

Spain must concede to Cuba the right of self government within certain limits or there will be trouble there, declares the Washington Star, and resident Spaniards will side with the Cubans.

There is a movement on foot to bring back the remains of Davy Crockett, the hero of the Alamo, to his birthplace in Tennessee. He was born midway between Greenville and Jonesborough, where the landmark of his cabin home is still to be seen.

Preparations are already being made in several German university towns to celebrate next year the three hundredth anniversary of the invention of the microscope. Zacharias Janssen, of Middleburg, put together the first microscope in 1690.

Since the introduction of mastless ships some sort of a gymnasium has been recognized as a necessity for providing the seaman with the proper amount of exercise, formerly found in the work aloft. Each war ship will now have the needed arrangements.

The first attempts at cultivating American cotton in Central Asia failed. From a Russian work it appears, however, that since 1884 success has been achieved in Russian Turkistan, where no less than 96,700 acres were devoted to this crop in 1887, and three times as much in 1888.

"It is not all matter for congratulation," thinks the Epoch, "that New York city and Brooklyn, from having in 1830 only twelve per cent. of the entire population of the State, should have today at least forty per cent. of that population, and should have to pay over sixty per cent. of the taxes."

Electricity will be used in a practical way in the taking of the census. The census blanks will be the same as usual, but the information they contain will be recorded on a large sheet of paper by the punching of holes in it at certain intervals. An electrical circuit is formed through these holes, and counters are added electrically, recording on their dials all items of the same kind.

The New York Commercial Advertiser predicts that a revival of the old spirit of Arctic adventure will result from Dr. Nansen's expedition next year, for which he has succeeded in securing subscriptions amounting to \$100,000. The ship will be used to carry the party as far north as practicable, and will then be either sent home or abandoned. The explorers will push on with boats and sledges, without depots of provisions and without a base for retreat, persevering in their northward course so long as there is any chance of approaching the pole.

Of course it will never be known exactly how many men, women and children perished in the awful disaster at Johnstown, observes the New York Mail and Express, but the Board of Inquiry at Johnstown has made a careful estimate, based on long and patient research, of the number of persons drowned in the flood, and this estimate is believed to be approximately correct. It places the entire loss of life at 6111. This is an appalling total, but it is very far short of the wild estimates which were at one time made, and which placed the total loss of life in the Conemaugh Valley at from 10,000 to 15,000.

Says the Atlantic Constitution: "The German Emperor opened his eyes when he saw the British naval review at Portsmouth, England, the other day. He saw blood and muscle and iron enough to stir his pulse. He saw 113 grm war vessels manned by 23,000 British sailors. The sight impressed him. He must have felt that although he represented a great military power England had a war-like armament on the sea surpassing anything of the kind in the world. Now, as always, England's strength is on the water. She is still mistress of the seas. Her sturdy sailors are able to whip anything that sails the briny deep."

The gradual diminution of the population in certain parts of New England by reason of emigration to the West is having a curious sequel, remarks the New York Tribune. Steps are being taken in Vermont to attract a good class of immigrants from abroad, and thus the first State to be admitted under the Federal Constitution comes into competition with the young Commonwealth of the Northwest in the bidding for settlers. The census of 1880 showed the population of Vermont to be practically at a standstill, there having been an increase of less than 9000 in twenty years. Maine and New Hampshire made even a poorer showing, though in both cases there had been some increase since 1870. The result of the drift westward has been that many farms are abandoned and the prices of good farms, as we all know, have fallen to a singularly low figure.

MILES STANDISH.

MONUMENT TO AMERICA'S FIRST MILITARY OFFICER.

It will be the Second Largest Structure Erected to Any Man in This Country—The Statue Described.

Work is nearly completed upon the great monument to the memory of the first military officer of the old colony, Miles Standish, and when completed it will be the largest and tallest structure in the United States erected to the memory of any individual except Washington.

Although some of the founders and largest contributors to the building of the monument are dead, many yet remain who are pushing on the work. When completed the interior of the monument will be a perfect museum of historical research. It is expected that the structure will be completed and dedicated this fall.

The great interest taken by the public in the erection of a suitable memorial to Captain Miles Standish properly took the subject from the hands of a few of his immediate descendants and placed it in



THE STANDISH MONUMENT.

charge of the American people at large, the representatives of whom are fully capable of taking care of the subject in all its phases.

