Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY

LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : AUGUST 11, 1888

TARIFF OF REDUCED RATES.
FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.—TERMS, NETT CASH.

SPACE	1 TIME	2 TIMES	4 TIMES	8 TIMES	13 TIMES	26 TIMES	52 TIMES
One inch	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 25	$ 2 25	$ 3 50	$ 6 08	$10 60
Two inches	1 00	1 50	2 50	4 50	6 30	10 80	18 55
Three inches	1 50	2 25	3 75	6 08	8 40	15 40	25 85
Four inches	2 00	3 00	4 50	7 65	11 20	18 00	31 80
Five inches	2 50	3 75	5 62	9 00	13 12	23 62	39 75
Half column	4 50	6 38	10 00	16 87	22 75	40 50	65 25
One column	8 00	11 25	17 50	29 25	42 00	67 50	106 00

Local Notices.—In Editorial column, leaded, 20 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion. *Reading Notices:*—In reading columns, solid, 10 cts per line first insertion, and 5 cts per line each subsequent.

Subscription—$2.50 a year, in advance; $2 in clubs of ten.

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic cures Sore Throat.

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

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

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

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

For cramps, diarrhœa and flux, Dr Tichenor's Antiseptic is the sovereign remedy. For sale by Theo Posey.

Call on the Secretary to-day and pay the weekly installment on your stock in the Building and Loan Association.

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

Pope Leo has disposed of all his jubilee presents except 100,000 bottles of wine and 30,000 pairs of slippers. The wine will probably be given to hospitals, but the slippers are such as only a Pope can wear.

The Republicans contend that to take off 10 per cent of the taxation on manufactures means free trade, but they deny that to take off all the tax on distilled spirits means free whisky. —Macon Telegraph, Dem.

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 7, and that they should pay their installments punctually if they would avoid costs.

I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on a very bad case of chronic diarrhoea, and it gave perfect satisfaction. I recommend it to my trade. J. E. BUTLER, druggist, Eastland, Tex. Sold by F. E. Bailey.

Severely cutting back the dead wood on the peach trees will start them into new life. If the tree be dead at the top, and the wood near the trunk green the new buds will soon give a new top. By keeping all the injured old wood cut away the tree will do service much longer than is usually the case with peach trees.

A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says that in all his experience, "which is quite varied, with horses, mules and cattle," he never knew a wart to withstand a second application of pure hog's lard, well rubbed in. They generally began sloughing off after one treatment, and to all appearance without the slightest pain.

Just what the people want.—I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with satisfactory results. My neighbors have also used it to their satisfaction. It is a first-class remedy, and one that is safe to recommend for bowel complaints. M. AUE, Post Master, Leon Springs, Bexar Co., Texas. Sold by F. E. Bailey.

Louisiana State Fair and Shreveport Exposition (third annual fair) takes place at Shreveport La., November 5th to 10th inclusive; $25,000 in premiums and purses will be awarded. Liberal premiums for parish exhibits. The only fully equipped fair grounds in the State. Interesting programmes each day. Some of the finest race horses in the United States have already been entered. For premium lists and general information, address

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

Lafayette Advertiser: Some of our co-temporaries evidently have not considered the matter carefully when they claim that it is too much to pay two members of the Legislature, who are also preachers, $50.00 each for one prayer for the Legislature. By receiving this sum the patriotism and natural *esprit de corps* of the reverend gentlemen bind them to continue on praying for their whole term of office—two years. Fifty dollars is not too much for a two-years' argument with the Devil before the Lord in a tough case.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the most successful preparation ever produced for Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Bloody Flux and Chronic Diarrhoea and thousands of persons certify that they believe their lives have been saved by this great remedy. It is the one preparation that every family and every traveling man should be provided with, especially during the summer months. Many cases of chronic Diarrhoea that had resisted all other treatment and baffled the skill of good Physicians have been permanently cured by it. For sale by F. E. Bailey.

Position of the Planets in August.

JUPITER

is evening star. He is in quadrature with the sun on the 20th at 3 h. A. M., being at that time 90° east of the sun and most favorably situated for obsevation. Jupiter in quadrature is on the meridian at sunset, and looks superbly in his elevated position as he travels on his westward path, the largest and most brilliant star among the myriads that stud the sky. He is approaching Beta Scorpii in his eastward progress, as any observer may see who marks his path among the bright stars of Scorpio Jupiter sets on the 1st at 11 h. 40 m. P. M. On the 31st, he sets at 9 h. 48 m. P. M. His diameter on the 1st is 37".8, and he is in the constellation Libra.

