JOB PRINTING
—:o:—
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
—:EXECUTED AT THE:—
COURIER OFFICE.

The Opelousas Courier.

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Opelousas Courier.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE SANDOZ.
OPELOUSAS:
SATURDAY. : : : : MAY 20, 1893.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at Opelousas every 3d Sunday of the month at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. At Bellevue, the first Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
REV. GEO. FRAZER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.—At Opelousas, 1st, 3d and 4th Sabbaths 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Bellevue, 2d Sabbath, 11 o'clock a. m.; 3d Sabbath 3:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night at 7.
Sabbath School 10 o'clock every Sabbath.
T. S. RANDLE, P. C.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be divine service in the "Church of the Epiphany" on the 2d Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m. and on the 4th Sunday at 3:30 p. m., administered by Rev. A. R. Price officiating.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Opelousas, on the 1st and 2nd Sundays of every month.
REV. PHILLIPS, Pastor.

Additional breaks in the levee have been reported during the week, but the waters continue still to recede and the outlook is all but encouraging. We have change

Mr. B. F. Perley, captain as to head gin-wright, requests and their origin to our readers the fa many theories, attend to all work t em have been to him in that line, at all in St. Landry, June,

V. Bourdin, Esq., a ato, left on Thursday la to Washington, D. C., to complete and obtain invention of which our have already been informed of.

By the circulation of and attractive posters, we notice is advertised some more thumping on Sunday next. This time it will be between Geo. Jefferson and Charlie Porter. It is claimed that they are both plucky and hard hitters and no doubt will attract a large attendance as usual.

Our neighbor, Chas. N. Caler, Esq., we note, is having the room in which he kept his sewing machines renewed. The department, we understand, is to be fixed up in style, where a large stock of sewing machines will be kept to suit the tastes of everybody. We learn also that the COURIER will be the medium to scatter the interesting news to every household.

Mrs. Faustin Hollier, aged 71 years, died at the residence of her son Chas S. Hollier, on Monday last. Mrs. Hollier was an estimable and charitable lady, noted as a true friend to the orphans, of whom she has reared many. Her remains were followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends to the Catholic church, of which she was a devout member and where the funeral rites were solemnized.

May she rest in peace.

In some sections of the parish there has been more rain falling recently, than was required judging from human stand point. The ground has been kept too wet to be disturbed by cultivation, whilst the grass has grown with rapidity. The young cotton in particular, has been kept back by the rains. Much of it has not yet been cut out, and is smothered by the grass. Corn looks well, and so we may say of the cane crop.

Three weeks of continuous sunshine will enable the planters to get their young crops in good condition. There is no lack of industry on their part.

Hands are at work clearing away the debris of the Meginley stand on the corner of Court and Landry streets, and as there is a large quantity of new bricks already on the premises, we *suppose* that ere long the builders will begin work to put up a fine brick edifice on the spot.

If it be not destined for a hotel, it certainly would prove an eligible locality for lawyers and doctors' offices. One thing the people must soon or late become accustomed to, which is to having lawyers' offices at least one stery from the ground. It saves lawyers from intrusion by idlers, and insures greater privacy to clients.

Persons arriving here from Avoyelles speak of court affairs in that parish, as being very unsatisfactory to the law and order people. The mistrial of the Lafargue murder case is commented upon with great censure. It is said that the conduct of the trial jury has provoked considerable indignation, not to say surprise.

Can it be wondered at that, people are leaving the parish, when unimpeached evidence has no effect on the consciences and verdicts of jurors? Such is said to be the case there. We of course give it as it comes to us.

Messrs. Anthony and Fritz Deitlien, J. T. Skipper, Jos. L. Cain and Geo. Richard, left here at about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, on their bicycles for Lafayette, and arrived there at 11:45. Their first stop was at Grand Coteau, where they partook of breakfast, and also spent some time viewing the little city of St. Peters. Reaching Lafayette they were met by their amateur friends, who extended to them a hearty welcome, and were escorted to the Crescent Hotel where arrangements had been made and where they were royally entertained.

They express kindest feelings notably, to Messrs. S. R. Parkerson and A. C. Ordway, Editor of the Advertiser, for the generosity contributed towards making their advent among them both pleasant and agreeable. The party returned home by the evening train of the same day.

