# The Opelousas Courier.

ESTABLISHED 1852. | OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. | $2.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXXVI. | OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., MARCH 30, 1889. | NO. 27.



Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY

LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : MARCH 30, 1889.


The great sale of town lots at Crowley last week was a complete success.

The attention of members of Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1 is directed to a notice in another column.

We are pleased to note that our public roads are rapidly improving throughout the parish.

Our streets are in splendid condition, but our sidewalks—well the least said about them, the better.

The weather has been beautiful all the week, and our planters generally are well advanced in their farming operations.

Doctors E. J. Chacheré and M. D. Lewis are having a neat office built on Main street, adjoining the residence of Theo. Chacheré, Esq.

Eastern and Northern Stock of Planting Potatoes, such as Early Rose, Peerless, Russets and Burbanks, at Bottom Figures, at C. Dietlein's, Union street.

The attention of our lady readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Sol. Isaac in another column, in which some of the merits of the celebrated W. B. corset are set forth.

There will be services at the Baptist Church to-morrow at the usual hour by Rev. Jas. R. Cason. pastor. Subject: "Christian Evidence—How I may know how I am a Christian."

Mr. P. DelBuono, the fruit merchant, has just received a nice lot of fresh fruit, including 25 boxes Palermo lemons, the best in the market, which he is selling cheap.

Application for commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life has been made in the case of Boree Peterson, convicted of murder at last term of court and sentenced to be hanged.

The first meeting of the Attakapas Pharmaceutical Association will take place at New Iberia, La., on Tuesday, April 2d, 1889, at 5 o'clock, p. m. All pharmacists are urgently requested to attend.

Major Thompson J. Bird, State Commissioner of agriculture, has the thanks of the COURIER for a copy of "Bulletin No. 20 of the Sugar Experiment Station, Kenner, La.," detailing the results of various field experiments in sugar cane made at the station during 1888.

Mr. Jos. Bloch, always alive to the interests of his numerous patrons, has added to his already mammoth stock of general merchandise, a full line of the reliable W. L. Douglass shoes, for ladies, gents and children. See advertisement in another column.

We will receive subscriptions to the COURIER and the New Orleans Daily Times-Democrat at $12 per annum, the price of the latter paper alone; for the COURIER and the New Orleans Daily Picayune at the same rate; for the COURIER and the Daily New Orleans City Item at $6.

A distressing accident occurred at Bayou Chicot on Friday evening of last week. A little daughter of Mr. R. R. Chaddicks was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her brother, a lad eleven years old, who had taken his father's gun to go squirrel hunting a few hundred yards from his home, and was accompanied by his little sister, who received the entire load in her side.

The case of the State vs. the murderers of Wm. Patterson engaged the attention of our District Court this week up to 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The killing took place at West Melville, in this parish, last May. The trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal in the case of John Gay and Joseph Alexis alias Frenchy, and guilty without capital punishment in the case of John Hardy. All colored.

At a trial of the steam fire engine of Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1 last Thursday evening, it was found that it was in good working order, notwithstanding its long exposure and neglect since the old market house was torn down, necessitating its removal to an open shed where it remained for more than four months. It is now safely housed in its new quarters in the Market House, and it is hoped will have better treatment in future.

The Governor has signed a warrant ordering the execution of Boree Peterson, who was convicted in this parish of murdering Henry C. Miller. The execution is to take place on Saturday, April 27, 1889, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. It will be observed that the Governor has departed from the ancient custom of choosing Friday as the day of execution. The same day, April 27, has been fixed by the Governor for the execution of Charles Sellers, convicted of murder in Richland parish.

THE SOLDIER'S HOME.—The Legislature of this State, to its shame be it said, having failed to make adequate provision for the support of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, in New Orleans, the Board of Directors of that noble institution has issued a circular asking for contributions from individuals and corporations for its maintenance. The Police Juries of several parishes have already responded, East Baton Rouge heading the list with an appropriation of $500, and we trust that our Police Jury at its session on April 8th will respond to the appeal in a manner befitting the Empire Parish.

## The Road Law of Louisiana.

There is in the State of Louisiana we believe, no general statute of the State prescribing that public roads shall be made and how they shall be made and maintained. This subject has been placed by the Legislature under the exclusive power and control of the Police Juries of the several parishes. This has been so from time almost immemorial. The power of the Legislature to delegate to Police Juries authority to pass ordinances, having for their object the construction and maintenance of public thoroughfares within their respective parishes, is now undisputed. But differences of opinion have for many years existed in very many of the parishes as to the policy adopted by the Legislature in this respect.