SATURN

is morning star with the exception of a few hours of the 1st, when he still ranks among the evening stars. He is in conjunction with the sun on the 1st at 8 h. P. M., when he rises and sets with the sun, passing to his western side and becoming morning star. He is invisible during the larger part of the month on account of his nearness to the sun. On the 31st, however, he rises two hours before the sun, and sharp-sighted observers may find him 9° north of the sunrise point. Saturn sets on the 1st at 7 h. 14 m. P. M. On the 31st, he rises at 3 h. 13 m. A. M. His diameter on the 1st is 15".4, and he is in the constellation Cancer.

NEPTUNE

is morning star. He is in quadrature with the sun on the 24th, at 10 h. P. M., being 90° west of him, and rising about midnight. Neptune rises on the 1st at 1 h. 59 m. A. M. On the 31st, he rises at 0 h. 4 m. A. M. His diameter on the 1st is 2".6, and he is in the constellation Taurus.

MERCURY

is morning star until the 23d, and then evening star. He is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 23d, at 8 h. P. M. He is in conjunction with Saturn on the 13th, at 11 h. P. M., being 39' north. Mercury rises on the 1st at 3 h. 24 m. A. M. On the 31st, he sets at 6 h. 50 m. P. M. His diameter on the 1st is 6".8, and he is in the constellation Cancer.

MARS

is evening star. The ruddy planet glows with decreasing luster, as easily visible in the southwest. In the early evening, he recedes from Spica and approaches Jupiter. Mars sets on the 1st at 10 h. 30 m. P. M. On the 31st, he sets at 9 h. 21 m. P. M. The diameter of Mars on the 1st is 9".0, and he is in the constellation Virgo.

URANUS

is evening star. He sets on the 1st at 0 h. 47 m. P. M. On the 31st, he sets at 7 h. 52 m. P. M. His diameter on the 1st is 3".5, and he is in the constellation Virgo.

VENUS

is evening star. She is still close to the sun, setting on the 31st only half an hour later than the sun. Venus sets on the 1st at 7 h. 33 m. P. M. On the 31st, she sets at 7 h. 4 m. Her diameter on the 1st is 10".0, and she is in the constellation Cancer.

Mercury, Venus, Uranus, Mars, and Jupiter are evening stars at the close of the month. Saturn and Neptune are morning stars.

Hope For the Drunkard.

Of course there was never yet a young man who while "nipping it" lightly could be made to believe that he would ever become a common drunkard. Ah, no; he was only taking a little for sociability; no danger in the world of his ever reaching the frightfully degraded stage where all self-control is lost, all moral sensibilities completely deadened. Many, untold millions, reach that depth, nevertheless. Some are too far gone to even desire reformation. But to those who do, a chance is held out if the Russian physician referred to in the following paragraph is correct:

A Russian physician named Portugaloff declares that strychnine is an infallible cure for drunkenness, administered in subcutaneous injections. He asserts that the experience of physicians has shown the cure to be as rapid as it is certain. The effect of the strychnine solution is to change the craving for drink into positive aversion, and this change is effected in a day. After a treatment of eight or ten days the patient may be discharged. The strychnine is administered by dissolving one grain in 200 drops of water, and injecting five drops of the solution every twenty-four hours.—Shreveport Times.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at F. E. Bailey's. 2

When Edison, genius and inventor as he is, had given two weeks of his valuable time to going up and down on the New York Elevated Railroad, trying to discover what caused its noise and a cure for it, he gave up the job. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the cars three days, was denied a place to stand on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what caused the noise, invented a remedy which was patented and she was paid a sum of $10,000 and a royalty forever. Her name is Mrs. Mary Walton and she lives in New York city.

"Gee Wilikens!" exclaimed young Bacon, as he hurriedly withdrew his hand from Miss Fussanfeather's waist, where he had encountered the busy end of a pin. "Now I know what they mean by saying that you have a wasp-like waist!"—Yonkers Statesman.

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

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

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

A perfect Antiseptic—Dr. Tichenor's.

A Monster Gar-Fish.

Yesterday, at the Fairview draining machine, on Mr. Jno. Dymond's lower plantation an enormous gar was killed.