We understand that they contemplate soon to extend the distance, and make New Iberia their next place of visit.

High Water.

Our N. O. journals are full of news of crevasses, and rising rivers.

We pity the many sufferers caused by inundation. During the last political campaign we did our best to get the means of building and keeping up the necessary levees, but those who took a stand against us, on what may be called *mount morality, snowed* us under, and we ebbed off into silence with all the complacency we could. We sometimes wonder if the unfortunate sufferers would not be glad to have the relief, we then believed they might accept without injury to their moral worth as manhood. With a ruinous over flow of a very large portion of the most productive sections of Louisiana,—the possibility of low prices for crops and a chance for the imposition of heavy taxes to meet the expenses of the state government, etc., we are curious to learn how the people can prosper and how the Public schools are to be kept up. We say we are *curious* on the subject, but of course are not at all *dubious*, because we have the most positive assurance of there being a full treasury and of abundant revenues. This assurance comes from *all* the best, and *exclusively honest* men in the State, so that the feat is beyond all lingering of doubt, feasible. A tour or two of inspection by the Governor, to the most important levee districts, may have a wonderful effect upon the turbulent waters.

William the Testy, who was at one time governor of New Amsterdam, quieted the lawlessness of his subjects by the prompt fulmination of official proclamations—: and it may be that in this age of astounding progress, Governor Foster can cause the waters to subside—drive the cray-fish, and muskrats from the levees, as St. Patrick did the frogs and snakes from Ireland, and with the wand of a financial necromancer, which we were assured he would show himself to be, rebuild the levees and revive and re-instate the crops. We know the people will not be imposed upon by the increase of their taxes? because they were told they would not, and we may believe that Pedagogues will enjoy a halcyon dominion over perpetual schools.

A progressive euchre party, was given by the Opelousas Social Club, at their hall, on Tuesday night. The successful ones who captured the prizes, were, Miss Josie Williams, first prize for ladies, a beautiful white fan, Hon. E. B Dubuisson, first prize for gentlemen, a silver match sale Miss Mary Bennett; second prize, a handsome card receiver; Jonas Jacobs, second prize, a beautiful scarf and scarf pin. Miss Nannie Rosenthal, of Alexandria, and Mr. Isidore Isaac, succeeded in winning the booby prizes. The attendance was large and everyone seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

As Mr. Ware has succeeded in obtaining an abundant supply of good water, at a depth to insure its continuance indefinitely, we are thereby assured that we will have an ice factory erected and put in operation in a short time. It is well under way, and we may soon expect to get ice at all times on demand and at a price at once fairly remunerative to the factory, and within the reach of consumers generally. The necessity for importing heretofore, has made it somewhat expensive, and the wonder has been that vendors sold it as low as they did. Opelousas is progressing step by step, and we believe the time is not very remote, when we may be able to correctly style it a city. If all those who own real estate within its corporate limits, could be brought to realize that every substantial and enduring improvement serves to increase and enhance the value of their lots, it would seem to follow that they would readily add the gratification arising from ornamentation.

The side walks are still an eye sore and disgrace. The old should improve them for the use of their families, if for nothing else! the young should do it for pleasurable promenades, and *all* should do it from pride and a love of decency.

In matters of civil government, the voters generally, are unappreciative to the great importance of looking jealously to the qualifications of those whom they commonly select to represent them. There is nothing more complicated than the science of government. Yet, we send representatives to the Legislatures and to Congress who are in no way sufficiently informed to properly meet all the exigences of their positions. They know nothing of the causes of the rise and growth of states and nations. Nothing of what constitutes their glory and happiness—and nothing of the causes which in all history have caused their declenation and down fall. Look over the history of our own great Republic, and it will be seen that its rapid growth, its wonderful progress in the arts and sciences—its stimulating policy—the vigor and comprehensiveness of its laws,—and the excellence of its constitution; and it will be seen that, but a few comparatively, have excogitated and formulated the whole. It has been so in all the epochs of history, every one of which has had its great thinkers—its political savans, who designed, provided for and looked after the advancement and glory of their country.

