Keen, of Dallas. A few copies—English or German—for sale at this office at 25c. per copy.

We will send the COURIER and New York World (weekly edition) from now until Nov. 13, 1888—over 5 months—for only \$1.50; or we will send the World alone until that date for 40 cents. Leave money and names at this office.

Stockholders in the Building and Loan Association are reminded that the office of the Secretary is open every Saturday evening from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock, and that they should pay their installments punctually if they would avoid costs.

Nearly a hundred representative colored Democrats from more than a dozen States, met chiefly from the North, held a meeting in St. Louis on the 5th, and organized a negro National Democratic League. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Cleveland.

In almost every community there is some person whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it after years of suffering. Such persons seldom take the opportunity to recommend the remedy to others, and they owe their very existence and it is their duty to have made the remedy the most popular of any in use for bowel complaints. 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles, are sold by F. E. Bailey.

**For First Place.**  
A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their man the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if endorsed by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place, among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Kidney, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at F. E. Bailey's Drug Store.

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

For cramps, diarrhoea and lax, Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is the sovereign remedy. For sale by Theo. Poney.

A perfect Antiseptic—Dr. Tichenor's Throat.

## The Soldiers' Home.

We are indebted to the Board of Directors of "Camp Nicholls," the Soldiers' Home of Louisiana, for their report to the General Assembly. There are in this institution some fifty veterans of the late war who are being cared for at the expense of the State. The following extracts from the report will be of interest to our readers:

With the limited appropriations granted by the State, it has required the most economical management to provide the necessary wants of the inmates. The time has come when we deem it imperative that the State should increase the appropriation. Our old soldiers now require greater care and attention; they are growing more helpless and need more comforts, and we feel that your honorable body will feel proud of the high privilege you possess to furnish the required aid.

The buildings are wanting repairs. The Home is conducted as intended by its founders, so that the inmates feel and know it is their Home. The only semblance of military organization is that adopted by the inmates themselves, in electing a lieutenant, sergeant and corporals to assist the Superintendent in carrying out the rules established by the Board.

Visitors are admitted to the Home at any hour of the day. Many persons from every State have visited the Home, and all have expressed themselves happy and delighted to see what our State has done for her worthy heroes.

Many improvements have been made to the grounds since the last report, yet more is required to give an appearance that will reflect greater credit upon our State in the maintenance of this institution.

On various occasions we have been called upon to extend the hospitality of the Home to disabled Confederates from other States. Under the present conditions of the law now such can be admitted, but we would have been unworthy of the name of Louisianians had we refused a few days' shelter to old companions.

## A Question of Gravity.

Baton Rouge Truth.

A series of charges brought against an applicant for appointment as police juror in the parish of East Feliciana, who has secured the signatures of nine-tenths of the white voters in his ward, culminates in the accusation that he is a very avaricious man, so much so that he once "kicked a negro for fifteen cents balance due on a dog trade." The charge is entitled to attention because it is accurately true, and can be proved by the records of the Seventh Ward Justice's Court, parish of East Feliciana, and it is made more serious still by the additional fact that on the trial of the case the negro swore that he would have paid the fifteen cents, but plaintiff had "cheated him in the dog trade."

Now, what is Gov. Nichols to do in the premises? Here the awkward alternative is presented the Governor of the State either to offend nine-tenths of the voters of that ward by refusing to appoint the applicant, who, by the way, was down here to see him Tuesday, or to send a commission to a man who bears the doubtful record of having sued a negro for fifteen cents due on a dog trade. Verily, the chief executive's chair is not a bower of roses. This is one case in which the press is unable to offer its advice.

The De Soto Democrat, edited by the Swayback of Red River, has the following:

It disgusts us to hear an editor say that he is a "Nicholls man," a "McEnery man," or a "Cleveland man." This simply means that he is the henchman of some political boss, whose only duty is to whine when said boss steps on his tail. What we want to hear them say is "I am a Democrat." This means that they are the tool of no man, but that they have no conscientious convictions and are ready to defend any time-honored principles of the Democratic party, which is the basis of all civil liberty and personal rights, from all assailants, whether they appear in the disguise of a friend or in the open garb of an enemy. The grand principles of the Democratic party are eternal in their very nature, and they have more to fear from treachery from within than from assaults from without.

Some people think that this is the only country that elects a president by a popular vote and indulges in brass bands, spread eagle campaigns, and other such luxuries. But such is not the case. There are several Republics on the American continent that indulge in that kind of sport, and this year elections are to be held in Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia. The candidate for President over there that can command the largest number of muskets and men generally gets the office. Camano, President of Ecuador, who won his office by throwing dice with his half dozen competitors, has declared himself perpetual president.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour, 12,000,000 in thirty days, 157,680,000 in one year; it travels 1,431,000 inches with each vibration, which is equal to 94 miles in twenty-four hours, 2924 miles in thirty days or 35582 miles in one year.