A goat belonging to an Italian, while grazing on the canal bank, lost its footing and slipped into the water, where it was immediately pulled under by some unforeseen force. The engineer at the machine, who saw the occurrence, hastened to the spot with a harpoon, which he plunged into the water where the bubbles were coming up, but the weapon bounded back several times before it struck.

No sooner was this effected than the engineer, who had the harpoon line fastened around his wrist, was jerked from his feet into the canal and towed along it with frightful speed for some fifty yards. His cries for help were heard by the foreman, who ran to his assistance with a red hot slicing bar he had just taken out of the furnace, and in his efforts to reach the gar he fortunately burned the line in two.

The engineer thus freed struggled to the bank where he fainted with fright. By this time the gar was making for "Riviere aux Chenes" into which the canal leads, his course being easily ascertained by the swaying handle of the harpoon. From pain or other causes he changed his course, and came tearing back and ran aground in a shoal part of the canal. Here he slashed the water into a foam for an hour or more; finally a rope with a noose was slipped around his body, when a yoke of oxen hauled him on the bank.

He measured 11 feet 7 inches over all, his jaws being 27 inches long. Four of his teeth were nearly two inches in length, the others ranging from 1½ inches downward. It was estimated that he weighed over 300 pounds. In his stomach were found the two hind legs of the goat that slipped off the bank, a small alligator, several fish and a piece of coral about the size of a brickbat. The last circumstance would seem to indicate that he had come all the way from the reefs of Florida or those of some of the islands of the West Indies.—Plaquemines Protector, July 21.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at F. E. Bailey's Drug Store. 2

The Russians, says an English paper, are moving rapidly on every line that makes for national progress. Scientific exploration is being carried on in many different directions; laboratories and observatories are being founded, and railways opened at a wonderfully rapid rate. There are now 18,500 miles of railway open for traffic in Russia. Of this the State owns about one-fifth only. The Russians are independent of foreign nations for coal, iron, oil and mechanical skill, and the foreign element is being eliminated from Russian works, so that the progress of the empire is taking place on a wide basis.

When a member of the Legislature goes to Baton Rouge on a free pass, returns on a free pass, does not patronize the sleeping car, takes a lunch from home along with him on his journey to the capital, gets a free lunch from his Baton Rouge boarding house for use on his return, and carries his own "grip" from the railroad to the depot on both voyages, what are his "actual traveling expenses?" Echo answers, what.—Shreveport Democrat.

The wealthy and enterprising citizens of Greenville, Mississippi, have organized a Home Insurance Company, with a capital of $75,000. This is the right thing to do; put your money in home enterprises and patronize home institutions. This State pays in premiums to foreign insurance companies hundreds of thousands of dollars each year over and above what it receives in return as payments of losses. — Lafayette Advertiser.

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

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

Something Reliable.

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

TOWN TAX SALES

OF

MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

The Board of Police, Town of Opelousas, vs. Delinquent Tax Debtors.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, I will sell at the principal front door of the Court House, in which the Civil District Court of said parish is held, within the legal hours for judicial sales, beginning at the hour of eleven (11) o'clock a. m., on

Saturday, the 1st day of September, A. D., 1888,

and continuing on each succeeding day, until said sales are completed, all movable and immovable property on which taxes are now due to the Board of Police of said town, to enforce collection of taxes assessed in the years 1886 and 1887, together with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1886, on the taxes of 1886, and with 10 per cent per annum interest from the 1st day of October 1887, on the taxes of 1887, until paid and costs. The names of said delinquent tax payers, the amount of taxes due by each on the assessment of said years, and the movable and immovable property assessed to each to be offered for sale are as follows, to-wit:

Andrus, C B—Certain lots in town of Opelousas, bounded north by Landry street, south by Vine street, east by Landry street and west by ——. Assessment $1500; special tax $83 00 and cost.

Anzenne, Cadmus—Lots with improvements bounded north by H. Rogers, west by Miss Oliver, south by Estorge street, east by Main street. Assessment $200; special tax $5 and cost; regular tax $2 and cost.

Baillio, Kenneth—One roan horse, value $20; cash value of all bonds liable to taxation, notes, judgments and other credits $100. Assessment $120 00; special tax $3 and cost; regular tax 60 cents and cost.

Bercier, A J—Four lots with improvements, bounded north by J W Jackson, south by B F Meginley, east by J Ferrodin, west by V Boagni. Special tax $15 25 and cost.

