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

The Opelousas Courier.

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

VOL. XLI. OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., SEPTEMBER 23, 1893. NO. 1.

Opelousas Courier.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : : SEPT. 23, 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., the Rev. A. R. Price officiating.

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

To our Friends and Patrons.

We wish to call the attention of the friends and patrons of the COURIER to the necessity of their being on the alert, in the matter of legal publications, (sheriff's sales especially) as a neglect on their part to give positive directions as to where they desire such advertisement published, is apt to result in being deprived of the patronage that otherwise be given to us. The sheriff of this parish has been making himself obnoxious zealous in the matter of securing the sales for the paper of which he is owner and stockholder, and several publications of that nature have appeared in that paper which the parties interested would have selected to be done in the COURIER, had they been consulted; and others have been diverted from us at the special solicitation of the sheriff or his deputies serving the papers in the matter of seizures.

To those who prefer to patronize any other paper in this parish we have no desire to interfere with their preferences, but our friends who wish to favor us with their patronage are earnestly requested to see that the proper officers are instructed to have the publication made in the COURIER—and they are especially cautioned against allowing themselves to be induced to consent that the advertisement be said to be done in some other paper.

Cotton and rice are coming to town pretty freely.

We learn that our cotton compress will begin operations in a few days.

Everybody is invited to take a look at Burke's photographs.

Owing to the pump at the ice factory getting out of order, a suspension of several days took place this week.

The Louisiana Fair at Alexandria, will open October 11th and continue up to and including the 14th.

Rice planters in need of an engine and pump, etc., can get a bargain by applying at this office.

Mr. J. J. Burke, the well-known artist, is with us again and will make Opelousas his home for a few weeks at least.

Auction to-day at 10 o'clock at the late Clements & Wilson store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements, etc., all to be closed out.

There will be an interesting game of base ball to-morrow, between the regular organized team and a picked nine of some of our local sports.

Our merchants are getting in their fall goods. Read the advertisements in the COURIER, and you will know where to get bargains.

Mr. Jas. J. Lewis, auctioneer, will sell the stock of goods, at the late Clements & Wilson stand, at public auction to-day. Here is a chance for bargains.

As the Base Ball season will soon draw to a close, what's the matter with organizing Foot Ball Teams, Lawn Tennis, and other good, healthy Winter sports; why not keep the "ball" a rolling.

The U. C. V. re-union which was to have been held on the 2d and 3d of October at Birmingham, Ala., has been unavoidably postponed. Due notice will be given of the date when a time will be decided upon for the re-union.

Yom Kippur, or the day of Atonement, "the holiest of Holy days," was observed Wednesday by our Jewish fellow citizens, with the usual solemnities incident to the occasion, such as fasting, prayer and divine services.

All our rice planters and dealers are interested in the announcement of the Columbia Rice Mill, of New York, which will be found in another column. The advertisement speaks for itself, and the well established reputation of Dan Talmage's Sons is a guarantee that they may be relied upon to fulfill all their engagements according to announcement.

It is enough to make a horse laugh to hear the little Clarion-et prate about "editorial fairness and propriety"—it, an anonymous, ratting concern, which since its establishment has been systematically engaged in a desperate effort to break down the other newspapers here; resorting without scruple to every means, fair or foul, to reach that object; doing the town printing, the parish printing and the school board printing free of charge, simply to deprive the other papers of a chance to get some pay for same—it, which has never had the fairness nor the manliness to put the name of its editor at its mast head; whose columns have teemed with innuendoes, insinuations and misrepresentations of its contemporaries here and elsewhere; and which but a few weeks ago editorially made the sweeping assertion that "the great city journals, that preach for a monometallic currency, have been *bought out by the gold bugs.*" Oh, yes, it is a sweet-scented bug to sit in judgment on the "editorial fairness and propriety" of the COURIER.

The Courier's 41st Year.