The objection that we have most often heard made and urged against the road law now existing, is that men between certain ages are required to work on the roads without being paid for their time and labor. This objection, now that the constitutionality of the law has been decided by the Supreme Court, applies only to the policy of the law. We think that the great majority of the citizens of the State have long since become convinced that there is no merit in the objection. Work on the public highways could be paid for only by raising more public revenue. Public revenue can be raised only in one way, and that way is taxation. To support the government—both that of the State and of the parishes—and pay the public debt, the constitutional limitation of taxation has been reached. Any proposition to raise more revenue in the parishes for road purposes must be submitted to a vote of the taxpayers, and we know pretty well before hand what would be the result of that vote. And we could not blame tax payers, and that means property owners, for voting against a proposition to cast upon their shoulders, alone, the burden of constructing and maintaining roads to be used as much by those who, owning no property, would escape taxation, as by themselves. Such a proposition would be unjust.

There is a way, however, out of the difficulty. An amendment of the Constitution granting to the Legislature the power to impose a *per capita* tax upon every male citizen of the age of 21 years, for road purposes, would distribute the burden of constructing and keeping up our public roads equally among the citizens of each parish. The money thus raised in each parish to be used exclusively in that parish for the purposes for which the tax was imposed. We know of but one good objection that could, and perhaps, would be raised to this proposition; and that is, that our public schools need more revenue—more than the *per capita* tax now authorized by the Constitution affords, and if there is to be any increase in that tax authorized, let it be done for the benefit of the public schools of the State. We are in sympathy with this objection. And we are inclined to believe, that the proposition to raise money in this way to pay for constructing and maintaining our public roads would perhaps meet with defeat. We have, though, made this suggestion because we think that it is the only just and equitable way in which the views of those who object to the present good road law, and desire to have work on the roads performed by paid labor, can be met. In the mean time, though, let the present road law be enforced. It will be time to cease working under the present law when it is abolished and a better one adopted.

We publish in another column the resolutions recently adopted by the Board of Trade of Laredo, Tex., urging the early negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico and the abrogation of the virtually prohibitory tariff now existing between the two countries. The many weighty reasons why such a consummation should be reached without delay are clearly and succinctly given in the preamble to these resolutions, to which we call general attention.

Last December, when the National Editorial Association was in Laredo, a prominent railroad man publicly asserted that out of every twenty pounds of goods imported into Mexico, nineteen were furnished by foreign nations and only *one* by its nearest neighbor, the United States! It seems incredible that such a condition of affairs could, in this enlightened age and country, endure one day; and we feel sure that if the matter is properly brought to the attention of the American public, a treaty will speedily be negotiated which will largely increase our commercial relations with our Mexican neighbors, thereby securing the trade which naturally belongs to us and the prosperity which commercial greatness always brings.

"The parish of St. Landry is having some trouble about the pay of jurors in criminal prosecutions."—Baton Rouge Advocate.

As has happened rather frequently of late, the Advocate has got hold of the wrong end of the question. Our jurors are paid in cash.

In the same article, the Advocate says: "surely witnesses and jurors cannot be expected to serve the parish without pay." As we have said, our jurors are paid in cash; as to witnesses, they are paid also—in warrants, however. These now sell at from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar and will be redeemed next winter, as usual, when the taxes of 1889 are collected.

When a person tells you they never had such a cold in their life take their word for it and advise them to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it. For coughs, colds and hoarseness it has no equal. Sold by F. E. Bailey.

A watch for only two dollars and fifty cents, warranted to keep good time, at R. Mornhinveg's jewelry store.

Buist's Selected Stock of Planting Potatoes and Vegetable Seeds at Dietlein's.

Reed's Itch Ointment never fails.

## District Court.

To-day closes the third week of the present term of the District Court here. The following is the result of its labors up to Friday morning:

Acquittals—John Gay and Jos. Alexis accused of murder; Alfred Stelly and Toby Stelly, accused of assault, armed with a dangerous weapon.

Convictions — John Hardy, murder without capital punishment; Leonora Jacques et als., larceny; Alexander Andrus, assault and battery; François Eugene, burglary with intent to commit murder.

Mistrials—Onézime Fontenot et als., accused of killing a horse; Ulger and Marius Maurin, assault, armed with a dangerous weapon.

Plead Guilty—T. K. McKay, carrying concealed weapons.

## Personal.

The ample avoirdupois of our friend Martin Carron, of Faquetaique, was a prominent figure on our streets this week.

Albert Guidry, Esq., was a welcome visitor to his numerous friends here this week.

Mr. Placide Robin spent several days with friends in town during the week.

Mr. John M. Ware paid our office an appreciated visit last Wednesday.