We select representatives, more to gratify aspiring friends—to promote some selfish ulterior object, than with the paramount object of fortifying our liberties and strengthening the foundation and sustaining pillars of the government.

Is this not inconsiderate blindness—or criminal obliviousness to our security?

Keg beer, fresh from the Brewery, transported on ice and delivered ice cold, in kegs, half kegs or quarter kegs. Leave your orders with H. Crawford, at the cold storage warehouse.

The Geary Act Constitutional.

N. O. Times-Democrat, May 16.

The Geary act of May 5, 1892, was yesterday affirmed by the United States Supreme Court to be in every respect constitutional, and 120,000 or 150-000 Chinese laborers now in this country will either have to register at once and, backed by Caucasian voucher, obtain a certificate of residence, or suffer deportation to their own country.

The decision in substance says that the legislative branch of the government of the United Statet has transcended none of its powers in determining the conditions under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in this country; that, on the other hand, the power of the United States to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom was a well-settled principel of international law, and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in the United States Supreme Court.

The decision sets the matter finally at rest; and it will now remain with the Celestials here to possess themselves of properly attested certificates of residence or suffer expulsion. Which of the two alternatives they will accept, is not yet known; but it is probable that, if individual Chinamen be left to themselves, they will choose the alternative of obeying the law and continuing their residence here. For this is an easy country for them to make a living or even a fortune in, compared with their own land; and the Geary requirements of registering, and applying for aecrtificate of residence, are not onerous requirements in any way, whether in point of trouble or expense.

But whether the Chinese government will allow its subjects to remain here is a different question. The government has already made it understood that they regard the anti-Chinese legislation of the past several years as persecution, pure and simple, and a plain violation of treaty. For they have a treaty with the United States in which this country has pledged itself to extend to Chinamen residing here the same rights, privileges and immunities accorded the subjects of the most favored nation. And they contend that, whether the Geary act be constitutional or not, that is to say, whether the United States Congress has the right under the United States Constitution to pass such an act or not, that will have nothing to do with this country's violation of its plighted faith to China to treat Celestials as well as people of other nationalities residing in the United States.

It is not improbable, therefore, that, as an immediate sequel to yesterday's decision, the government of the Flowery Kingdom may issue strict orders to all Celestials residing here to refuse to comply with the law. And in that event, of course, there is nothing for this government to do but to arrest and deport them. Then at once will the Chinese government commence reprisals. There are several thousands of Americans engaged, some in business, others in missionary and school work, in China; and there is hardly a doubt out that, in the event of our wholesale expulsion of Celestials residing here—which by the way we should have to do at our own expense—every United States citizen residing in the Celestial Empire will be quietly but peremptorily told to vacate.

We shall have to wait, however, probably for a week or two to see what the upshot of yesterday's decision will be.

It is rumored that we are to have a new bakery in our town. If so, we will then have four, and may expect bread cheaper.

Beer on draught, fresh from the refrigerator at five cents a glass at Firnberg's saloon.

FOR SALE—A peddling hack, as good as new, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

Fancy paper and envelopes, albums, toilet articles, soaps, perfumeries, etc., at Bailey's drugstore.

A train was recently run over the New York Central at the rate of a 100 miles an hour—the fastest time on record.

Herbert Bismark, eldest son of Prince Bismark, is dead. The loss is a severe blow to the Iron Chancellor in his old age.

Bear in mind that Prof. R. Mayer can take your photograph in the highest style of the art by the new instantanous process and in any kind of weather. Visit his art gallery on Main street near J. Myers & Co.'s warehouse and examine specimens of his work.

Our readers are notified that announcements of deaths are published free in the COURIER but all obituaries must be paid for at our usual advertising rates.

The attention of Justices of the Peace and Notaries is called to the fact that we keep a large assortment of blanks in stock, and will print to order on short notice any style of blank required. Give us a call.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST.—Opelousas, La., has need of a *Good Hotel Building* and a large *Livery Stable*. I have the lots suitable, and will sell at reasonable price, and on long terms of credit.
H. L. GARLAND,
July 9 Opelousas.

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

We invite correspondence from al parts of the parish to keep us advised of all local matters of interest.

Advertise in the COURIER.

Personal.

Mr. B. M. Lambert, of Crowley, was in town this week.