The military of the United States very naturally have a deep interest in perpetuating the memory of the first commissioned military officer of the New World, especially when the martial character of the man, after more than 250 years' test, still stands out so strikingly in the history of our country. It has often been said that the military powers of Standish, together with his great executive ability and incessant labor in the various civil departments of the new colony saved it many times from dissolution.

Be that as it may, there is abundant evidence that the colony always held him in high confidence and respect. The last commission against the Dutch so near his death proves that even in his old age his faith and trust in him were not diminished.

The spot chosen for the monument is on Captain's Hill, on the old Standish farm, where Captain Standish lived and died, and where stands now the house erected by his son in 1688, near the site of the old homestead, burned in 1695. The farm was given to him by the colony about 1630, and remained in the family till the middle of the last century.

The hill is 150 feet high, and overlooks Plymouth at Duxbury harbors, and is now used as a sighting point to navigators entering Massachusetts Bay. When the shaft is finished it will be most useful to the coast survey as well as to navigators.

The monument is 100 feet high from the grade to the top of the parapet or base of the statue. The diameter of the base is twenty-five feet, and at the top sixteen feet. The base is octagonal to the height of twenty-five feet, or to the height of the projection of the lower cornice; above this the monument is perfectly round. The foundation runs eight feet below the surface of the ground, and is laid in hydraulic cement. The granite base of the monument, up to the first projection or cornice, is of dimension granite of the first quality, rough split faces, with hammered beds and builds.

The entire upper corner is also rough, split granite. There are eight granite posts and lintels inside to support the brick shaft. The posts are hammered



STATUE OF MILES STANDISH.

granite, twelve feet long. The granite in the shaft is irregular blocks, no course less than eight inches, or over twelve inches, rise outside. The inside above the octagon base is laid up with common rubble stone, the whole laid in cement mortar. The dome or ceiling is of eight-inch brick. The roof is of the same material. The treads of the stairs are of North River stone, four inches in thickness and twelve inches wide and built into the wall at each end as carried up.

The statue, by the Cape Ann Granite Company, is completed and on the grounds. It is, from the base of the feet to the crown of the head, fifteen feet in height. It is carved from two blocks of the finest of Cape Ann granite, one part from the belt upward, the other from the belt to base. It represents the old Puritan Captain standing in an erect position in full military dress of the early colonial period, the cocked hat, Elizabethan ruffe around the neck, military boots, etc. The right foot is thrust forward, as is the dexter arm in which is held a scroll, while the left hand rests firmly on the hilt of the sword hanging from the left side. The long cloak worn at that period is thrown over the back, falling behind him in graceful folds to the feet.

The stones used are massive, many of them weighing from three to five tons each, which, set, make a very imposing structure. The jambs of the arch of the entrance are formed by stones contributed by and bearing the names of each of the New England States, while the keystone, presented by President Grant, represents the counties of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, suitably inscribed, while four sunken panels on the sides, each containing four stones, will admit sixteen names of the associates of Captain Standish in the great work accomplished by the Pilgrim Fathers. The inner room of the octagon base, which will be something like twenty-one feet across by twenty feet high, is formed to receive tablets of religious, historical, masonic and other societies, mechanical and mercantile associations, regimental and other military stores, while the whole inside of the shaft above, including the sides of the cone around which the stones circle, will be studded with the military company stones of this and other States and other such tablets, individual and otherwise, as it may be thought best to insert to commemorate and perpetuate the works and names of Captain Standish and his associates, in connection and contrast with the progress of individual and collective efforts and advancement of the present day.—New York Press.

The Quinine-Bearing Tree. This tree is a native of the mountainous parts of South America, and is named by botanists Cinchona, from the Countess of Cinchon, the wife of an early Spanish Viceroy of Peru, who first brought some of the bark to Europe in the year 1639. Although well known as an article of commerce, in the form of Peruvian bark and its extracts, no plants were raised in Europe until 1846.