Mrs. W. A. Flynn and Miss Helen Derbanne from our sister town of Washington were among the visitors to our town last Thursday.

Miss Laperle Tate of Ville Plate is spending some time in town as the guest of Miss Batille Fontenot.

Mrs. D. Lans left on Sunday last for a short stay in the Crescent City.

Mr. D. Roos left on Friday last for New Orleans.

Misses Marie Louise Dupré and Mary Winn, two of Washington's fairest daughters, visited our town last Thursday evening.

Mr. R. L. Stagg and bride have returned from a short bridal tour and will make Opelousas their future residence.

Miss Lizzie Henningson and Miss Fannie Crawford of Washington were on a short visit to friends in town last Wednesday.

Mrs. Feahny and daughter of New Orleans are here on a visit, as the guests of Mrs. C. C. Duson.

Phil. Jacobs and L. J. Smith of Washington were on our streets Thursday evening.

San Antonio Times, 20: Mrs. D. C. Sittig, of Opelousas, Louisiana, mother of Mrs. D. Roos, of Avenue C, has come to spend some time with her daughter. Mrs. Sittig is eighty years of age and hale and hearty.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. B. Clements has purchased the Richard residence, corner of Court and Cherry streets, and will make Opelousas his future home. He and his charming family will be welcomed here by many friends.

A committee from Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1, was recently appointed to ask our Board of Police to assist that worthy organization in maintaining its engine and apparatus in proper order. This company has succeeded, after several years' earnest effort, in securing a splendid steamer, hose, reel, etc., valued at about $5000.00—all of which is paid for, but this fine machine requires skilled attention, and there are no funds in the company's treasury, and we think it is nothing more than just that the Town Council should make an appropriation sufficient to keep this machinery in proper condition to protect the town against danger of fire, or at least assist the company in doing so, as the amount they ask is not one-tenth as much as other towns of the size of Opelousas are paying for the maintenance of a fire department. We hope that the very reasonable request of our firemen will not be made in vain.

The Crowley Signal has just completed its third volume. Of this excellent paper the Arcadia Advance says:

The Signal is a wide-awake paper, and no paper in the State has done more for its town and parish. In fact, it may be said that the Signal, by its indomitable energy, built Crowley and made Acadia one of the foremost parishes in the State.

Godey's Lady's Book for April has come. Rich with stories, elegant with artistic embellishment, alive with helpful hints for home. Useful for ladies who want to make their own dresses from correct and practical fashion plates. In a word, well worth $2 a year for which you can get it. Address Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease or Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long of short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at F. E. Bailey's Drugstore. 3

The old, old story is plainly but aptly told in a few words by Messrs. H. D. & G. W. Brown, of Pellville, Kentucky, as follows: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has given the best satisfaction of any cough medecine we ever had in the house." Sold by F. E. Bailey. 27

Genuine Texas Red Rust Proof Oats at New Orleans prices, and best Wheat Bran, at C. Dietlein's.

Durham's hand-made Cisterns are the best. Sold by E. H. Vordenbaumen.

Reed's Itch Ointment the best.

Theo. Posey will sell you a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic for 50 cents, and tell you what it is good for, free of charge.

## Items of Interest.

In 1850 there were only 254 daily newspapers in the country, while on January 1, 1889, the number had increased to 1583.

His Grace Archbishop Janssens visited Baton Rouge recently and administered the rite of confirmation to ninety girls and forty-five boys.

Rev. Father J. B. LeSaicherre, pastor of the St. Elizabeth Catholic Church at Paincourtville, Assumption parish, La., died suddenly on Friday, the 15th inst.

Donaldsonville has had an ice factory for more than three years and the concern recently entered upon its fourth season's operations under the most favorable auspices.

A hundred and twenty families, from the eastern States of the South, have settled in Bienville and Winn parishes within the past three or four weeks.

By spraying the regions of the external ear with ether, Drs. Henoque and Fridel of Paris, render the dental nerves insensible, and extract teeth without pain or general anesthesia.

A single gold dollar can be made into a sheet that will carpet a space thirty feet square, and it requires 1400 thicknesses of gold leaf to equal a sheet of tissue paper.—Ex.

King Alexander of Servia is thirteen. The heiress of King William of the Netherlands is nine. King Alfonso of Spain is almost three.

The N. O. City Item says it only costs $3 75 per running foot to pave a street thirty feet wide with that splendid material, Rosetta concrete gravel.

The report of the administrators of the New Orleans Charity Hospital shows grand aggregates for all the years of its existence: admissions, 437,576; discharges, 364,912; deaths, 54,191.