Claude, Mrs E—One and one quarter lot with improvements, bounded north by Julien Claude, south by North street, east by Union street, west by Main street. Assessment $1,500; special tax $37 50 and cost.

Claude, Julien—Two lots bounded north by Perrodin, south by Mrs Emile Claude, west by Main street, east by Union street. Assessment $3000; special tax $75 and cost.

Déjean, Felix—Two lots, bounded north by Delaru, south by Grolet street, west by Market street and east by Court street. Assessment $800; special tax $20 and cost.

DelBuono, Pasqual—General merchandise. Assessment $430 00; special tax $10 75 and cost; regular $2 15 and cost.

Donato, Adolphe—Amount of assessment $280, special tax $7 and cost.

Desmarais, Louis—House, lots and improvements in the town of Opelousas, bounded north by property of Lejeunne, south by Grolee street, east by property of widow Perry, west by —— street. Assessment $1,200; general merchandise; assessment $2,200; special tax $35 and cost; regular tax $18 and cost.

Dupré, Lucius J Widow—Town lots, situated in town of Opelousas, improved as a residence, bounded north by Bellevue street, south by Landry street, east by Liberty street and west by Chestnut street, near rail road street. Assessment $2000; special tax $50 and cost; regular tax $20 and cost.

Dupré, Laurent—A small parcel of a lot of ground with buildings thereon situated in the town of Opelousas, bounded north by property of H L Garland, south by Bellevue street, east by property of Dr V Boagni and west by property of H L Garland; one horse and buggy. Assessment $600; special tax $15 and cost; regular tax $6 and cost.

Estate of J B Salles—Two lots, bounded north by estate of Sandoz, south by Jos Bloch, east by continuation of Grolee street and west by Court street. Assessment $500; special tax $12 50 and cost; regular tax $5 and cost.

Estorge & Labyche—10 lots bounded north by property of Mrs. G Estorge, south by V Bourdin, east by Market street and west by bayou Tesson. Assessment $1200. 1 lot bounded north by property of D Roos, south by T Chacheré, west by Main street and east by Union street. Assessment $1,000. Total assessment $2700. Special tax $67 50 and cost.

Mrs G Estorge—8 lots bounded north by property of Mrs E Leblanc, south by H E Estorge, west by bayou Tesson and east by Market street. Assessment $550; special tax $13 75 and costs.

Gil & Perrault—one office on land of Mrs W A Robertson and H L Garland in Opelousas fronting on Landry street. Assessment $100; Special tax $2 50.

Gil, Jules—About three lots in Opelousas with improvements, bounded north by Laurent street, south by Madison street, east by Continuation street, west by L Hadden and W L Maxwell. Assessment $500; special tax $12 50 and cost; regular tax $2 50.

Hebrard, Mrs P L—1 lot bounded north by Dietlein, south by Bellevue street, east by —— and west by Union street. Assessment $800; special tax $20 and cost; regular tax $8.

Jagou, H—Value of merchandise on hand $3500; special tax $87 50 and cost

Kennedy, A C—One horse. Assessment $40. One buggy. Assessment $40. Total assessment $80; special tax $2 and cost; regular tax 80c and costs.

King, Mrs John E—Four lots bounded north by Landry street, east by Market street, west by bayou Tesson and south by vine street. Assessment $1200; special tax $30 and costs.

Knox, Mrs Ida—4 lots bounded north by property of Houston, south by Minden street, east by C B Andrus, west by E Andrus. Assessment $400; special tax $10 and cost.

Lacombe, Austin—½ lot bounded north by Quatrevean, east and south by J Perrodin, west by Court street, assessed value $200, value of horses $500, value of merchandise $1500, value of all bonds and credits $500; total assessment $3000; special tax $75 and cost

Lastrapes, Mrs Louis—2 lots bounded north by Jos Bloch, south by estate of Sandoz, west by Union street, east by Mrs Robertson. Assessment $400; special tax $10 and cost; regular tax $4 and costs.

Lastrapes, Charles—One lot of ground in Opelousas, bounded north by North street, south by lot of Baptist church, west by Dr Jas Ray, east by lot which is unknown. Assessment $100; regular tax 50cts and costs.

Latour, Mrs Homer—½ lot bounded north by K Sandoz, south by Mrs Dupré, east by Main street and west by Ventre. Assessment $700; special tax $17 50.