If you want any groceries, crockery, ware, hardware, cutlery, etc., etc., go to Louis Desmarais'. He has also opened an ice house where you can get ice at one cent a pound, and beer on ice at 5 cents a glass at his Beer Garden. Read his advertisement and give him a call.

**Something Reliable.**  
For wounds, cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, use Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic.

Those who gave orders for photographs of the Louisiana Press Association at Woodworth's Springs on the 3d inst., can now get their copies at this office.

Use Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic for foot or leg ulcers. It cures every time. Sold by Druggists.

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## Weekly Weather-Prop Bulletin, of the Louisiana Weather Service.

NEW ORLEANS, Sat., June 30, 1888.

During the first part of the past week the weather was generally unfavorable to the growth of crops, but during the past two days, with a rising temperature, sunshine, and a cessation of the excessive rainfalls, the prospects are brighter. Crops are reported very grassy in the majority of sections from which reports were received, and in but few is the rainfall reported less than a weekly average. Present prospects for dry weather are not as favorable as they might be. There are slight indications of a storm approaching from the Gulf which will likely result in more or less rain for the State. From a comparative standpoint, it is found that the rainfall during the first week of July is generally in excess of an average fall, so that it may be assumed that the coming week will not see much of an improvement in the condition of crops over that reported to-day.

The rainfall during the past week was heaviest in the extreme northern, southern and southeastern portions of the State the excesses in those sections ranging from one and one-half inches to five inches. In the central portion it was above the average at a majority of the stations from which reports were received. The weekly rainfalls report are as follows: Farmerville, 3.60; Minden 1.34, N. O. La. Expt. Sta. 2.30; Monroe 1.12, Girard 2.16, Delhi 1.00, Vermon 1.78, Shreveport, 1.71, Liberty Hill 0.37, Keochi, 0.73, Coushatta 1.30, Natchitoches 2.40, Trinity 1.90, Vidalia 1.03, Alexandria 1.64, Marksville 1.37, Cheneyville 0.70, Clinton 1.60, Amite 3.36, Hammond 3.23, Mandeville 2.64, New Orleans 5.41, Sugar Expt. Sta. 6.55, Grand Coteau 0.91, Lafayette 1.18, New Iberia 2.44, D. Thibodeaux 2.80.

## THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

for the week was from four to six degrees below the normal for the first five days, and slightly above the normal the past two days. The average sunshine was greatly deficient in all sections of the State, cloudy weather prevailing. The past two days have given an amount slightly exceeding the daily average.

Vicksburg, Miss.: Grass is reported abundant in cotton. North of here excessive rains have flooded some plantations. Outlook for cotton crop not as favorable as previous weeks.

Keachi: Crops very grassy but growing well. Cotton suffering some for want of sunshine.

Trinity: Too much wet weather; only two days of sunshine during past seven days. Cotton crop made. Cotton looking well considering the excessive rainfall, although suffering for work.

Alexandria: Planters behind with their work on account of constant rains. Crops very grassy.

Vicksburg, Miss.: The crops are suffering on account of too much rain; no serious damage has yet been done, but unless the rains cease we may expect it. Our alluvial soil fields are simply boggy. As a rule, farmers cannot work their crops.

Grand Coteau: Frequent rains prevent drying of hay crop, otherwise very fine.

New Iberia: Too much rain; crops need sunshine; grass taking the crops.

Jeanerette: Rains have been far in excess of amount needed for the growing crops, injuring in some localities cotton and corn. Cane is growing well, though in some localities needs work badly.

R. E. KERKAM,  
Signal Corps, Director.

## State Immigration Association.

N. O. Times-Democrat.

The State Immigration Association, whose headquarters is established at 150 Common street, is making the most energetic efforts to promote the object for which it was founded. Circulars have just been issued calling upon all residents of Louisiana who desire to aid in the development of the State to support the movement in favor of immigration, which has already met with no small measure of success. It is suggested by the officers of the association that every citizen can help in this matter, by inclosing to his correspondents all over the Union copies of these circulars, which will be furnished to him on application to the Immigration Bureau at the address already mentioned.

"Hundreds of Northern investors," says the circular, apply at the office of the association, and desire to see lists of lands, prices, etc.

