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"Treason to the Democratic Party" is an appropriate motto for the Antis to adopt.—N. O. Herald.

Cakes, fresh bread, etc., always on hand at the new bakery, Pfefferkorn's old stand.

Found, in Opelousas, a memorandum book with accounts and papers. May be had at this office.

If you want any first class Job Printing done, call at this office and you will be perfectly satisfied.

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Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Seals, Monograms, Badges, &c., furnished on short notice. Apply to Fred L. Sandoz.

When you desire to purchase goods look carefully over the COURIER and then go and patronize the business men who advertise therein.

A portion of the lower story of the COURIER building on Main street is for rent. It is centrally located and well adapted for a business stand or offices. For terms apply at this office.

Upon the man there are no flies, who calls at the COURIER to advertise; for when 'tis done the natives buy, to see who sells both low and high; if he has job work done here too, he's surely in the saints' own pew; for he gets it well done, cheap and quick, by printers that are downright "sleek."

Our friend of the States indulges in some very uncharitable suspicions. For instance he suggests that the senior editor of the New Delta has been brought up to his present state of phrensy all because of the prospective loss of that \$10,000 office he now holds. Perish the thoughts!—Alexandria Times.

The great want of the age—the long felt want, the broad, deep and unsatisfied want—is honesty, wholesaler and retailer, in politics, in business, in social and religious life—sixteen ounces to the pound, thirty-six inches to the yard, one hundred cents to the dollar, performance to every promise, and truth in every utterance. That's what's the matter.

We call the attention of our Catholic readers to the fact that it was one of the shining lights of the anti-lotteryites, the famous Rev. Mr. Boone, who declared that Louisiana was cursed with two evils, to-wit: The lottery and the Catholic church, and that when the lottery question would be settled that the twin curse (the Catholic Church) would be attended to.—N. O. Herald.

If our delegation in Congress have any influence worthy of the name, they should unite in an effort to have Patina properly classified in the tariff bill. The dispute, which has just been decided against the government, arises under a careless description of the laws much older than the McKinley bill. The defect could easily be corrected without a serious disturbance of values.—N. O. Item.

After all, however, the bolt will not result seriously to any one except the bolters themselves as it will end in the Democratic party being purged of a number of mischief makers who have for years past been the cause of strife because they were not given the spoils of office that they demanded. The men who led the bolt from the regular Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge are the same squad who were ready to and would have bolted the convention in 1888 had McEnery had a majority of the uncontested delegates. The Democratic party can well afford to rejoice when it is rid of this avaricious and turbulent crew of spoilsmen.—States.

It was a saying of Peter Cooper, the philanthropist: "In all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, even if nothing more than a card, stating the business he is engaged in. It not only pays the advertiser, but lets the people at a distance know that the town you live in is a prosperous community of business men. As the seed is sown so the fruit shall recompense. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business, for it often indicates that business is poor, and you are losing your grip, commercially speaking. The judicious advertiser will receive in return \$10 for every one invested in the columns of a live paper."

The Catahoula Times says: "Conscious of their numerical superiority and of the zeal of their cause, the McEnery Democrats have all the time refrained from all utterance that would have a tendency to excite public passion and influence popular prejudice and thus bring on at once an inopportune collision, resulting in bloodshed and loss of life. But we now serve notice upon these conspirators against the purity of the ballot and the freedom of the elective franchise that when the Democracy of this State arose in its wrathful majesty and august power and swept out of existence Republican Retaining Boards, it was done for all time to come and not to be retraced by a so-called Democratic administration against brother Democrats."

St. Landry and Immigration.

St. Landry is in a latitude which claims almost a total exemption from severe cold weather. Often vegetation grows throughout the winter months, and the coldest snaps will not exceed the bracing coolness of early spring days. When we do happen to have freezing cold, it is of such short duration that it is scarcely felt and seldom does much injury. In summer the intensity of the heat is so much modified by the cool Gulf breezes that the weather never becomes scorching and dangerously oppressive as in higher latitudes. Deaths by sunstroke are unknown with us. Hence, the salubrity of our climate is unsurpassed by any portion of the United States. We are free from the rigor of colder sections, with the dreaded heated terms which visit their summers.

We have many advantages which attach to the luxuriance of the tropics in vegetation, yet are exempt from its torrid heat, malignant epidemics and cyclonic disturbances. Our soil is fertile, and very productive in cotton, sugarcane, corn, rice, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables. The ramie and jute plants grow well here, and are destined to become prominent factors in the industry of our near future. Apples, peaches, pears, quinces, pomegranates, Japan plums, other varieties of plums, grapes, strawberries, and last, but not least, oranges, all produce well here. This is the best poor man's country in the world; because, with only ordinary industry, he can make a good living. If a man is active in his labor, intelligent in his application and economical in his earnings, he will soon be independent and eventually rich.