Lejeune, Alexandre—5 lots bounded north by W A Robertson, south by Sylvest, east by J Morris, west by Grolee street Assessment $700. 3 lots bounded north by J Morris, south by L Desmarais, east by Duroy, west by —— street; assessment $300, horses and cattle $60; total assessment $1060; special tax $26 50 and cost.

Lessassier, Marie J—½ lot with improvements, bounded north by H Rogers, south by Estorge street, east by Main street, west by C Hollier. Assessment $600; special tax $15 and costs.

Manso, Mrs. Leon—One lot with improvements, bounded north by Landry street, east by James White, south and west by G. W. Hudspeth; assessment $300; special tax $7.50 and costs.

Martin, Bernard, tutor—One lot in the town of Opelousas, bounded north by property of M. Vilaseca, south by property of L. Skinner, east by Market street, west by bayou Tesson, with improvements; assessment $1000; special tax $25 and costs. Regular tax $10 and cost.

Mornhinveg, C. jr.—½ lot of ground bounded north by Mrs. John Healey, east by Main street, west by lot belonging to L Godfroy; assessment $600; one-eighth lot of ground, bounded north by V Lastrapes, south by unknown, east by lot belonging to F. Perrodin, west by Dr. Parker; assessment $100; total assessment $700; special tax $17 50 and cost.

Ogden, John N—about ten arpents of land bounded north by —— street, south by Dr. Boagni, east by bayou Tesson, west by Ogden street, with buildings and improvements; assessment 3100 dollars; special tax 81 dollars and 50 cents and costs.

Pasquier, Jos.—1 lot bounded north by Sam Perkins, south by C Dietlein, east by C Mornhinveg, west by Union street; assessment 1500 dollars; special tax 62 dollars and 50 cents and costs.

Perkins, Sam—½ lot bounded north by F. Hollander, south by Pasquier, east by Mornhinveg, west by Union street; assessment 700 dollars; special tax 17 dollars and 50 cents and costs.

Perrault, A J—One lot of ground, bounded north by property of Mrs D Wartelle, south by Laurent street, east by Lombardy street, west by Oak street. Assessment $60; special tax $1 50 and cost.

Price, Wm M—Value of general merchandise on hand $3000. Special tax $75 and cost; regular tax $15 and cost.

Rogers, Miss E—Two lots bounded north by Medicis, south by Lesassier, east by Main street, west by Court street. Assessment $220; special tax $5 50 and cost; regular tax $2 20 and cost.

Roy, Joseph—One lot bounded north and south by Henry Chacheré, east by M Boutté, west by Jules Gil. Assessment $150; special tax $3 75 and costs.

Thompson, Mrs A J—2 lots bounded north by —— street, south by Bellevue street, west by Crawford and Garland, east by Liberty street. Assessment $800; 2 mares, cattle and buggy $100; special tax $22 50 and cost; regular tax $9 and cost.

Thompson, widow Charles—One quarter lot bounded north by South street, south by ——, west by Mrs Williams, east by Main street. Assessment $400; special tax $10 and cost.

Thompson, Dr W M—One lot and improvements, bounded north by Lachapelle, east by Union street, south by Mrs Medicis and west by Main street. Assessment $1000; Two lots with improvements, bounded north by Cherry east by Main street, west by Court street and south by V Lastrapes. Assessment $600; 1 lot of ground with improvements, bounded north by R Schably, east by Jos Desbrest, west by Schmis and south by Bellevue street. Assessment $400; horse and vehicle $200; special tax $55 and cost.

Vilaseca, Maurice—One lot with improvements, bounded one side by Bellevue street, one side by Market street, one side by bayou Tesson and Desmarais and Thompson. Assessment $1840; special tax $46 and cost.

Wartelle, Harry estate—Two lots with improvements, bounded north by Oak street, south Jas Brooks, east by T C Anderson and west by ——. Assessment $450; special tax $11 25 and cost.

Washington, Millie—Value of horses and other animals and vehicles $200; special tax $5 and cost; regular tax $2 and cost.

White, James M—1 lot with improvements, bounded north by Landry street, east by bayou Tesson, south by Vine street, west by G W Hudspeth. Assessment $300; special tax $7 50 and costs; regular tax $3 and cost.

On said day I will sell such portions of said property as each debtor will point out, and in case the debtor will not point out sufficient property, I will at once and without further delay, sell the least quantity of said property of any debtor, which any bidder will buy for the amount of taxes, interests and costs due by said debtor.