Mrs. Roland Williams, of Meridian Miss., is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Meginley.

Mr. P. Trapin, shoemaker of Washington, we learn will move here shortly and open shop, in one of the Delhomme properties on Main street.

Mr. T. Jay Lacy, of the Mound Hope Nursery, gave our office a pleasant call last Wednesday.

Ferdineaud Wartelle, Esq., of Meaudville, was in town Wednesday.

Peter Briggs, Esq., the Mound-ville's popular carpenter, was in town on Wednesday last.

Messrs. Desmarais, Esq., and his son Louis, arrived here on Sunday last, and spent the week among us. We are pleased to learn that Mr. D. contemplates again locating in our town.

Mr. Henry Irion, who has been absent for several months, visiting relatives at Eola, returned to Opelousas this week.

Thos. S. Isacks, Esq., and capt. J. J. Thompson, were in attendance at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, held at Lake Charles, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. K. V. Johnson, left on Sunday's train for a visit to the Crescent City; she was accompanied to New Iberia by Mrs. J. T. Skipper.

Mr. Aaron Jacobs left for New Orleans on Sunday last.

Judge E. North Cullom made a flying trip to Lafayette, on Wednesday of this week.

Sheriff Lyons, of Crowley was in town this week.

Mr. James J. Bailey paid a flying trip to Lafayette during the week.

Miss Annie Dusiber, after spending a few days here, returned to her home in Grand Coteau on Monday last.

Miss Helen Wilkins, of Washington, was in town during the week.

Miss A. Desmare, of Washington, was in our midst during the week.

Mr. Isidore Silverberg, after a three months' course of Bookkeeping at Soulé's Commercial college of New Orleans, returned home on Monday.

Miss Cora Stagg, of Whiteville, left for her home on Monday, after spending a few days here with friends.

Misses Marie and Linda Hebert, Miss Marie Simon, and Messrs. J. Melancon and C. L. Veazinies, spent the day in Grand Coteau with friends on Sunday.

Our young friend L. H. Bailey, who has been attending the Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., has returned home for a few months' vacation.

Misses Pauline and Nannie Rosenthal, after a most delightful time spent in our town, departed for their home on Thursday, much to the regret of their many friends here.

Negroes in the North.

The Philadelphia Telegraph recently complained that crime has increased in that city with the growth of the negro population, and suggests as an explanation that the negroes were barred out of so many occupations by white labor unions and societies that necessity drove them into crime.

At a large negro meeting in Philadelphia the other night a leading white citizen, Judge Gordon, delivered an address in which he told his hearers that their large proportion of criminals was due to the fact that they lived in the slums alongside of the most degraded whites. He advised them to move to neighborhoods at least ordinarily virtuous and recommended them to become mechanics and quit carrying deadly weapons. He also told them that they should hold Christian marriage in higher esteem.

The address was well received, but race prejudice is so strong in Philadelphia and other northern cities that the negroes living there do not have half a chance. In the south they can enter any occupation and earn their living in their own way. It is not so in the north. In that section the white unions and societies rule the negro out of almost every profitable line of employment, and he is, therefore, forced to do the lowest menial labor or become a vagrant or a criminal. We doubt whether the whites of Philadelphia would allow the negroes to follow Judge Gordon's advice and move into better neighborhoods. The dominant prejudice confines them to the slums of the city.

A New Wrinkle in Potato Planting.

N. O. Picayune.

A report has been published of an interesting agricultural experiment made last season by a French scientist. He put his seed cuttings for a crop of Irish potatoes into a solution of 6 pounds of saltpetre, 6 pounds of sulphate of ammonia and 25 gallons of water, and allowed them to soak for 24 hours. He then let them drain a whole day that the buds might swell before planting. He put them into the ground in the usual way and obtained a crop of forty-two tons of potatoes to the acre. What fertilizers and cultivation he used are not stated, the immensity of the crop being attributed to the treatment of the seed before planting. It might be an experiment worth trying in this country.

Money paid for rent will pay your dues and interest in the St. Landry Homestead and Loan Association and the home will be yours.

Come in and pay that which you owe us, so that we will have something to pay those we owe. Lets keep the currency in circulation.