Our broad prairies, with their rich crops, make this, par excellence, a splendid stock country. We have thousands of acres of land, at cheap rates and on easy terms, awaiting enterprising immigrants. Government lands can be entered at \$1.25 per acre. Rich, but unimproved lands can be bought at \$2 to \$5 per acre according to location. Improved lands rated from \$5 to \$15 per acre, according to circumstances and locality. Public school lands can be leased at a very low rental. We repeat, that St. Landry can offer as strong inducements to immigration as any part of Louisiana; nay, as much as any part of the South. Let them first come and look at our splendid section of the country, and we do not hesitate to say that they will be pleased.

At the clearing work of the National Alliance Convention in Indianapolis on the 24th inst. a resolution against the Louisiana Lottery was introduced by the Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred, reported it back without recommendation and it was tabled. This action was in perfect keeping with the official statement made by Col. Polk, the President of the National Alliance some months ago, "that the members of the Alliance were free to vote upon the revenue amendment as they saw proper." There is nothing in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers' Union to bind its members in voting for or against the lottery amendment, this test of membership being brought in by resolutions introduced by anti demagogues or the more fanatical leaders of the Farmers' Union. Neither is the "revenue amendment" any part of a man's citizenship, it being an economic question as to whether the lottery shall be licensed as a source of revenue to relieve the necessities of the State without imposing higher and more burdensome taxation upon the people. The lottery amendment is not the issue in the approaching State convention, but Ocalaism vs. true Democracy.—Crowley Signal.

Capt. Thos. Scott Adams would have stood much higher to-day in the estimation of the people regardless of faction had he, after being chided and bamboozled out of the acceptance of the nomination for the governorship tendered to him by the convention, declined to take any place whatever on the ticket and retired altogether from the contest. But it appears that he was nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, and his actions were so shaped to suit the interests of Murphy J. Foster that before he realized what he was doing he found himself accepting the smallest place on the ticket. Capt. Adams we believe to be an honest man, but the way he has been played by the political tricksters into whose company he has fallen causes him to be regarded with a feeling akin to pity, while the men who slighted him are chuckling in their sleeves over the successful manner in which they disposed of him.—States.

There is one feature of the possibilities, if not probabilities, of the application of the funds to be derived from the revenue amendment, especially the school fund, not yet brought forward for consideration. It may be taken for granted, for example, that Sabine parish will not accept its pro rata-ditto, several other parishes which, like Judge Gandy, had rather dash their children's brains out on the curbstone than have them educated with the help of lottery money. The legislature can apportion such rejected funds among the parishes which are not so squeamish, though why a parish should use whiskey money and not lottery money, we cannot conceive. Thus the pro parishes will derive twice as much benefit from the extra school fund as the usual figures indicate, while the anti parishes can enjoy extra taxation to keep their schools up to the proper standard.—B. R. Advocate.

The New Orleans Picayune is one of the newestest and most reliable papers published. Its Editorials are judicious and timely; it gives all the news without fear or favor; its Associated Press and Special Southern Telegrams cover all important Foreign and Domestic News; its Commercial and Market Reports are complete and are accepted standards; its Letters from New York and Paris, and the Special Contributions of Pearl Rivers, Catharine Cole, Mollie Moore Davis, Jennie June, Marie Points and others are an unfailing source of interest and information and are of a high order of literary merit. The Picayune is printed in clear, new type, of size sufficient to be read without straining the eye.

To keep abreast of the times and know all worth knowing that a newspaper should tell, send Three Dollars for three months' subscription to the Daily Picayune, or subscribe for its splendid Weekly Edition at One Dollar a year. The Weekly is sixteen pages, and is issued every Thursday morning to reach all subscribers before Sunday. Don't be a clam—Advertise.

Curious Lottery Ancestry.

Baton Rouge Advocate. The New Orleans States has been delving among the dusty records of Louisiana legislation, and was rewarded with some valuable information in regard to ancient lotteries in the State and the promoters of such ungodly schemes in past generations. At every turn the searcher found lotteries of all kinds—for leaves, for streams, for libraries, for colleges, for academies, for churches and for charitable or purely private interests, while the founders and promoters of them were men whose names brighten the page of the early history of Louisiana, whose services to the State make their memories enduring in the hearts of the people, and the record of whose honorable lives is pointed to with pride by their descendants to this day.