This number begins the forty-first volume of THE OPELOUSAS COURIER. Established in December 1852, by Joel H. Sandoz, the father of the present editor and proprietor, and Andrew Meynier,—both of whom have past to the spirit land, it has been published as a fearless and outspoken Democratic sheet, except during a few months in the late war when suppressed by Federal soldiery, the material destroyed and carried off, and the editor and his assistants imprisoned, and a brief suspension in 1870 when the infamous "printing bill" prevented Democratic papers from receiving any patronage in order to enrich Republican journals, who would otherwise have starved but for this legalized theft of the people's money. After the death of Mr Meynier, Wm. H. Spencer an elegant and forcible writer, became co editor and co-publisher with Joel H. Sandoz, and retained that position until he fell at his post of duty in defence of his section, at the second battle of Manassas while in command of the 10th Louisiana infantry. Mr. T. G. Compton, a well known journalist and pungent paragraphist, edited the COURIER for one year in 1867-8. He too is dead—numbered with Meynier, Spencer and Joel H. Sandoz in the "files" of the past forever gone. But the COURIER still lives, and continues as it has for the past forty years to battle for the best interests of our people. The present management took the helm of the paper in 1870, and has consistently adhered to the character and principles advocated by it from its birth up to the present time. The COURIER *will continue in the old Democratic faith.* Reared in it, we find no false theories to abandon, and no disappointments to regret. We are willing to be judged by the record of the old COURIER, and are proud of its history through all the vicissitudes of its long career down to the present moment. We can truthfully say that we have never wavered in our fight against the Radical thieves, who for eight long years plundered and misgoverned our State; nor have we for the sake of thrift "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the power that, for so long a period, dealt out to its followers and apologists patronage and benefices without stint. If at times we have lived hard, yet we had the consolation of knowing it was at least democratic "tasso and corn bread" earned from the willing hands of our own poverty-stricken people. We are poor, and have made but little money; yet we possess a reward which is better and more enduring—the consciousness of having always performed our duty to our country and our people to the best of our ability. We intend to pursue the same line of duty in the future, and confidently refer to the COURIER'S labors of the past as an earnest of the fulfillment of all its pledges to the Democratic party and the people. To those of our friends who have stood by the COURIER in its darkest days, and at a time when both paper and patron were sorely oppressed by the common enemy,—to those who have contributed their mite to the support of their representative, and enabled us to "pull through" in spite of enemies high and low, domestic and imported—we desire to tender our sincere thanks; and we trust none will be found among them who cannot truthfully say that he is gratified at having assisted us in living through the trying times we have traversed together.

Last week Judge Estopinal, of St. James, was foully murdered by a negro desperado who is still at large.

Saturday night a mob took charge of three brothers of the Judge's murderer and lynched them.

The murder of Judge Estopinal was foul and cruel, but it pales in insignificance by the side of the murder of three innocent negroes who were lynched simply because they were the brothers of Judge Estopinal's murderer. It is time to call a halt. The good name of Louisiana is at stake, and the perpetrators of this dark deed should be made to feel the power of the law. The question is not local, it concerns the whole State.

The "century run" last Sunday by the Opelousas Bicycle Club, was participated in by J. T. Skipper, Frank Dietlin, R. Wallior, F. Voorhies, J. L. Cain and Albert Fontenot. The weather was very warm and roads dusty in some places and rather rough in others. The three first named reached New Iberia in good shape, having made the 54 miles at an average of 9 miles an hour, but owing to the extreme heat, concluded to make the return trip on the cars. Messrs. Cain, Voorhies, and Fontenot gave up the race at Lafayette. The weather was quite unpropitious for such exercise.

Owing to the scarcity of money Mr. Jos. Bloch is offering special inducements to cash buyers. His stock is large and in order to realize the cash he is willing to make a great sacrifice. Now is the opportunity for those needing goods to call and get their supplies at cost prices or less.