The new American navy, when completed, will consist of 22 vessels, ranging from the armored cruiser Maine, carrying 441 men, down to a first-class torpedo boat, 4 officers and 18 men. There will be 5,786 men on board the 22 vessels—500 officers and 5,286 sailors and marines.

The St. James Courier urges the police juries of the various parishes to appoint delegates of experience to a State Convention to discuss the condition of the public roads and to frame a project of a law looking to a remedy of the evil, to be submitted to the next Legislature.

Senator Hampton is quoted as saying that he wants to see Cuba annexed. Senator Hampton's reasons are not cited as identical with those of Secretary Blaine, who wanted to control Cuba to stamp out yellow fever. The South Carolinian believes Cuba would be a good place to colonize some of our negroes.

Farmerville Gazette: If we would build up our town and community we must foster and maintain good educational facilities. It is useless to waste time in showing that schools are essential to the prosperity and growth of any section. This is a well settled fact which no one will deny.

It is proposed to have the takers of the next census make a schedule of the surviving ex-Confederate soldiers. The idea has been very well received, and will be considered at the next meeting of the Senate committee on the census. The bill already passed by the House provides for a similar schedule of Union soldiers.

Col. R. H. Lindsey, assessor of Shreveport is increasing the assessments in Caddo parish, and reports that he meets with no opposition to a reasonable increase. We believe if this plan was generally adopted throughout the State it would be universally approved.—Baton Rouge Advocate.

From the edition Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory" published April 1 (its twenty-first year), it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada now number 17,107, showing a gain of 797 during the last twelve months, and of 7882 in ten years.

Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, through their attorney, Henry Dennis, of New Orleans, have made a demand upon the State Treasurer for payment of bonds amounting to a little over $4,000,000. The holders will endeavor to have these bonds funded in the State debt. It will be remembered that the Constitutional convention of 1879 failed to recognize these bonds as just debts due by the State.

If there is any member of Congress who wants to keep up the mimicry of aping English aristocracy, let him do it at his individual expense, and not be asking the people to furnish him money to make a fool of himself. These are times which compel people who live outside of Washington to retrench and economize. Let those who live at the national capital adopt the same practices.—St. Paul Globe, Dem.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a law to pension the disabled ex-Confederate soldiers of that State, no matter where they may now reside. The pensions are according to the extent of disability. Widows of soldiers killed in action, or who died of wounds or of disease contracted while in service, will receive $25 annually. A tax of $105,000 per year is assessed to pay them, being four cents on the $100 of valuation, and fifteen cents poll tax on every citizen over twenty-one years of age.

Louisiana Review: Three buildings—a laboratory, a sugar-house and a residence for the director of the Experimental Station, all to cost not more than $10,000—are to be erected at Audubon Park on the grounds of the Sugar Experimental Station. By Jan. 1 of next year the old experiment station will have been abandoned and the new station will be completed. Next week two acres of cane will be planted. The resources of the station on January 1, 1890, will amount to $13,450, while the estimated expenses for the same time will amount to $17,000. The deficit will have to be made up by subscriptions. Of late considerable improvements have been made at the Park in the way of cleaning up, resetting the walks, etc. It is the intention to lay out 50 acres in which will be planted everything that can be grown on the soil of Louisiana.

In this respect it is well to mention the appointment of Dr. Emeric DeNux, of this place, as our State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. His appointment is one of those rare, but happy ones, which forebodes much good for the State as he is pre-eminently the man for the position. In this connection it is no idle compliment to say that the individual who suggested him for appointment enjoys a thorough acquaintance alike with men and measures. Dr. DeNux is a Frenchman by birth, and has been a resident and practicing physician of this parish for the past twenty years. He is the master of the French and English which he speaks with uncommon fluency, and is a chaste and trenchant writer of these languages; this together with his superior intelligence and rare judgement, his progressive ideas, and his sincere and patriotic devotion to the government of his adoption, stamps him as unquestionably the peer of any man in the State for the position.

We clip the above from a correspondence in the Town Talk and fully agree with the writer in the compliments paid our friend, Dr. DeNux. Years ago the commissioners from this State had an appropriation from the Legislature to defray their expenses. This year there is none. The subject was forgotten or neglected. The Police Jury of each parish should rectify the error. Suppose that each makes an appropriation of $50 to $100, to defray the expenses of our commissioners. Let Avoyelles and Baton Rouge, who have resident commissioners, lead with $100, each. What say our contemporaries?—Marksville Bulletin.

Rich food, and lack of exercise, during the winter months, causes the system to become torpid and the blood impure. A dose or two of St. Patrick's Pills will cleanse and invigorate the system, purify the blood and do more good than a dollar bottle of blood purifier. Sold by F. E. Bailey.