We have neither space nor time to go over the record in detail, but propose to again refer to it hereafter as an "object lesson" worthy of study and contemplation. These lotteries were not purely benevolent in object, but were adopted as a measure of raising a revenue for the purposes for which they were established. They flourished in the good old times when the Louisiana State Lottery had not come to disturb the whole priceless domain of good morals and to trail the honor of Louisiana in the dust, as we are informed by the Anti-Lottery Address recently issued in New Orleans. In some of the tickets sold realized \$50,000 while the prizes amounted to only \$20,000; in others the projectors proposed to pay back 50 per cent of the total receipts to the ticket holders, though in some cases the gifts consisted of lands, live stock, books or household furniture, estimated at about twice their value.

The most notable church lotteries were the Christ Church lottery, chartered in 1810, which heaped up the Episcopal Church of that name in New Orleans, now the wealthiest congregation in the city; the Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, now Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer's, the Evangelical Church in 1828, to build an Evangelical Church in New Orleans, and other church lotteries granted as follows: In 1826, for the St. Francis Church at Natchitoches; in 1827, for the Catholic Church at St. Martinville, and in 1828 for the Church of St. Joseph at Baton Rouge. Among the educational lotteries incorporated in that day may be mentioned the College of Louisiana lottery chartered about 1830, for the purpose of raising \$40,000 to establish a college at Jackson, which Centenary is the successor; also lotteries to aid or establish colleges or academies at Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Alexandria, Covington and other places, and last but not least a lottery to raise money to found the University of Louisiana.

On the "roll of honor," identified with these various lotteries, we find the names of Julien Poydras, John R. Grymes, John McDonogh, Levy Foster, who not only voted for three of the abominations but in a fervent speech recommended that plan of raising revenue; Gen. Philémon Thomas, Brucé W. Miller, Alfred Hemen, Louis C. DeBlanc, and a host of others, among whom are the ancestors of some of the leading anti-lottery advocates of the present day. In the presence of these illustrious men, standing before the honored shrines of their patriotism, we may ask ourselves whether our philosophy is wiser or our morality purer than theirs; whether, in fact, we have not grown squeamish rather than virtuous, and if modern piety is not rather fashioned after that paralytic type which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

"An object lesson was given to me to-day, that has greatly strengthened my resolve to vote for the revenue amendment," a prominent gentleman said in conversation one day last week. "While in company with a group of friends, a vendor of tickets of the Madrier Lottery came up and after a little talk six of these friends, some of whom were Antis, put up \$3 each and bought an \$18 ticket from the vendor. I remarked to them that it seemed to me that if I wanted to invest money in a lottery ticket I would rather buy it from the Louisiana company, since the bulk of the money would stay here, instead of going to Spain, as their words. This," he added, "was a practical demonstration of the absurdity of trying to keep people from buying lottery tickets and of the plain wisdom of adopting the revenue amendment."

Were lotteries to be abolished all over this country, it would simply be the means of sending vast sums abroad that the Louisiana Lottery will keep at home to increase our wealth and do incalculable good. The idea that the Democratic party should be split and the State exposed to the return of Radical rule, merely to spite men who take a practical view of this question, passes the bounds of reason.—Louisiana Review.

There are a great many Festerias who are angry because of the compromise and they make little effort to conceal the fact that they will not abide by the terms of the agreement in the event that the McEnery ticket is victorious in the primaries. They are those kind of "pure and good democratic" who, their organs, the New Delta, declared the other day, "would not vote for McEnery if he were the nominee of twenty conventions, and his presence on the ticket would drive thousands of men from the party." The States estimates that there are about 2000 of such "pure and good democrats" in Louisiana and not more. They are the individuals who fatten on strife and agitation, and who have for the past twelve or fifteen years, been active in bringing about discord in the Democratic household, therefore the success of the McEnery ticket, in the primaries, would not only be a triumph for the Democracy, but also a blessing to the State because it will drive these trouble makers into the Republican party where they can lack up just as much of a row as they see fit. It will be a happy day for the Democratic party when it is safely rid of them.—N. O. States.

Stockmen and others owning horses can find a very valuable treatise on that animal by Dr. Kendall, at this office, giving a full description of their ailments and manner of successfully treating same. Price 25cts. We can furnish this excellent book in either English, French or German at same price. Get our prices for job work. Prices moderate.

PENSIONS!

EFFECT OF JUNE 27, 1892.—Pensions soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who served 90 days and were honorably discharged from the service, and who are incapacitated for performance of manual labor, and for the widows, children, dependent parents, fathers and mothers. All pensions under this Act will commence from the date of filing the formal application (after the passage of the Act) in the Pension Bureau. No application for pension under this Act will be good unless filed in the Pension Bureau on or after June 27, 1890 (date of the Act) or if not in the form, substantially prescribed by the Secretary. The rates for dependent father or mother, \$12; the widow, \$8 and \$3 additional for each child of soldier under sixteen years; and if the widow dies, the child or children can draw such pension. The soldier is entitled to any rate from \$6 to \$12 per month, according to inability under this one may apply under other laws, but can draw only one pension at the same time. This law requires in a soldier's or sailor's case:

- (1) An honorable discharge.
(2) That he served at least ninety days.
(3) A permanent physical or mental inability to earn a support, but not due to vicious habits. (It need not have originated in the service.)