The Opelousas Base Ball team and the Morrow team will cross bats on Sunday, October 1st, for the championship of St. Landry. An interesting game is expected. The public is cordially invited to attend. Game will commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Mr. Jno. J. Burke, the photographer will be with us again for a season and can be found on Main street in the building formerly occupied by R. Mornhinveg's jewelry store. Give him a call—he is prepared to do everything in his line in a manner to please you.

FOR SALE—1000 bushels red rust proof seed oats. Fat hogs and lard. One good bay press.
A. DIMMICK,
Sept. 2 tf Bellevue, La.

Drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines, fine cigars, tooth brushes, combs, &c., at Bailey's drugstore.

The Clarion on the Fire.

The Clarion-et came out last Monday evening (on a fly-sheet 10x15 containing 8 short columns), and its main object in doing so seems to be to find fault with the COURIER and Democrat because they did not blindly accept the theory of incendiarism in the destruction of the office of that paper on the doubtful and ridiculous theories advanced by those giving it currency.

Although the Clarion-et occupies nearly one-half its space on the subject of the fire, we still fail to find anything in its article that would justify the assertion that it was "without the shadow of a doubt" the work of an incendiary, or to change our opinion as already expressed. We would have but little better foundation to assert that "there is not the shadow of a doubt" that it was accidental, than those who have asserted the contrary; and were we to undertake to make such an assertion, we would perhaps find that we were in as ridiculous a position as those claiming incendiarism. We stated last week that the theories advanced in support of the charge "that the fire was the work of an incendiary cannot be doubted" were doubtful and ridiculous. We are not aware that the Board of directors have advanced any evidence in support of their assertion, but the following from a special from this town to the N. O. Times-Democrat of the 11th appears to embody the "convincing proof" on which the charge of incendiarism is made:

Both doors were closed and locked yesterday evening. When the people arrived at the fire this morning many saw both doors open, and the fumes of coal oil came out of the building. A noise was heard in the building about 9 o'clock.

It is supposed that the fire was set in a corner where there was a lot of paper used for printing.

It does not look reasonable that an incendiary should break open a house to set fire to it when there were many neighbors only a few yards distant liable to be awakened by the noise; and the house itself situated but a few feet from two of the principal streets of town, with nothing but a naked yard intervening between the fences on the street and the office. Between 9 o'clock and 2:15 is more than five hours, and coal oil and paper do not burn that slow.

A majority of those who first reached the fire assert most positively that *the doors were closed.* It is quite as improbable to suppose that an incendiary would leave the doors open after firing the place as that he would break open the doors to do so.

Nearly all printing offices use coal oil to clean the ink off of type, rollers, &c., but it is not likely that the fumes of coal-oil could have been perceptible in a fire that had reached the advanced stage this one had when discovered, and it is more probable that the fumes of burning paper and printers' ink—both very overpowering—would have drowned any other odor at that time. The coal oil racket, like the balance of the "convincing proof" is evidently a fancy sketch.

The fling at "the COURIER'S conception of editorial fairness and propriety," we will treat with silent contempt—the Clarion never has been and is still less now competent to pass judgment on such points—but we will say that any one possessed of *convincing proof* of incendiarism and failing to bring the criminal to justice, ought not expect this community to bear the onus of the charge without a protest at least, no matter from what source it may come.

Though the necessary type to print our paper was ordered by telegraph the day after the fire, to be shipped by express, to our disappointment it failed to reach here. We were therefore compelled to leave out the tax sales and use only such type as we could obtain for this issue.—Clarion.

We desire the readers of the Clarion, as well as the public, to know that it *could* have obtained all the type necessary right here in town had it wanted to. There are two newspaper establishments here, both better fitted up than the Clarion ever was, but neither one was applied to to print the tax sales or to furnish the type for the purpose. Of course, keeping in view the chief *raison d'être* of the Clarion, i. e., the purpose of breaking down the other newspapers here, it was not to be expected that its managers would supply these newspapers, or either of them, with even a small amount of the sinews of war by paying them for their labor or for the use of their type; but then, that does not justify the Clarion in telling stories about it.