The plants allied to it, and often met with among exotic plants in greenhouses, as ranunculus, ixoras, bouvardias and gardenias, are well known. After repeated attempts, fought against the natives, seeds and plants within the last



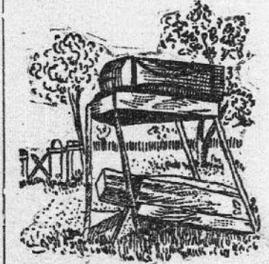
BRANCH OF CINCHONA QUINQUINA CALISAYA.

half century, at a great expense, have been obtained by the British Government, and now millions of trees are grown in India and Java, from which parts the supply of the world is obtained. There are no less than thirty-six species of the Cinchona now known and named, but the kinds found in paying quantities are crown-bark, c. officinalis, red bark, c. succubra, yellow bark, c. calisaya, gray bark, c. nitida, and micrantha.

We get our word quinine from quina, the native name of the bark, and for many years in its early history it was known to druggists as Countess' bark and Jesuits' bark, from the early connection of these with its introduction. "Quinine and Its Romance," by A. H. Japp, in the February number of the Popular Monthly, gives a lively history of the plant's introduction, and subsequent history. The tree itself is a beautiful object.

The illustration of c. quinquina calisaya will give a good idea of its appearance. It has delicate, small flowers, in close clusters, and at certain seasons its fragrance fills the air for a considerable distance. The kinds most valuable for the bark are fortunately raised from cuttings. In the original forests very destructive methods were used in obtaining the bark, but in the cultivated forests of Java and India, the trees are specially prepared by removing the stems, and only parts of the bark stripped at a time, so that, after a certain length of time, the process can be repeated. The aromatic bark of Rhus cotinus or sumach, has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.—Prairie Farmer.

A Crow Indian Cemetery. The Crows haven't made such progress toward civilization as to put their dead under ground. They still inclose the corpses in boxes and perch them on platforms as high in the air as possible. In a different climate a Crow cemetery would be a nuisance. Montana air makes mummies of bodies thus exposed. There is nothing in one of these places to offend the olfactory. Tourists, who bring with them their amateur cameras, have great sport visiting the "last resting place" of the Crows. They even open the boxes, take out the dried bodies and prop them in groups in order to obtain more striking views.



The Crow is anything but a stoical individual. If you say "How" to him he is likely to reply with emphasis, "Good morning." He is a wit and a sport, and when he is in town he sees all that is going on. He will start a game of "taz" in a crowd and keep it up by the half hour. When he goes into a store he knows just what he wants and doesn't pull over forty different things while trying to make up his mind. But he is still addicted to feathers and leggings and blankets and the loudest possible colors.—Globe-Democrat.

Just Like the Dear Prince.



"B'low, you'd better give up drink, me dear boy; your eyes are all buggy and your nose is crimson."
"That's all the wage now, old fel. The dear Prince wears his that way, 'k'now."—Life.

"Skinny" Trouble.



"What's der matter, Skinny?"
"I stole some green apples out'n Higbee's orchard."
"Did de ole man catch yer?"
"No; I eat de apples."—Life.

WISE WORDS.

Any one can act natural by keeping still.
Every throb of the heart is a new birth.
None but the rich can afford "dear" friends.
Competition is a necessity to the activity of life.
The only "fall of man" is when he falls behind.
Education that restrains the desire to learn is false.
Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.
One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.
Of tame beasts, the worst is the flatterer; of wild, the slanderer.
Charity and personal force are the only investments worth anything.

Whatever you dislike in another person take care to correct in yourself by the gentle reproof.
Avoid him who, from mere curiosity, asks three questions running about a thing that cannot interest him.
Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows it is a part of the temperament.
Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich. He that is content.
Affectation is certain deformity; by forming themselves on false models, the young begin with being ridiculous and often end with being vicious.
Sweetness of temper is not acquired, but a natural excellence, and, therefore, to recommend it to those who have it, may be deemed rather an insult than an advice.
Women never truly command till they have given their promise to obey, and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.
Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.
Nothing sinks a young man into low company, both of men and women, so surely as timidity and diffidence of himself. If he thinks that he shall not, he may depend upon it he will not please, and a degree of persuasion that he shall, it is almost certain that he will.

Medical Properties of Vegetables.
The following information may be useful to some if not new to many:
Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys.
The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble.
Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.
Tomatoes act upon the liver.
Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.
Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system.
Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion.
Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and nutritious.
A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.—Scientific American.