## A Trip to Florida.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have just returned from a trip across the northern portion of the State of Florida to Jacksonville, and hence down the eastern portion and along the Indian River near the Atlantic Ocean, to look after some of my children there. Perhaps some account of what I saw and heard might be somewhat interesting to your readers.

A little incident may amusingly convey some idea of the topography, resources, wealth, etc., of the northern counties. In conversation with a clever-looking gentleman, I asked him:

"What county do you live in?" "Santa Rosa," he answered. "Can you raise oranges successfully that high up?" "No sir." "What do you raise?" "Pine trees." "I presume you are a saw-mill man." "Yes sir." "What are you going to do when the pine trees give out?" "They are not going to give out." "How so?" "We go over and cut off the biggest trees, and when we get back others have grown large enough to cut." "Where is your market?" "The world, out by the Gulf of Mexico." "I suppose your high, dry, piney woods country must be very healthy." "Yes—we had to kill a man to start a grave-yard!"

Soon after that the wires were found to be down and the train had to stop at Pensacola Junction about three hours to learn that all was right ahead and safe to run on. About midnight the Santa Rosa gentleman and I were standing talking, when a rotund and rubicund old man came walking up to us, unwrapping at the same time a buck-skin string from around a metalic plate about an inch and a half in diameter, and asked "are either of you gentlemen troubled with liver complaint, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism or anything? If so by simply wearing this battery you will soon be entirely relieved." "Will it cure any and everything?" I asked him. "You see what it has done for me," he said, spreading himself out before us in the mean time. The Santa Rosa gentleman spoke up and said: "We don't need any remedy for any kind of sickness in our country." "Where is that, pray? I'd like to go there myself," said the metalic-plate and buck-skin-string man. "Santa Rosa county," the gentleman answered. "Why, I'm just from there," said the ruddy man. "Then you've been laboring under a mistake," I remarked, "in supposing that it was your so called battery that had brought you out—it must have been the salubrious climate of Santa Rosa." "But I only stayed there a month," he retorted. "So much the more in favor of that healthful country. If it did so much for you in one month, how long, sure enough, might not a man reasonably expect to live there before being called upon to go and help make up a grave-yard?"

The discomfitted old man walked away wrapping the buckskin string around his metalic humbuggery.

All across the northern portion of the State of Florida I saw but little, if anything else, to live on but health. The most of the land that I saw didn't even have pine trees—it couldn't even produce black-jack oaks. I was told there were better lands on either side of the ridge on which we were running. That may possibly be so—I can't say.

When I saw the sanitary conditions in and around Jacksonville I didn't wonder they were fever scourged there last year. But for the purifying and health-laden breezes fresh from the proximate Atlantic Ocean the inhabitants would have been decimated long ago. And if there be not a mighty clearing up inside and outside of that city they may be fever stricken any summer.

I left home for Indian River, which lies along the Atlantic Ocean on the south-eastern coast of Florida, and thither I undeviatingly wended my way. But, when I got there, I could hardly see the river for the water—it being three or four miles wide with uniformly low banks. But I reckon there is no part of earth more healthful and pleasant than some parts of that river; and there are some enchanting localities along its shores — beautiful beyond description. It would require more space and word-painting than you can afford me at this advanced stage in the account of my trip; I may attempt a description, if desired, in another article and also an account of the orange business, &c. The current price of land in those charming localities is $1000.00 per acre! There are cheaper lands however, but not so favorably situated, nor so desirable in every respect.

I have traveled a great deal in the United States and out of them; but this was my first visit to Florida. And the more I see of other States and countries, the more I think of Louisiana, which I verily believe is the best of all for general purposes.

Plaisance, March 20, '89. D. W. FOSTER.

## Reciprocity.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Laredo, Texas, held at its rooms on the first day of March, 1889, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the United States and Mexico are neighboring countries, with adjoining territory for a distance of 1,789 miles, united by four lines of International railway, which place the great trade centres of both countries in direct and rapid communication, and,

Whereas, by reason of their geographical position, contiguity of territory, similar forms of government and utter absence of conflicting governmental and commercial interests, the two countries are natural allies in war, and natural friends in peace, and,

Whereas, the four great lines of railway in Mexico, built, owned and operated largely by citizens of the United States with the aid and protection of the Government of Mexico, open up the great mineral and agricultural wealth of that country to the markets of the United States and opening the markets of Mexico to the manufactured commodities of the United States, and,

Whereas, the merchantable products of both countries are so utterly dissimilar that there never has been and never can be any commercial or manufacturing competition between them, the conditions being such that the highest interests of the peoples of both countries may be best subserved by an equitable and practically unlimited exchange of their respective products, and,

Whereas, by reason of the customs restrictions on the part of both the United States and Mexico, there exists a tariff virtually prohibitory upon all articles of commercial value produced in both countries which can afford no protection of value to the industries of either country, and which diminishes largely the revenues from imports which Mexico needs and increases by more than a hundred fold to its people the cost of all manufactured articles, and in like ratio increases the cost to the people of the United States of the products of Mexico which cannot be produced in both countries in quantities sufficient to lower the price below a paying standard, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Trade of the City of Laredo, Texas, that the highest interests of the peoples of the United States and Mexico require the immediate negotiation of a liberal, just and equitable treaty of reciprocity, involving a comparatively free interchange of the merchantable products of both countries.