A friend at Bayon Chicot sends us the following *résumé* of the situation there on the 18th inst.:

Weather fearful hot and dry; cotton about all open; money about all gone, and the people have only good health and the Jury's verdict in Police Jury cases to rejoice over.

$1 cash will answer the place of $2 in the purchase of goods at Bloch's. He must have money and is willing to sacrifice his goods to get it. Don't delay as this offer will only hold good until he has realized enough cash to relieve his wants. First come, first served.

Yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., has been declared epidemic, and a large portion of the population has left the town pursuant to the advice of the Board of Health.

Auction of dry goods, groceries, notions, hardware, farming tools, etc., today at 10 o'clock at the late Clements & Wilson store near the railroad.

The question of re-opening the World's Fair next year is already being agitated and is meeting with considerable favor.

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

Steam engine, boiler, pump, etc., for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Personal.

Mr. Ben Lewis, of New Orleans, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Julien Claude of Washington, was in town Thursday.

Col. T. J. Thompson was called to New Orleans on business Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frankel, of Crowley, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Hon. C. C. Duson returned home from a recent trip to the Crescent City.

Dr. Jno. A. Haas and Nathan Erlich, of Ville Plate, spent Wednesday in our town.

Dr. W. R. Lastrapes has returned from the World's Fair well pleased with his trip.

Capt. Alex Haas, and Dr. W. D. Haas and wife, of Haasville, spent Sunday with friends in our town.

Misses Laura and Ida Cullom, of Avoyelles are visiting their grand father, Judge E. North Cullom.

Messrs. Jas. O. Chacheré and Jonas Jacobs, paid our sister town of Washington a business visit on Monday.

Among the Opelousas visitors registered at the World's Fair since our last, are Mr. and Mrs. Leonce E. Littell.

Mr. J. Réné Bonnet, formally bookkeeper for Mr. H. Crawford, Jr., has accepted a position with the Sunset Mercantile Co.

Mrs. J. Bloch, and son Edgar, returned home on Friday of last week, from their trip to Waukesha, and the World's Fair.

Dr. V. K. Irion accompanied by Miss Gussie Lastrapes, left on Wednesday for a visit to relatives and friends at Baton Rouge.

Miss Blanche Godcheaux, one of Big Cane's fascinating young ladies, is visiting our town as the guest of Miss Fannie Firnberg.

Miss Eola Irion, of Eola, after a pleasant stay in our midst as the guest of Dr. V. K. Irion and family, returned home on Sunday.

Ex-Mayor E. J. Clements of Oberlin, has been on a trip to New Orleans, and stopped over in town for a few days on his return home this week.

Our genial young friend, Mr. Oscar Jagou, formerly of our town but now of New Orleans, is here on a visit of a few days as the guest of cadet Fritz L. Sandoz.

Judge E. North Cullom left for Lake Charles last Monday on legal business. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cullom, for the benefit of her health.

Misses Blanche Godchaux and Fannie Firnberg, accompanied by Messrs. Aaron Loeb and Adolphe Jacobs, enjoyed a delightful horse-back ride to Ginville Monday.

Misses Anna and Mary McFadden, of Abbeville, accompanied by Mr. Archie Morgan, of Lafayette, are visiting our town, the guests of Mr. A. C. Kennedy and family.

We have been shown a letter written by Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons, New York, to a planter friend and take therefrom certain extracts which are of general interest and worthy consideration of every rice planter, in fact the principle maintains and is capable of application, whether the product be coton, sugar, rice or any crop which the producer makes to sell. Their indictment of the planters' mad scramble to sell last fall, is just. They undoubtedly would concede that the first in market did well and only speak of the matter in a general way, that is to say, while one or the exceptional man profited, the many, i. e., ninety and nine out of the hundred suffered from the policy pursued.