Electric Lights.

It has long been a question why we may have no electric plant here. We have long since suggested the propriety of, and necessity for it. In the present state of advancement there is not the slightest reasonable excuse for continuing street lamps in a town as large as this. What would be thought of the man worth $40,000 who would burn tapped tallow candles in his house because it had been done? Progress means *change*, and without change there can be no progress.

We are pleased to recognize the probability of an electric plant, but with reference to its size or locality we have after much reflection come to the conclusion that it were advisable to establish it at Washington rather than here. The reasons for this appear obvious. First of all, the light would not be injured or diminished, the distance being only about five miles. Second, the Courthouse would be thereby an abundance of light, and the expense of the engine would be lessened. Third, the Courthouse would be the most conspicuous place for the plant, and the additional expense of carting and hauling would be nil.

These gentlemen, the proprietors, would be glad to dispose of their waste material to their way. We do not hesitate to say that the cost of fuel to the plant would not be 1-10 of what it would be here. We make these remarks, not because there can be any objection to its location here other than the mere consideration of economy to the plant.

Cheapness is the cost of furnishing the light may be relied on, we think, as a reason for a corresponding cheapness in consumption. But at all events let us have the plant.

Give the Women a Chance.

Why am I a woman suffragist? Because I am. Because a woman has more good, hard, common sense than a man. Because she makes less blunders about her rights, and quietly maintains them better than a man. Because she won't give $1 50 for an article that she knows very well she can get for seventy-five cents. Because she does not stick lustily away from the counter without her change if the rubber behind it is a little reluctant about counting it out. Because she is too independent to pass the landlord $2 25 for her dinner, and then pay the head waiter $1 to send her a waiter who will bring it to her for fifty cents. Because she will hold her money tightly in her own good little, right hand, for two hours until she first gets a receipt for it from the fellow who made her husband pay the same bill three times last year. Not any "just give you credit for it" for her.

Because one day a Pullman porter complained to me, "no money on this trip; too many women aboard. Don't never get nothin' out of a woman 'cept just her regular fare." I had just paid him twenty-five cents for blacking one of my boots and losing the other; and when he said that, when I saw for myself the heroic firmness of those women, traveling alone, paying their fare, and refusing to pay the salaries of the employes of a wealthy corporation, I said, "These women have a right to vote." To vote? By all that is brave and self reliant and sensible, they have a right to run the government!—Robert Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

"There's a vast difference in Northern and Southern girls," writes a Northern girl in the Chicago Record. "Southern girls are much more attractive to men. Every once in a while some Southern girl comes up here and fairly walks away with every eligible man she meets. She is usually prettier but rarely as stylish as her Northern sister. The former caters more for prettiness than style, though, and wears more dainty little curls and bows than a Northern girl would in a life time. It isn't exactly good form, we think, but she doesn't know that, and if she did she wouldn't care, for 'the boys like it' and then her voice is so soft, and the Southern pronunciation is simply delicious. Her manners are charming, never coldly conventional or indifferent as ours often are. And she does make such a fuss over the men. She exerts herself so to please them, and lays herself out to be charming to every man who comes along, be he old or young, rich or poor, married or unmarried."

The Christian Inquirer tells of a clergyman to whom a certain "college" offered the degree of D. D. He declined to accept the degree, however, until he knew more about the institution. On inquiry he found that the faculty consisted of the president, his wife, and daughter, and that there were half a dozen students; but he had no sooner gained his information from outside parties than there came a letter saying the trustees had just met and voted to confer the degree upon him, and all that was necessary was to send a donation to the college.

Inquiry is made as to the whereabouts of the relatives of Dr. S. B. Crocheron or James T. King. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.—Five shares of paid up stock in St. Landry Homestead and Loan Association, series F., will divide secrued value with purchaser. Apply early to W. A. Sandoz.

If the heirs of Simon Cockerell who are supposed to be in this parish will call at this office or communicate with us, they will be furnished with important information that will be to their advantage.

Remember that Shute & Duson's drug store is headquarters for everything in the drug line.

The Assessment Question.