The sale will be without appraisement, for cash, in legal tender money of the United States, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year, by paying the price given, with twenty per cent, and costs and penalty added.

JEFF. THOMPSON,
Collector Board Police, Town Opelousas, La.
Opelousas, La., July 21st, 1888.

Southwestern Louisiana.

This beautiful garden land of the continent, presents attractions to the immigrant more varied and substantial than any other land. The following facts may be added in support of this broad assertion:

It is the Southern Prairie Region.

This beautiful prairie belt is traversed by more 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 Teche country—has long been regarded as the "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 temperature rarely equaled. 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 very healthful 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 sanitarium for persons troubled with catarrh, dyspepsia, chronic costiveness, dryness of the skin, certain forms of rheumatism, etc. Many northern people are purchasing residence property at Lake Charles and other points for a health resort. Colds are rare. One gentleman remarked that he had heard more coughing during one sermon 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, oats, 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, collards, beets, carrots, etc. sown in the fall 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 wood-lands 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 superb 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 for more than a century. The crop yields the farmer in many instances over two thousand dollars per acre.

English-walnuts do equally as well as the pecan.

The Gulf coast produces the best figs grown anywhere and the crop may be relied upon as safely as a grass crop. 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, citrons, quinces and persimmons are grown with little care. Seedling 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 direct. 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.

The Grasses.

It is the most natural grass land upon the continent, not excepting the great prairie states of the northwest.

As soon as the wild grass is thoroughly trampled by the stock, the entire soil is covered with "gazon"—carpet grass—(paspalum) and Bermuda grass, the gazon taking the dryer portions and the Bermuda the rich bottom. Gazon 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 gazon pastures will average ten and a half months in cold winters, and the entire year in average winters.

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

Stock Water.

The water in the small streams is soft and abundant At an average 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 mild 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 will be 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 prairie belt are immense bodies of the finest timber in the world, pine, cypress, live oak, water oak, white oak, pin oak, beech, maple, sweetgum, mulberry, ash, magnolia, etc. Lumber ranges from six to sixteen dollars per thousand. The latter price is for the best hard pine flooring.

Time to Immigrate.

October, November, December, January, February and March, are the best months for farmers to move south. This allows time to make the necessary preparations for spring.

The farmer becomes somewhat acclimated before the heat of summer.

A good crop of sweet potatoes, cow peas, millet and vegetables may be made the first season. Hay can be made in any quantity and find ready market, netting the farmer eight dollars per ton upon an average. Cows can be purchased and milk sold at ten cents per quart, where parties are located near a town.

Butter usually brings from 35 to 40 cents per pound—winter dairying would be a good business

Eggs average fifteen cents per doz. Simply because there are not enough small farmers in the south.

The winter is just the time to produce eggs. Car loads should be shipped north in February.

Society, Etc.

The people of Louisiana are kind and hospitable, and welcome immigration, especially from the north. In no country is life and property safer

The best element from the north is coming by the thousands. People must not expect school houses, churches, fruit orchards and palatial farm houses already for the settler on government land. The most of the country is unsettled and one year since was government land.

Price of Land.

There is very little government land left. In the hands of private owners lands range from five to ten dollars per acre for farm purposes. More at five than ten. Near towns choice locations are worth from ten to forty dollars per acre Lots in the towns range from thirty to one hundred dollars each—in Lake Charles from fifty to three hundred each. Size of lots 66⅔ by 200 feet

Proclamation

In Relation to the State Fair to be Held at Baton Rouge in October. 1888.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana.

Whereas, The Louisiana State Agricultural Society has provided for the holding of a State Fair on the grounds of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge, during the first week of October, 1888, and has appointed an Executive Committee composed of representative, energetic and capable citizens to direct and manage the same; and whereas, said Fair will undoubtedly be of great utility to this State in making known her resources and attractions and in affording her citizens excellent opportunity for observing the merits of the different farm products and the improved means and methods employed in the mechanical and agricultural industries;

Therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, soliciting on behalf of this commendable enterprise the favor and the liberal patronage of all friends of prosperity, development and progress, and particularly of all associations and citizens of this State, and urging them to contribute in every possible manner to the success of said Fair; and especially do I urge upon them to procure for it such articles as will illustrate the physical geography of this State, her resources, her minerals, her products, her climate and her soil; and also such other articles as will exhibit her progress in the various arts and sciences

I furthermore request producers and manufacturers of other States to send their produce and wares for exhibition at this fair, promising them an inviting field for advertisement and patronage.