"Everyone who has the rice industry at heart, desires that the producer shall not only get fair but good returns for time, labor and money expended and can but lament the depression of prices during the past year. Planters are apt to blame every other man, forgetting each may have contributed by his action, to the resulting low prices. For instance, take last year, when the crop opened everybody wanted to sell and as a result, fully twice as much as the market could take was shoved into New Orleans last September. Shipments were continued at an excessive ratio throughout the season and as a result of this constant pressure, the market steadily declined. It simply followed the well-known law pertaining to supply and demand—over supply makes a low range of value.

"Better prices are now being obtained and we believe there can be a further raising of values, but it can only be done by a spirit of co-operation. There are consumers for every sack of rice raised this year. What is to be done? Feed the demand, that is, ship in proportions to meet the requirements of market.

"There is no question but that the losses by drouth in Louisiana, and cyclones on the Atlantic Coast will favor a much higher range of values than last year and redound to the benefit of those who have been fortunate in making a crop. Whatever the normal value may be, we would urge upon planters the wisdom of deliberation in the disposition of their product, and you and your planter friends can serve the crop in general and perhaps advance your own interests by shipping in monthly installments, thus preventing over supply at any given time. By this course the highest average of values is more likely to be secured."

We believe that the advice given is sound and if acted on will secure desired results. Some might say "hold back the crop"—this however, would probably defeat the object. Values might be unduly enhanced but as everyone would then naturally desire to sell, there would be haste to realize, thus causing a swift reaction and terrible downfall in prices, approximating or similar to those of last year. What is wanted is wise, concerted, conservative action and the course suggested is natural and practical, i. e., feed the demand—market with deliberation—ship in monthly installments.

Everything at a sacrifice at Bloch's—dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, groceries, saddlery, wagons, agricultural implements, etc. Bring the cash and take the goods at your own price.

If you expect to be "in the swim" on the fall and winter trade it's time you begin to advertise and let the public know you haven't gone out of business.

Advertise in the COURIER.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.

TRUE BILLS.

Sandy Sam, Julien Sam and Marceline Sam, petty larceny and receiving stolen goods.
David Lewis, petty larceny.
Ben Desten, petty larceny.
Robt. Dockins and Mrs. Robt. Dockins, striking with intent to commit murder.
Frank Scott, riding the horse of another without consent of owner.
Howard Washington, carrying concealed weapons.
Alcide DeKerlegand, assault with intent to commit murder.
Alcide DeKerlegand, carrying concealed weapons.
Dubel Cook, petty larceny.
Robt. King, petty larceny.
Jno. J. Winkler, assault and battery.
Dan Gilbert, petty larceny.
Robt. Fontenot, malicious mischief.
Francois Guillory, petty larceny.
Neuville Préjean, riding horse of another without consent of owner.
Homere Prud'homme, petty larceny.
Neuville Préjean, arson.
Hypolite Adams, petty larceny.
Lucius Barker and Lucien Barker, murder.
Wm. Garwood, assault by willfully shooting at and with intent to commit murder.
Griffin Nash, petty larceny—2.
Frank Denton, petty larceny.
Théodose Courville, carrying concealed weapons.
Thélismar Mouton, petty larceny—2.
Charles McNulty, riding the horse of another without consent of owner. Plead guilty. $15 fine and costs or 20 days in jail.
Manuel Jackson and Mary Comeau, murder and accessory after the fact.
Léon Mistric, petty larceny.
Adolphe Landry, stabbing with intent to kill.
Joe Winfield, marking a hog with intent to steal the same.
Eugene Ardoin, carrying concealed weapons.
Jerome Rougeau, petty larceny.
Louis Campbell, petty larceny.
Alex Woods, entering plantation of another without his permission.
Alceste Manuel, murder.
Baptiste Hill, horse stealing.
Milton Woods and Baptiste White, petty larceny.
Paul Kenison, assault and battery.
Felix McBride, petty larceny.
Wm. and John Swan, petty larceny.
Paul Bessan, petty larceny.
Ulysse Chapman, Octave Veillon, Armand Deville and Jos. Deville, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Appolonus Lafleur, trespassing upon plantation of another, &c.
George Godfrey, Patton Jason and Cyrus Morris, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Lorenzo A. Young, assault with a dangerous weapon and with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons.
Daniel C. Warner, carrying concealed weapons.
Odea Lafleur, assault and battery.
Louis Glaston, petty larceny.
Louis King, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Simon Johnson, carrying concealed weapons.
Goz, same offense.
Simon Johnson, shooting with intent to commit murder.
Félicie Ledet, Leo Ledet and Emar Simien, stabbing, &c., with intent to murder.
William Roy, horse stealing.
Alex. Jack, striking with intent to commit murder.
John Dougherty, horse stealing.
Wm. Johnson, forgery.
Henry Kirkwood, attempting to poison.
Edward Wikoff and Jerry Grant, burglary and larceny.
Jerry Williams, horse stealing.
Paul Johnson, petty larceny.
Henry Smith, Frank Mayfield and Daniel Boudreau, riding horses of another without consent of owner.
Ulysse Chapman, Octave Veillon, Armand Deville, and Jas. Deville, shooting with intent to commit murder.
Mack Reed, Valentin Reed, Arcadus McCauley, Oscar Ledoux, Homer Ledoux, Actéon Brunet, Armand Foret, Jr., Raymond D. Deville, Gabi Adea Deville, Idovic Billaudeau, Arthur Frugé, Noah Veillon, Mat Tate, and Lastie Vidrine, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Théodose Courville, carrying concealed weapons.
Louis Z. Savant, same offense.
Emar Simien, same offense.
John Dougherty, petty larceny.
Tom Hudson, branding stock with intent to steal.
Robt. Jones and Abe Lewis, burglary and petty larceny.
Linnard Antoine, petty larceny.
Arvilien Robert, petty larceny.
Jean Bte. Antoine, violating labor contract.
T. L. Nickinley, forgery and publishing.