Bird Dog, Watch Dog and Nurse.
Joe, a pointer dog belonging to the family of the Rev. Mr. Flinders, of Ellaville, Ga., is a faithful servant, and comes as near earning his victuals and clothes as any servant in town. Besides being a first-rate bird dog, ever ready for field sport, and a good night watchman, he performs the services of nursery maid and market boy with apparent enjoyment. He rolls the baby out in its carriage for airing morning and afternoon, hauls up the packages from the stores and market, minds the chickens and pigs, and pulls the garden plow.—Savannah News.

LULU AND LITTLE BEE.

"Lulu played two summers, Little Bee, one."
Such the tender legend
That was traced upon a stone
In a bramble-brided corner
Of a graveyard, gray and lone,
Near the old home of my childhood,
In the darling days of yore—
"Lulu played two summers,
Little Bee, one."
I was but a boyish stroller
Of the fields when first I read
The quaint and tearful record
On that tablet to the dead.
I have passed the daisied meadows
Stretched skyward to the sun,
To muse upon the meaning
Of the mystic lines that run;
"Lulu played two summers,
Little Bee, one."
I did not understand it then,
But now 'tis all so clear,
God knows my foolish fancy needs
No cold interpreter:
O, poet-mother! never hand
Thine ever-blessed hand
A strain of sweeter pathos
Than your poor heart has done—
"Lulu played two summers,
Little Bee, one."
—Chicago News.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Red hot—A boiled lobster.
The lovers' favorite altar—Marriage.
"The board of arbitration"—A shingle.
Riparian diseases—The cataracts of the Nile.
The pretty housemaid is the lily of the vale.
The original "salt union"—Neptune and Amphitrite.
Smartness is knowing how to "catch on"; wisdom, how to let go.
A poor widow—One who can't remain unmarried any length of time.
An electric spark—Making love by telegraph.—Washington Capital.

A drill is a bore—especially to the officer in charge of the awkward squad.—Life.
A John Mary Ann is the latest name for a man that pushes his baby about in a perambulator.
A good resolution is a fine starting point, but as a terminus it has no value.—Savannah Truth.

What a quiet, economical world we would live in, if it were not for the movements of the under jaw!
"Does the wind always blow this way, my good man?" "No, it don't. Sometimes it blows the other way."
One of the interesting experiments in popular chemistry is when a youth finds his flame with ice-cream.—Time.
"What are you digging, dear?" "I'm going to plant mashed potatoes. I like 'em better than the other sort."—Life.

There is always room at the top—and when a small man gets there, he only serves to set off the surrounding vacancy.—Judge.
The most unfair thing that happens to women is that engagements are so short and marriages so long.—Binghamton Republican.
Remorse is a good deal like a wooden leg. It may help you on your way, but you always think how much happier you would be without it.
"Is the church-bell in the steeple that to worship calls the people?" "Is the church-bell in the choir that calls the young men to admit?"—Judge.

The auctioneer is no more liable to insanity than anybody else, notwithstanding the fact that he is almost continually in a more-bid mental condition.—Washington Capital.
A shoemaker hung out a new sign, and then wondered what passers-by found so amusing. His sign ran as follows: "Don't go elsewhere to be cheated. Walk in here."—New York Tribune.
Prospective Tourist—"I am going West because I have reason to believe that it's a good place to settle in." Returned Tourist—"I am not so sure of that. I lived there ten years myself, and never paid a bill while I was there."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There was a little boy
Whose name was "Quick";
He knocked off some apples
With a stick.
The apples were so good
That he ate 'em.
And now (it he was good enough)
He's in heaven.
—Danville Breeze.

Simpson—"Well, my boy is through college now, and I guess I will start him in one of the professions." Sampson—"I think he will make a good physician." Simpson—"Why?" Sampson—"In the next two years that boy is going to have as fine a set of side whiskers as you ever saw."—Terra Haute Express.
John Loss (consulting a clairvoyant)—"My watch has been stolen, and I want information that will lead to its recovery." Clairvoyant—"Or my palm with a silver dollar. (It is gone and the clairvoyant falls into a trance.) Your watch is in the pocket of a bad man. Find him; cause his arrest, and the timepiece will again be yours."—Jeweler's Weekly.