In order to facilitate the movement, and to give them ample opportunity to examine the lands in the State, we earnestly request every landholder in the State to at once forward to this office a description of the land they have for sale, with its price per acre, its character of soil, how many cleared acres the land contains, and how much and what kind of timber is on it, the kind of agricultural productions that flourish there, or if it is better suited to stock raising, and how it is watered, whether it is high and dry, or subject to overflow, and what kind of improvements are on it.

Information is further solicited in regard to churches and schools in the neighborhood of the land, and as to its proximity to a town, railroad, or river. Details regarding the fencing of the land, assessment on it, and other points of interest to purchasers are also requested; and if maps or plans can be furnished, these will be filed with the rest of the information at the office of the association.

The association makes no charges for what it does, its services being given gratuitously to the land owner wishing to dispose of a portion of his property on the one hand, and to the investor or immigrant in search of a home on the other.

The advantages afforded to both parties by the establishment of the bureau hardly need pointing out. Those who wish to sell land will be brought, free of charge, into communication with those who wish to buy, and the latter will have the opportunity of studying at the office of the association the lands offered for sale in different portions of the State and of deciding in what quarter they would prefer to invest their money.

It may be fairly hoped that the establishment of an Immigration Bureau, conducted on such public spirited principles, will be attended by the best results, and that all that Louisiana needs to place her in the front rank of progress and prosperity—a sufficient population to develop her resources—will be secured through its agency.

## St. Landry Parish.

Its Fertile Soil, Healthful Climate and Abundant Resources Described by one of its Citizens.

Dr. D. W. Foster, one of our most esteemed citizens, has written a letter to the Ruston (La.) Calligraph, from which we make the following extracts:

In the first place, we have not only a beautiful country, but a pleasant, and healthy, and productive one—so. I will soon be 61 years old, and I have traveled a good deal in the United States and out of them; and I have had extensive experience in the practice of medicine in various latitudes and climates, and during most of the time I have been connected with planting also, and I ought therefore to be prepared to give an opinion as to the salubrity and productiveness of this country, where I have resided mainly for more than a quarter of a century, and I have to say that I don't know any other country that combines so many material advantages in the way of all the necessary elements for comfort and prosperity as are afforded here. But to be fully appreciated, our delightful and desirable country must be seen; and to be fallen in love with, needs but to be seen.

And I would advise all you good people up there who may not be satisfied here, they are to come down, and see for themselves. For if I were to fill your columns describing our country and its advantages "the half would not be told." But with your permission I will attempt to give some outlines of our St. Landry parish.

For convenience of description and better understanding of its topography, I will divide the parish into three parallel zones running north and south. The western zone is bounded by the Atchafalaya river, a deep navigable stream, along the banks of which are plantations of wonderful fertility. In the north portion of that zone some of the land is subject to overflow, but for the most part with valuable timber, and intersected with bayous along whose banks are some high and very productive lands in cultivation. In the southern part of that same western belt are rich prairies and bayous with woodlands. In the middle zone, which is the most choice portion of the parish, are gently undulating prairies covered with waving grass and grazing herds of cattle and horses, dotted with high land lakelets, and traversed by meandering water courses, which are skirted with narrow woodlands, which make up enchanting landscapes, which are constantly fanned by fresh sea breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, which is only about one day's ride south.

And while these breezes are cool and refreshing and healthful in summer, they are soft and balmy in the winter, and thus our temperature is rendered uniformly mild and pleasant all the time for both man and beast. The stock live and feed throughout the year without attention from their owners. Our soil is a loose vegetable mould about 12 to 16 inches deep; then a hard pan of clay exists which is so impervious to water that all fertilizers put upon the land is retained, and the land can be kept to fabulous productive-ness forever. Our soil here in its virgin state yields from 25 to 40 bushels of corn, 40 to 60 of oats, 3 to 1 bale (450 lbs) of cotton, etc., etc. Gardens of all kinds of vegetables thrive spring and fall. Such fruits as peaches, pears, plums, figs, etc., do well here. All productions adapted to southern climate do well here, and of course this is an excellent stock country. As fine horses, cows, hogs, and sheep can be raised here as anywhere.

The Morgan Railroad from New Orleans to Alexandria on Red river runs through our parish north and south; the Texas Pacific runs across the northern end, and the Southern Pacific near the southern border, and there is steamboat navigation three-fourths of the year from Washington to New Orleans.

Land sells according to location, quality, etc.; unimproved at \$50 to \$125.00; improved at \$8 to \$25. Stock sells, our grass raised horses, from \$20 to \$50 and \$75; milk cows and calves \$12 to \$18 and \$20.