On this important question Judge Gates, of New Iberia, writes as follows to the N. O. Times-Democrat:

I assert it is a fact, susceptible of proof from the records, that the burden of taxation is borne by the small free holder. As a rule, with scarcely an exception, the lands and holdings of the small farmers are assessed at about two-thirds of their cash value, while the large plantations are not assessed for more than one-fifth or one-fourth their value—the selling price being the standard. How is this to be remedied?

Article 203 of the State Constitution provides the remedy. It is mandatory when it says: "That "in order to arrive at this equality and uniformity the General Assembly shall provide a system of equality and uniformity in assessment." Why the General Assembly has never complied with this constitutional mandate is beyond my ken. But it strikes me that when a member takes an oath to obey the organic law there is something more than a moral obligation incurred.

But perhaps members think that inasmuch as there are ninety-eight members of the House and thirty-six of the Senate the oath to obey being so subdivided, the part of each in the work to make the attempt, is, in the same proportion of an oath.

There is another way of getting equal assessments, provided our Legislature is not too self-conscious to adopt that which has been found to work well in other States. Why not take the Mississippi plan and classify the lands of the State, fixing an arbitrary value upon each class? Besides having the advantage of equal assessments, this as it would meet a long felt want in this state. I refer to the power of individuals to hold large bodies of idle lands which are assessed at a nominal sum for taxation; yet when some poor fellow flees the icy North to our sunny clime, seeking a home, these idle lands become very valuable. Assessed at $2 or $3, the immigrant is told that they are worth $10, $15, $20 and sometimes as high as $30 an acre.

I say that the city press should venti-

Are You Going to the World's Fair?

The object of the Chicago Renting Agency is to provide quarters for World's Fair visitors in hotels and private residences at *reasonable rates*. It is estimated that 15,000,000 people will visit Chicago during the Fair, and the question of, how such a number is to be cared for, is already a serious one. Chicago will, as usual, prove equal to the occasion, and there will be room for all. "But where am I go?" is asked by the visitor. Read on for answer. We are thoroughly established in the renting business and have room in private residences, lodging houses and hotels in all parts of the city, besides a number of places under our personal supervision. We claim to be in a position to serve the public in an entirely satisfactory manner. Our experience enables us to make better selections than you. Every room will be inspected and guaranteed just as represented. You run no risk of getting into places of questionable reputation.

This Company is incorporated with a capital of $100,000, and will have an agent in each county or parish in the Union.

The undersigned having accepted the agency for the parish of St. Landry, is prepared to give all necessary information and complete all arrangements for those visiting Chicago. No charge will be made for our services. Letters of inquiry should enclose a stamp for reply. We are prepared to issue membership certificates free of charge, which insures lodging to the holder on arrival in Chicago without unnecessary delay or expense.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this Company is not offering quarters in any but permanent buildings and private residences, and that every room offered will be inspected and guaranteed.

Further information furnished on application. Call on or address
LEONCE SANDOZ,
Courier Office, Opelousas.

For Rent.

A Store building and ware-house attached, opposite the rice mill on the west end of town just outside the corporation. It is a good business stand. For particulars, apply to
A. D. LEBLANC.
May 20-tf Opelousas, La.

ATTENTION.

THE members of the "*St. Landry self-heating Washer Machine Company*," are hereby notified and requested to assemble at the office of the undersigned in Opelousas, at 1 p. m., Saturday, the 20th May 1893, to transact business of great importance to the company.
E. NORTH CULLOM,
May 13, 1893. President.

FOR SALE.

Several blooded cows with young calves, guaranteed good milkers; will be given on trial if desired. Also a fine young gentle buggy mare for family use. Apply to
M. HALPHEN,
March 25. at West End Store.

Taken up as an Estray.

By the undersigned at Mallet, a half-american horse, about 15 years old, spotted white and red, branded on the left hind hip (facsimile of brand at this office.) This horse has been ranging in the neighborhood about two years. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
ALLEN McCOY
April 22.—1m. Opelousas P. O.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

The undersigned has opened a dress-making and millinery establishment on Main street, corner Grolee, opposite J. K. Sandoz & Bros., where all work in her line will be done on short notice and at moderate prices. Public patronage solicited.
MARIE LAVERGNE.
March 4, 1893, 3 mos.