NOT TRUE BILLS.

Louis Campbell, assault and battery.
Mrs. Michel Marcantel and Théodore Marcantel, petty larceny.
Eugene Manuel, shooting a hog, etc.
C. W. Havard, shooting with intent to murder.
Odea Lafleur, wounding domestic animals, etc.
C. W. Havard, murder.
Lastie Soileau and Gilbert Soileau, assault with intent to kill.
Charles Lively, assault with intent to murder.
Onézime Baron, petty larceny.
Onézime Brignac, cutting with intent to kill.
Banks Roy, assault and battery.
P. T. Blackshear, assault by wilfully shooting at.
Simon Jones, petty larceny.
Joseph Bellot, petty larceny.
Chas. Selmis, assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons.
Thomas and Julie Springer, petty larceny.
Marius Ben, violating labor contract.
M. C. Flemings, breach of trust.
Gervais Fontenot, assault with a dangerous weapon.
A. P. Ragsdale, embezzlement.
Frank Bennett, assault and battery.
Idomède Billandeau, same offense.
Armas Manuel, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Louis Fontenot and Don Diègne Peter, same offense.
Joseph Guidry, breaking and entering and petty larceny.
Charles Trail, hog stealing.
John Thierry, violating labor contract.
Joseph Picou, malicious mischief.
Narcisse Sennet, assault and battery.
Frémont Fusilier and Masséna Chapman, striking with intent to murder.
Aurélien Marcantel, Eloi, Armel and Arnel Marcantel, petty larceny and severing growing crops.
Paul Ross, petty larceny.
Felix Thierry, forgery.
Hester Johnson, cutting with intent to murder.
Hebrard Ardoin, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Dan Savoy, Oscar Aguillard and Sévérin Aguillard, violating Act 31 of 1886.
Robt. Lafleur, assault and battery.
Paul Johnson, petty larceny.
Alice Dunbar, same offense.
Pierre Brown, shooting with intent to murder.
Jackson Matthews, assault with a dangerous weapon.
Henry Jones, carrying concealed weapons.
Evariste and Théophile Carrière,———
Alice Lewis, petty larceny.
Albert Taylor, horse stealing.
Edward Babbs, assault and battery.
Appolonus Lafleur, malicious killing of a dog, the property of another.
Arnaud Bellot, horse stealing.