Weeping Widow—"You are sure, Mr. Boneplaster, that you will conduct everything in a satisfactory manner?" Eminent Undertaker—"Have no fear on that score. I beg of you, Mrs. Billhove. Of all the people I have buried in my long and successful career I am proud to say that not one ever raised the slightest objection to my work."—Terra Haute Express.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Turtles will eat meat.
Boston has discovered a blue lobster.
Quinines originally came from Corinth, Lee, Me., has neither lawyer, doctor nor minister.
The loss of the French at the battle of Waterloo was about 30,000.
The loss to the allies at Waterloo (including Prussians) was about 23,000.
The oldest wheelman in America is John W. Arnold, of Providence, R. I. He is 78 years of age.
It is estimated that the Russian campaign of Napoleon cost the French and their allies about 300,000 men.
A mine containing thousands of tons of soap is said to have been discovered within a dozen miles of San Diego, in California.

Andrew Young, author of the hymn, "There is a Happy Land, Far, Far Away," is eighty years of age and still vigorous.
Capital punishment is abolished in Italy. For some years there was no capital punishment in Switzerland, but the practice has lately been revived there.
For the picture of "The Angelus," which brought \$110,000, at the recent sale of the Secretan collection in Paris, the painter Millet, now dead, received only \$220.
The "Pilgrim's Progress" has just been printed in the Amoy colloquial in Romanized characters, making the eighty-third language in which John Bunyan's book has been issued.
There is now a "Dynamodermic Institute of Paris," where the professors offer to smooth out wrinkles by "Electrolysis." The electricity revivifies the skin and makes it young again.
The heat in Russia and other parts of northern Europe has been intense of late. The central observatory at St. Petersburg has not recorded such a high temperature at the same time of the year since 1774.
The largest annual amount received by any ruler is \$11,558,000, received by Alexander of Russia; the next is \$7,718,522, received by the Sultan of Turkey, and the next is \$4,501,320, received by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

It has been estimated that there are 5000 stray horses roaming over Wyoming ranges. Regular round-ups are now made each year and a system of advertising the stray animals that will likely result in returning these strays to owners.
A crab that climbs cocoon trees is the birgo latis, or robber crab, of the Fanning Island. It cracks the nuts with its claws and waxes fat on the milky elixir found therein. A fine specimen has lately been added to the shell-fish collection in the State museum of California.
The collections of books which in the number of the volumes contained surpass all others in the world are the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris, with about 2,800,000 printed books and 80,000 manuscripts, and the library of the British Museum at London with 1,500,000 volumes and 50,000 manuscripts.

The national flower of England is the rose; of France, the lily—though the Bonapartes used the violet. Germany has no national flower, nor Italy; but because popular rulers of these countries preferred respectively the corn flower and the daisy, those may be considered the national flowers. Austria and Russia have no national flowers.
Irrigation in Dakota.
The United States Senate Irrigation Committee, of which Senator Stewart of Nevada is Chairman, held a session at Sioux Falls, Dakota, in which statements were submitted by gentlemen interested in irrigation. The principal speaker was Professor Lewis MacLouth, President of the South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings.
There were hundreds of artesian wells, he said, in the valley of the James River, each including a large flow of water from an average depth of 1000 feet. The power thus obtained was now utilized to run steam presses, electric-light dynamos, mills and factories. An inexhaustible supply of water and of water power could therefore be had in this valley by an increase in the number of artesian wells. Some of the wells already flowing gave out 4000 gallons a minute. If the yearly dow of these wells could be saved and stored in reservoirs, to be used as needed, so as to supply in the growing season the deficiency in the natural rainfall, it would add enormously to the development of agriculture and turn the entire James River Valley into a luxuriant garden. One thousand such wells, Professor MacLouth says, would add \$400,000,000 to the value of the land in that region.
The committee saw the working of an artesian well that supplies water and water power to this city. Four large hose pipes were connected with the street of WATERLOO, and a stream of WATER was seen.

Loading a Phonograph With Music.
At the Edison laboratory, in West Orange, N. J., a local brass band was recently kept at work every afternoon for two weeks playing into a funnel of the phonograph. A large number of duplicate cylinders are being made. These, as fast as completed, are shipped to Mr. Edison at the Paris Exposition. The process of cylinder manufacture will be continued as long as the Exposition remains open.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Gladstone and his wife have saved marriage from being a failure by the following rule: "When my wife insists," says the great statesman, "I submit; when I insist she submits."

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