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to the President of Mexico, and to the various Boards of Trade in the United States and Mexico.

You cannot afford to live without a newspaper; get the best, The Times-Democrat of New Orleans—Daily and Weekly. It has the largest circulation.

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic relieves Sick Headache. Sold by Theo. Posey, Opelousas.

MARRIED:

At Beaver in this parish on Wednesday Feb. 13th, Mr. W. L. PERRY and Miss A. E. BRUMFIELD. The happy couple have removed to Lamourie, where they will make their future home.

DIED.

At Lake Charles, on Friday, March 22, Miss CAROLINE ALICE KELLER, aged 49 years and 22 days. Deceased was a native of our neighboring town of Washington, to which place her remains were brought for interment.

## The Scramble for Office.

N. O. Times-Democrat.

There was a lively scramble for office when the Democrats came into power four years ago, but it was nothing like the mad rush of the Republicans to-day. The former had been "out" for twenty years, and were naturally "hungry;" what can be said of the Republicans? They have been "left in the cold" only four years, and during that time three-fourths of the offices have been held by them. Yet they are so ravenous and are fighting so savagely for the few positions awarded Democrats by President Cleveland, that they have seriously impeded the business of the government and threaten to suspend the operation of several departments.

The Postmaster General is so crowded with applications for office—they are coming in at the rate of 2000 a day, and 60,000 a month—that he has no time for anything else; and the Secretary of the Treasury announces that he is so overrun with office seekers that he has no time to attend to his official business, and has been compelled to announce, in the interest of the government, that the candidates must allow him a part of the afternoon for business.

The Republicans will not be able to use the words "hungry Democrats" again, for such a ravenous crowd as their party has brought forth has never before been seen. A pack of half starved wolves could not be fiercer, and in their chase of office, they are so wild and savage that they are howling and snapping at each other. The Republican scramble promises to bring out more scandals affecting the members of that party who are candidates than the Democrats were able to unearth during all their four years administration.

It is not a pleasant or encouraging spectacle to see such wild madness for offices as the country is exhibiting just now. It is safe to say that one in every twelve persons who voted the Republican ticket at the late election is a candidate for some position; and in the South, probably one in three or four. And the disease is spreading. If it spreads as fast as it has done in the past, it will not be long before the presidential election becomes a fight for office only.

## Then and Now.

The Nicholls press of the State, that is those of them that still cling to him, are disposed to be touchous as to any adverse comments upon his acts, whether they come from papers that supported Governor McEnery or from those that supported the present incumbent. They deprecate any criticism, any mild protest, as in wretched taste and calculated to lower the chief executive of the State in the eyes of the world. "The governor should be more highly honored, treated with more distinguished consideration, if only because of the position he holds," say they.

This is all very well, but our worthy contemporaries fail to remember that when McEnery held the same office he was denounced, slandered and maligned more persistently and more bitterly by the then "responsible editor" of the Picayune than any governor in the Union ever was before. The epithets hurled against him by "the responsible editor," and which were seen and noted in every city of the Union, were so vile as to invite the opinion that his administration was a cess-pool of corruption and that another building than the gubernatorial mansion was a more fit abiding place.

They also fail to remember that they—or some of them—took their tone from "the responsible editor" and joined lustily in chorus. No McEnery or some-time Nicholls paper has indulged in any such abuse as was heaped upon the ex-governor, yet some of our contemporaries waxeth exceeding wroth if any member of the press, whether his once supporter or not, ventures to give expression to the general sentiment, that, however honorable a gentleman Gov. Nicholls may be, however gallant a soldier he may have been, he is, yet, a man of little magnanimity—and possessed of not one of the attributes that go to constitute a statesman.

Though, after all, the journals referred to convey a compliment to the opposition press, in expressing mingled indignation and surprise that the latter should descend to the plane of journalism they themselves at one time occupied.—Shreveport Times.

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic never fails to give satisfaction when used according to directions, in cases of wounds, burns or colic. Sold by Theo. Posey, Opelousas, La.