## His Business Dooming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a revival of trade as Dr. Bailey's "Gazone" carpet grass (paspalum) and Bermuda grass, the gazone taking the dry portions and the Bermuda the rich bottom. Gazone produces broad, juicy leaves as abundantly as orchard grass, but it has these advantages over orchard grass:

1. It forms a dense sod.
2. It withstands the frost better, and is relished at all seasons of the year.
3. It possesses five per cent more nutritive material. It makes excellent hay. In the green state it is relished by stock better than any other grass except Bermuda.

The grazing period on good gazone pastures will average ten and a half months in cold winters, and the entire year in average winters.

On high lands it is profitable to fatten some hay to stock during a portion of the winter. Such stock as can have access to the salt grass on the coast will keep fat during the winter, and from such pastures large numbers of well rounded heaves are shipped annually in January, February and March.

**Stock Water.**  
The water in the small streams is soft and abundant to the depth of sixteen feet there is a thick vein of fine sand. This furnishes a grand supply of pure cool water.

**Insects.**  
The old notion that southwestern Louisiana is a country pestered with all kinds of troublesome insects has been thoroughly exploded. Flies are less numerous than in most northern States, and mosquitoes except for a few days, at long intervals, when they are brought by the wind.

On the higher prairies there are very few insects to trouble the stock at any season, and in this respect a most favorable comparison may be drawn with the best grazing sections of any country. Cattle, horses, mules and sheep do well. Sheep can be sheared twice each year.

Pigs and poultry are raised almost without care; a field with a few shade trees meets the conditions of pasture and protection during all seasons.

**Fish and Game.**  
Fish of the choicest varieties are present in such immense quantities that they will eventually become an article of commerce. The small game upon the coast, the abundant deer in the pine woods and the fish in the streams, with wild winters make this country the paradise of sportsmen.

**Winter Resort.**  
In a short time southwestern Louisiana will become the winter resort for thousands of northern people. Its genial climate, beautiful scenery and unsurpassed fruits and game are sufficient attractions to insure this.

Preparations are being made this summer to receive the thousands of people who desire to spend next winter in southwestern Louisiana. Ample hotels will be erected at Lake Charles.

**Timber and Improvements.**  
On the north of this parish belt are immense bodies of the finest timber in the world, pine, cypress, live oak, water oak, white oak, pin oak, live oak, sweet gum, mulberry, ash,

## Southwestern Louisiana.

This beautiful garden land of the continent, presents attractions to the immigrant more varied and substantial than any other land. The soil that was made for the support of this broad assertion:

It is the Southern Prairie Region.

This beautiful prairie belt is traversed by some navigable rivers than any other country of equal territory, affording cheap transportation to the markets of the world, and interspersed with more magnificent lakes than any other portion of the South.

On the north and skirting these rivers are immense forests of timber, that surpass in variety and quality any in the world, providing endless labor for the lumbermen and cheap and beautiful material for the settler. On the south that vast inland sea, the Gulf of Mexico, fans this prairie with constant breezes, tempered by the waters of the topics, giving it an atmosphere always mellow and balmy. The soil is a rich, fine, clay-loam, susceptible of high cultivation. The eastern portion of this tract—the "Teechee country"—has long been called a "Garden of Louisiana," and has been sought by the wealthiest planters of the state. The western portion, when brought fully into cultivation, seems to be equally productive.

**Climate, Healthfulness and Longevity.**  
The influence of the gulf breezes upon this semi-tropical region causes an evenness of climate that is rare in any other country. The breeze is far more constant than upon the great prairies of Dakota and Iowa. It cools and refreshes, but never chills, producing a blandness unknown except on the Gulf coast. With nutritious food and such reasonable care as intelligent people exercise in all countries, this region will be found healthy to northern immigrants, owing to the constant breezes and the possibility of living in the open air at all seasons.

Thus far it has proven to be a perfect sanatorium for persons afflicted with catarrh, dry throat, chronic coughiness, dryness of the skin, certain forms of rheumatism, etc. Many northern people are purchasing residences here at Lake Charles and other points for a health resort. Colds are rare. One gentleman remarked that he had never caught a cold during one winter north than in a six months residence at Lake Charles. A very reliable old gentleman, who has resided near Lake Charles twelve years, stated that he believed any person could live on these prairies forty years and never require the services of a physician.

There is an occasional case of malaria about the same as in Illinois or Iowa.

**Productions.**  
In the variety and the perfection of its products it is a most marvelous region, apparently capable of producing all the trees, shrubs, fruits, cereals and grasses grown in semi-tropical and temperate climates; rice, corn, millet, sugar-cane, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes can be produced abundantly.

For vegetables it is equal to the best known countries of the world. Onions, cabbage, turnips, beets, sweet corn, etc. are sown in the fall and grow all winter and can be grown extensively for market or for stock. Irish potatoes mature in March and April. The strawberry season extends from March, to July 1. All kinds of berries grow almost spontaneously. In the woodlands are thousands of blackberries.