BLANKS

—FOR—

Justices of the Peace,

Auctioneers,

Notaries,

Etc.,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

WE CLUB WITH

The World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated.

The Great Organ to furnish authentic World's Fair Information.

J. B. CAMPBELL, publisher,
159 and 161 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Founded February, 1891. Sought after and read in every civilized land.

It contains thirty-two pages, 11x15. The engravings are in copper-plate half-tone, the most expensive and scientific process known. It contains full-page engravings of the officials of the Fair, great men and women visiting it from home and abroad, all of the leading exhibits and great attractions of the Exposition. Besides these artistic features, it will contain Biographical sketches of the officials, descriptions of the exhibits, rules of the Exposition, and a complete History of the World's Fair from its very inception until January, 1894.

"Every number is a beauty."—*Chicago Mail.*

"This charming number (June) retains those attractions that have made its predecessors so popular."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

"Altogether it is not only well worthy of reading but it is invaluable to all those who [illegible] the World's Fair."—*Sta[illegible] Detroit*

[illegible] matter than [illegible] line."—*Dover* (N. H.) [illegible]

"The March number of this unique and universally admired publication forms the first number of the second volume."—*Nashville Daily American.*

"As an art work it ranks high, and as reading matter it is intensely interesting."—*Advance Thought*, N. Y.

Regular subscription price, (12 copies)...$2.75
Single copies... 25
☞ *Subscriptions received at this office, where sample copy can be seen.*

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

The World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated, (12 copies)...$2.75
Opelousas Courier, ...one year... 2.50
Both to one address for only...$4.25
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Opelousas, La.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

Ben Bloomfield, Manager,
U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public,
Opelousas, La.

Accounts, bills, notes, drafts and other evidences of debts collected promptly throughout the parishes of St. Landry and Acadia. Charges moderate. No collections, no commissions expected. Business solicited.
March 4, 6t

WM. LINA,
FASHIONABLE BARBER,
Shop in Opelousas Hotel, on Bellevue Street,
Opelousas.

Shaving, 15 cts., Hair cutting, 25 cts., Shampooning, 25 cts. Shaving tickets, 8 for $1 00.

Patronage respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. [apl 1, 3m.

Cotton Seed for Sale!

PARTIES in need of *good cotton seed* for planting, can be supplied by calling on BOAGNI & PUJO, Sackett Store, La., or address them at Port Barre P. O., La.
[April 29-tf.

FOR SALE.

A large-size improved Mosler burglar and fire-proof safe.
Apply at this office.
Dec. 10, '92.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until May 15th, 1893, for the erection of a Store and Bank Building at Washington, in accordance with plans and specifications made for same by T. G. Chachere, Architect, Opelousas, La. The plans can be had on application either to the architect or the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
JULIEN CLAUDE,
Washington, La.
May 6, 1893—2t.

H. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Opelousas Agent for

Keg & Cask Beer

—OF THE—

New Orleans Brewing Associat'n

Announces to the trade of Opelousas and vicinity that having accepted the agency as above he is prepared to serve them at the lowest prices, with the advantage of delivery direct from a first-class refrigerator and of short haul to adjoining points, thus not exposing the beer to hot air for a long period, preserving its excellent qualities and effecting a saving in ice to the retail dealer.

Remember that this beer is brought to Opelousas in Refrigerator Cars and is kept constantly on ice from the time it is brewed to the time it leaves my refrigerator.

The patronage of the local trade is earnestly solicited. Prompt attention and free delivery to railroad depot and all points in Opelousas.
H. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
March 18, 1893.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3076.

ESTATE OF MARCEL DAIRE.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the residence of Joseph Monilland, in the parish of St. Landry, La., on

Monday, June 19th, 1893,

the following described property, belonging to the estate of Marcel Daire, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

Lots, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, section 28 Township 5 south range 2 west, containing four hundred and thirteen acres. Plat of said lands, showing subdivisions into lots, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms and Conditions.—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years from day of sale, purchasers to furnish promissory notes for the credit portion of the price to the order of the administrator, bearing 8 per cent yearly interest and to be secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege on property sold, with clause of 10 per cent for attorney's fees in case of suit.
JOSEPH H. FONTENOT,
Administrator.
May 13, 1893.