## GENERAL RULES OF COURT.

1. Cases at issue will be called generally on the first day of Court and fixed for trial.

2. When not reached on the day fixed they will be refixed at the request of either counsel.

3. When the trial of a case is begun it will have preference until closed.

4. Cases partially tried in open Court will have preference in their order on the docket. But Jury civil cases will have preference over all as stated in rule No. 7.

5. Defaults may be taken or confirmed after the legal delays on any day or at time during the day the Court may be in session.

6. Where a general denial is filed at the last moment and when the case is called for confirmation and it is manifest to the Court that the object be to obtain mere delay, in such cases the Court will permit an immediate trial and not assign or fix them for a future day.

7. Civil Jury cases will have preference during the setting of the Jury over all other civil cases, and when in such a case a jury may be adjourned over to return and resume the trial on a given day it will be taken up by preference to all other cases.

8. Attorneys or parties in giving an order to summon witnesses must give in the order, the number and title of the case and in addition state in what part of the parish the witness reside. The officers of the Court will not be required to execute such process otherwise.

9. Attorneys or parties applying for continuences in criminal cases on the ground of the absence of witness must prepare such applications before the case is called for trial. No delay will be given for such purpose after being called for trial except under extraordinary circumstances.

10. In criminal cases all applications to reduce to writing the charge of the Court to the jury, must be made before the trial is begun.

These rules are subject to such exceptions as may be found upon trial to work injustice and in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of law upon this subject.

The Clerk of Court is hereby directed to post a copy of the above, in the Court room, one in his Office and to forward a copy to the Clerk of Court in Acadia Parish who is hereby also required to post copies as above directed for the information of all concerned

The Clerk of Court in St. Landry and Acadia will further enter these rules upon the minutes of their respective courts.

Given at Opelousas this 22d day of March, '89.
(Signed.) E. T. LEWIS,
Judge 13th Jud. Dist. La.

Filed March 22, 1889.
W. R. COCHRAN, D'y. Cl'k.

A true copy:
W. R. Cochran.

## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A CENTRALLY located and desirable business stand on Main street, Opelousas, consisting of building suitable for residence and small store, being the property next to the postoffice. This property will be sold very cheap for cash, or half cash and balance on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to Mrs. Edmond C. Dupré. Mch 23 '89

## Taken Up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, at Bellevue, a bay Horse branded AS on left hip, brand indistinct. This animal has been ranging in the vicinity for about two years. The owner is requessed to prove property, pay charges and take him away. E. S. CLEMENTS,
March 30-5t. Pine Grove Plantation.

## TOWN TAX PAYERS NOTICE.

All Town Taxes for the year 1888 and all previous years not paid within the next thirty days will be collected with costs.

JEFF THOMPSON,
Mch 30-1m Town Tax Collector.

## NOTICE.

A REGULAR meeting of the School Board will be held on Saturday, April 6th, 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m. LAURENT DUPRE,
March 30-2t President.

## TOWN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE.

Designating and providing for a Public Market, in the Town of Opelousas, La., prodiving for the police and maintainance of the same, and providing for the public health by regulating the butchery and sale of fresh meats, fresh fish, etc., etc., game, etc., within the corporate limits of the Town of Opelousas.

Be it ordained by the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, La.

SECTION 1. That the lot, or northwest corner of the Court House Square in the Town of Opelousas, La., is hereby designated as the Public Market Place, and the newly constructed brick building thereon, is hereby designated, as the Public Market of the Town of Opelousas, La., wherein shall be exposed and offered for sale daily, all fresh meats, fresh fish, crabs, game, &c., &c., within such hours as may be hereinafter fixed.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained &c., That no animal intended for sale in the Market House, shall be butchered within the corporate limits of the town, nor shall the carcass of any animal so butchered be brought within the corporate limits of the town. Nor shall any vendor of fresh meats, fresh fish, etc., offer for sale or sell, within the corporate limits of the town, any tainted or diseased meat or fish, etc., under a penalty of $10 for each offense.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, &c., That the said market, shall be provided by, and at the expense of the Board of Police, with the needed lights, lamps, &c. and with Stalls, Blocks, Stands, Hook, Pulleys, &c., &c., for the convenience of those vending therein, all of which shall be kept in good order and repair by and at the expense of the Board of Police.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, &c., That the said Market Place and Market House, shall be under the surveillance of the Constable of the Board of Police, who shall have authority to prevent the sale of fresh meats, fresh fish, etc., game, etc., within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas, except in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and who shall attend the Public Market every day during market hours, to keep and maintain order therein and thereabout, to compell observance of the laws, orders, rules and regulations of the Board of Police, and to do and perform all such other duties as may be hereinafter prescribed, or required of him.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, &c., The Market House, and the Stalls, Blocks, Stands, Tables, Hooks, &c., therein, shall after the market hours, each day, be thoroughly cleansed, and the Market Place, cleansed and freed of all garbage, bones, trash, &c., by a person to be employed for that purpose and who shall be designated as Market Janitor, who shall be selected by the Board of Police, and paid by them, and retained during their good will and pleasure. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to see that the said market place and market house, is properly cleansed, &c., by the Market Janitor, each day, and to report to the Board any omission, or neglect of duty by the said Market Janitor, &c.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, &c., That the Market Hours, are hereby designated and declared to be, from (3) three o'clock a. m. to (10) a. m. each day, during which hours the said market shall remain open for the exposing and vending of such articles of human food, as is permitted by this ordinance. That it shall be the duty of the Market Janitor to open and close said market each day at the hours herein fixed, and to give notice thereof by the ringing of the market bell.