**Trees and Fruit.**  
Southwestern Louisiana is pre-eminently a timber and fruit country. Trees grow rapidly and the timber is of superior quality. The pecan grown here is larger, richer, has a softer shell and brings a higher price than when grown in the interior. The pecan has no enemy and will bear more than a century of age. It is raised in many instances over two thousand dollars per acre.

English walnuts do equally well as the pecan.

The Gulf coast produces the best figs grown anywhere and the crop may be relied upon as a steady and profitable one. It is produced from the cutting and commences to bear at three years old. With the abundant and cheap fuel figs can be canned or dried at a cost merely nominal.

Oranges, peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, apples, plums, grapes, peaches, quinces and figs can be raised here with the same care. Secular peach trees at two years old produce on an average half a bushel of peaches; at three years old the trunk is frequently five inches in diameter. It must be remembered that these results are achieved with no more care and fertilizers than would be required for fruit culture in Iowa or Illinois. It does not require the making up of a soil as in Florida, nor expensive irrigation as in California.

The soil is rich and deep, showers are regular and abundant, and transportation to the markets of the world by rail or water very easy. In a short time the cultivation of olives and of jute will become prominent industries.

A remarkable feature of the fruit industry is that nearly everything grows from cuttings—apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc. This greatly simplifies the whole problem of fruit propagation.

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**Climate, Healthfulness and Longevity.**  
The influence of the gulf breezes upon this semi-tropical region causes an evenness of climate that is rare in any other country. The breeze is far more constant than upon the great prairies of Dakota and Iowa. It cools and refreshes, but never chills, producing a blandness unknown except on the Gulf coast. With nutritious food and such reasonable care as intelligent people exercise in all countries, this region will be found healthy to northern immigrants, owing to the constant breezes and the possibility of living in the open air at all seasons.

Thus far it has proven to be a perfect sanatorium for persons afflicted with catarrh, dry throat, chronic coughiness, dryness of the skin, certain forms of rheumatism, etc. Many northern people are purchasing residences here at Lake Charles and other points for a health resort. Colds are rare. One gentleman remarked that he had never caught a cold during one winter north than in a six months residence at Lake Charles. A very reliable old gentleman, who has resided near Lake Charles twelve years, stated that he believed any person could live on these prairies forty years and never require the services of a physician.

There is an occasional case of malaria about the same as in Illinois or Iowa.

**Productions.**  
In the variety and the perfection of its products it is a most marvelous region, apparently capable of producing all the trees, shrubs, fruits, cereals and grasses grown in semi-tropical and temperate climates; rice, corn, millet, sugar-cane, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes can be produced abundantly.

For vegetables it is equal to the best known countries of the world. Onions, cabbage, turnips, beets, sweet corn, etc. are sown in the fall and grow all winter and can be grown extensively for market or for stock. Irish potatoes mature in March and April. The strawberry season extends from March, to July 1. All kinds of berries grow almost spontaneously. In the woodlands are thousands of blackberries.

**Trees and Fruit.**  
Southwestern Louisiana is pre-eminently a timber and fruit country. Trees grow rapidly and the timber is of superior quality. The pecan grown here is larger, richer, has a softer shell and brings a higher price than when grown in the interior. The pecan has no enemy and will bear more than a century of age. It is raised in many instances over two thousand dollars per acre.

English walnuts do equally well as the pecan.

The Gulf coast produces the best figs grown anywhere and the crop may be relied upon as a steady and profitable one. It is produced from the cutting and commences to bear at three years old. With the abundant and cheap fuel figs can be canned or dried at a cost merely nominal.

Oranges, peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, apples, plums, grapes, peaches, quinces and figs can be raised here with the same care. Secular peach trees at two years old produce on an average half a bushel of peaches; at three years old the trunk is frequently five inches in diameter. It must be remembered that these results are achieved with no more care and fertilizers than would be required for fruit culture in Iowa or Illinois. It does not require the making up of a soil as in Florida, nor expensive irrigation as in California.

The soil is rich and deep, showers are regular and abundant, and transportation to the markets of the world by rail or water very easy. In a short time the cultivation of olives and of jute will become prominent industries.

A remarkable feature of the fruit industry is that nearly everything grows from cuttings—apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc. This greatly simplifies the whole problem of fruit propagation.

## Southwestern Louisiana.

This beautiful garden land of the continent, presents attractions to the immigrant more varied and substantial than any other land. The soil that was made for the support of this broad assertion:

It is the Southern Prairie Region.

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