IN CASE OF WIDOW—
(1) That the soldier or sailor served at least ninety days.
(2) That he was honorably discharged.
(3) Proof of death, but it need not have been the result of his Army or Naval service.
(4) That the widow is "without other means of support" than the first section of the Act.

DEPENDENT PARENTS' CASE.
(1) That the soldier or sailor died of a wound, injury or disease, which, under prior law, would have given him a pension.
(2) That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless, the "without other present means of support" than their own manual labor, or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support." The benefits of the first section of the Act of others not legally bound for their support, but are extended to all parents where reasonable dependence has arisen on account of the death of a son who served, since and war, in behalf of the United States, as well as for disabilities contracted before or since discharge, or heretofore to be granted, and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted, or hereafter to be granted, under this or any former statute, and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after passage of this Act.

The rules and regulations of the Department will govern all applicants and attorneys. Under Act of June 27, 1890, pensions are granted to Soldiers and Sailors disabled from old age, infirmity, etc.

NOTICE.—Dr. W. R. Lastrapes having recently been appointed U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Opelousas, La., it is now of special interest to Claimants of Pensions to come to me and make out their applications, for, they can now be examined without having to sustain the expense of going to New Orleans for medical examination, at which place they have been heretofore directed to go.

HART H. SANDOZ, U. S. Pension Claim Agent, LOUISIANA.

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Wanted by the People of Louisiana. A Governor; one who will reside in Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, where the Chief Executive should live; who will semi-occasionally make a decent pretense of consulting the people when appointments are to be made; whose post-election performances will not give a small degree square with his antelocation promises; who will strive to unify the Democratic party instead of making every effort to disrupt it by ignoring and ostracising fully one-half of the best Democrats in Louisiana; who will recognize the fact that honest differences of opinion can and do exist among all people in regard to certain matters of public policy, and will not make the holding of an opinion different from his own a quasi-criminal offense, to be severely punished. Among other references, applicant must be able to offer a good moral character, together with a certificate to the effect that he never "monkeyed" with a "corrupt nomination." Such a Governor can find occupation for a period of four years or longer, beginning May 12, 1892. Call on or address The People of Louisiana, care Democratic Party.

FOR SALE. The Live Oak Plantation, containing about 1100 acres, situated about 4 1/2 miles south-west of Opelousas, adjoining the late Achille Dupré plantation. Said place will be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine herd of Devonshire and half-breed cattle. Apply on the plantation or to James Fowles, No. 301 Liberty street, New Orleans, La. August 15, 1891.

HENRY C. CASTELLANOS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (AVOCAT), P. O. Box 133, New Iberia, La. Office, Coqueseum Building, up stairs, corner of Main Street and Church Alley. Will attend to the collection of all claims, notes and drafts in the parishes of St. Mary, Iberville, Lafayette, St. Martin, Acadia, Calcasieu, St. Landry, and city of Alexandria, and such other civil or criminal business as may be entrusted to him. Supreme Court Cases a Specialty. my24-6m

Opelousas Courier. HOTEL DENECHAUD New Orleans, La. LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS. Regular meetings of Opelousas Council No. 408 A. L. of H. will be held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LUCIUS G. DUPRE, ABSTRACTOR, Notary Public & Auctioneer, Opelousas, La. Office with Kenneth Ballio, Attorney. All business entrusted him will receive prompt attention. [June 28-1y]

KAHN & LEVY, General Commission Merchant 113 Poydras Street, Near Camp, NEW ORLEANS, LA. P. O. Box 2004. Consignments of Rough Rice, Hides, Wool and all Country Produce respectfully solicited. Special attention paid to purchasing goods of all kinds. [Nov 12]

E. D. ESTILETT, G. L. DUPRE, ESTILETT & DUPRE, Attorneys-at-Law, Office, corner of Market and Landry streets, OPELOUSAS, LA.

DR. J. A. DERBANNE, Dentist, WASHINGTON, LA. ALL calls from the country will be promptly attended to. jy15

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Arthur's Home Magazine. \$1.00 each month, and articles on Fashion, Sport and all matters of interest to the Home. QUARTERS. Finely illustrated, \$1.50 a year. Sample copy for 5 cents stamps. Philadelphia.

HEBERT'S GIN, OPELOUSAS. Having purchased and refitted the General Gin in Opelousas, I am prepared to gin cotton with promptness and at the lowest rates. Corn ground. CLEMENT HEBERT, Aug. 29. H.



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