Furthermore, I earnestly invite the citizens of other States to visit the Fair and inspect our resources, assuring them of a cordial welcome on the part of our citizens, and urge upon all lines of Railroads and Steamboats to afford to the people of this and other States every possible encouragement and facility.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed this proclamation and caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at the city of Baton Rouge this seventh day of June, A. D., 1888

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
L. F. MASON,
Secretary of State

State Immigration Association of Louisiana.

The Outcome of the Greatest and most Successful Popular Movement Ever Known in Louisiana.

Cordial Invitation to Home Seekers, Immigrants and Capitalists to Settle in the State.

159 Common st., New Orleans, Apr 23, '88,

To the Citizens of Louisiana.

The State Immigration Association of Louisiana offers its services gratuitously to the citizens of the State in assisting them to sell their lands, inducing immigrants, homeseekers, and colonists to come and settle here, and invite capital.

Hundreds of Northern inventors apply at the office of the Association No. 159 Common street, and desire to see lists of lands, prices, etc

In order to facilitate the movement, and to give them ample opportunity to select from every parish in the State, we earnestly request *every land holder 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 on it,

We also wish to know if there are schools and churches on or near the land, and if it lies at or near a town, railroad, a projected railroad or river, with the name of said railroad, town or river; also if the land is fenced and built up, and the assessment on it, with maps and plans of the land, and other items of information the parties are willing to furnish.

We would suggest that a certain price be fixed on such a number of acres as landowners have in excess and are willing to dispose of; *where it is possible please furnish this list and information in print or have it made out on a type-writer.*

No charge will be made by the Association or its officers for any service rendered in this matter to the public.

These lists of land will be kept on file in the office of the Association for homeseekers, investors, and immigrants to examine and select from; and the Bureau will give all the additional details necessary, as to locality, mode of reaching it, transportation, etc., to aid both the seller and buyer.

Very respectfully,
GEO. MOORMAN, President.
WM. B. SCHMIDT, Vice President.
ISIDORE NEWMAN, Sr., Treasurer.
H. H. BAKER, Secretary.

STRAYED

FROM a pasture near the west side of Opelousas, about six week ago, a dark bay horse COLT with black mane and tail. The colt is about 2 years old and has no brand. Any person who will leave him at this Office, or give any information concerning his whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

Opelousas, June 30, '88.

ICE COLD BOTTLED BEER

At 5 Cents per Glass

At Louis Desmarais'

BEER GARDEN.

THE STAR.

A Great National Democratic Newspaper.

The Star is the only New York newspaper possessing the fullest confidence of the National Administration and the United Democracy of New York, the political battle ground of the Republic.

Jeffersonian Democracy, pure and simple, is good enough for the Star. Single handed among the metropolitan press, it has stood by men called by the great Democracy to redeem the government from twenty-five years of Republican wastefulness and corruption and despotism to the South. For these four years past it has been unswerving in its fidelity to the administration of Grover Cleveland. It is for him now—for Cleveland and Thurman—for four years more of Democratic honesty in our national affairs, and of continued national tranquility and prosperity.

For people who like that sort of Democracy the Star is the paper to read.

The Star stands squarely on the National Democratic platform. It believes that any tribute exacted from the people in excess of the demands of a government economically administered is essentially oppressive and dishonest. The scheme fostered and championed by the Republican party—of making the government a miser wringing millions annually from the people and locking them up in vaults to serve no purpose but invite wastefulness and dishonesty, it regards as a monstrous crime against the rights of American citizenship. Republican political jugglers may call it "protective taxation;" the Star's name for it is robbery.

Through and through the Star is a great newspaper. Its tone is pure and wholesome, its news service unexceptionable. Each issue presents an epitome of what is best worth knowing of the world's history of yesterday. Its stories are told in good, quick, picturesque English, and mighty interesting reading they are.

The Sunday Star is as good as the best class magazine, and prints about the same amount of matter. Besides the day's news it is rich in special descriptive articles, stories, snatches of current literature, reviews, art, criticism, etc. Burdette's inimitable humor sparkles in its columns; Will Carleton's delightful letters are of its choice offerings. Many of the best known men and women in literature and art are represented in its columns.

The Weekly Star is a large paper giving the cream of the news the world over, with special features which make it the most complete family newspaper published.