SEC. 7. Be it further ordained, &c., That for the purpose of policing and keeping in a good sanitary condition, and of maintaining, and keeping in good order the said market place, Market House, and the Stalls, Stands, Blocks, &c., therein, each and every person, exposing for sale, or selling therein, any fresh meats, fresh fish, crabs, &c., game, &c., shall pay a daily rent or charge of fifty cents for each, stall or stand, used or occupied by them; providing that any one person may use, occupy, or rent two stalls or stands contiguous to each other upon the payment of a rent or charge of seventy-five cents per day.

SEC. 8. Be it further ordained, &c., That no private market, shop, or stand, for the sale of fresh meats, fresh fish, crabs, etc, etc, game etc, shall be set up or established, within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas, La, out of said Public Market House, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars, for each day said private Market, shop, or stand shall be set up, or opened.

SEC. 9. Be it further Ordained, &c., That no butcher or other person shall sell or offer for sale, upon the streets, within the corporate limits of the Town of Opelousas La, any fresh meats, fresh fish, crabs, etc, etc, game, etc, etc, before the hour of (10) ten o'clock A. M. of any day, nor after that hour, unless the same shall have been first exposed for sale in the Public Market House, previous to the hour of ten (10) o'clock A. M., under penalty of a fine of ($10.00) Ten dollars, and costs.

SEC. 10. Be it further Ordained, &c., That any person may expose for sale, and sell, in the Public Market of the Town of Opelousas La, vegetables, fruit, bread cakes, lunches, coffee, chocolate, milk, butter, eggs, etc, etc, etc, upon procuring a stand, table, or place therein, for which stand, table or place, a daily rent or charge, shall be paid on demand by the persons using, occupying, or renting said, stands, tables, or places for sale of said articles as follows viz: Vegetables 15 cts., Fruit 15 cts., Bread & Cakes 15 cts., Milk, Butter, Eggs 15 cts., Coffee, Chocolate, Lunches, &c., 25 cts. Provided further that a stand, or place, for the sale of the above articles combined, can be procured upon the payment of a daily rent or charge of 50 cts.

SEC. 10. Be it further Ordained, &c., That no person shall be permitted to expose for sale, or sell in said Market, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or set up any dram or tippling shop, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars, for each day said dram or tippling shop may be set up, or opened, or for each time any spirituous or intoxicating liquor may be sold therein.

SEC. 11. Be it ordained, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas La, to collect daily from each and every person renting, using, or occupying any stall, stand, table, or place in the said Public Market, the rents, or charges, herein imposed, and to give receipts therefor. The said Collector shall be compensated for said collections, by a commission of five per cent on the dollar on all sums collected by him, and paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Police. He shall pay to the treasurer daily, the sums so collected by him, taking his receipts therefor.

SEC. 13. Be it further Ordanied. That the Ordinance, or Ordinances heretofore passed and adopted by the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, permitting the establishment, or keeping of Private Markets, shops, or stands, for the sale of fresh meats, fresh fish, etc, etc, game, etc, in the town of Opelousas, be and are hereby repealed, and all other ordinances in reference to Markets, and the sale of fresh meats, fresh fish, game, etc, etc, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. Be it further Ordained, &c., That this Ordinance shall take effect from and after its first publication in the Official Papers of the Board of Police.

Ordained Monday February, 25 1889.
JNO. M. MORNHINVEG,
Attest: President.
W. R. COCHRAN, Clerk.

## ORDER OF COURT.

HAVING been informed by the Parish Treasurer and some members of the Police Jury, that there is no money in the treasury available for the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, and the Police Jury having failed to make provision therefor, upon the application of the presiding Judge to them to do so, and it being unjust to compel the attendance of these witn