AGAINST WHITE-CAPISM.

At a meeting of citizens of Big Cane, Morrow and vicinity held last week, Dr. W. F. Clopton was chosen as chairman and the following committee on resolutions was appointed, viz.: M. L. Swords, L. S. Havard, E. Morrow.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, certain parties residing in the parishes of St. Landry and Avoyelles have conspired together and have ordered some of our best laborers to leave their homes under penalty of death, and no just cause is given for such action; therefore

Be it resolved by the citizens of Big Cane, Morrow and vicinities, that we will by every means in our power do all we can to break up this nefarious and demoralizing condition of affairs; and if it is necessary to use force to stop this terrible state, we hereby pledge our sacred honor to use it without stint.

We look upon the negro race as wards of the intelligent and law-abiding whites, and we pledge them our unanimous and undying support in protecting them in the pursuit of their peaceful avocations. We call upon all citizens of this and Avoyelles parish to aid us in this undertaking.

(Signed) B. F. Vannoy, J. P., C. W. Havard, A. Reiber, L. Goudchaux, W. C. Fleshman, W. H. Fleshman, L. A. Havard, G. S. Havard, E. I. Morrow, J. Weill, A. Kahn, J. E. O'Quin, S. O. Andrus, Dr. M. Callihan, L. S. Havard, V. C. Reynolds, E. Morrow, F. B. Cason, W. F. Clopton, C. A. Goudchaux, J. C. Fleshman, B. W. Clopton, J. S. Havard, W. E. Henegan, J. A. Boyd, F. M. Adkins, M. L. Swords, Claude Jackson, W. A. Burleigh, J. E. Carter, A. M. Andrus, A. E. Arnold, J. D. Calhham, J. F. Lowery.

NOTICE.

I AM applying for a Homestead on the N½ of S W¼ and E½ of N W¼, Sec 29 in T 3, S of Range 1 W La. Mer.
Sept. 23, 1893-1m W. J. PACE.

Notice! Notice!

Messrs. Wm. Hill & Co., cotton buyers, whose main office is at Alexandria, have opened a branch office in Opelousas, which will remain one of the permanent fixtures of our town.

These gentlemen represent the largest cotton houses in the world, and ship direct on through bills of lading to more than a dozen different points in England, France, Italy, Spain, Germany and Russia, besides to innumerable New England Mills.

By this addition to our town, the planters will always find a ready market for cash for their cotton and at full market values.

These gentlemen will have a regular traveling agent who will purchase cotton at the different railroad stations on this line of the railroad. Their office will be upstairs over the Bank.

SPECIAL REPORT.

The Grand Jury is impressed with the great increase of crime in our State, and especially in the parish of St. Landry.

The parish prison is crowded with prisoners, almost to suffocation; and there are 225 cases upon the criminal docket, as we are informed.

The increase of crime we believe to be due chiefly to the slow and ineffective methods of disposing of criminal cases. The legal requirements of a unanimous verdict in all cases is we doubt not the chief stumbling block in the way. If the law permitted a verdict to be rendered in all misdemeanors by a majority of the jury, and by nine jurors in all serious cases less than capital, a great and lasting reform would be at once inaugurated throughout our State, and the cost of criminal trials, now an almost intolerable burden upon the tax payers, would be greatly reduced.

Not only is the change above suggested necessary, but in order to facilitate the transaction of court business in large parishes like St. Landry, it is necessary that each parish of such large population and area should be a separate judicial district with a judge to give his exclusive attention thereto and with court perpetually open like our Justice of the Peace Courts. It is impossible for one Judge to attend to the business of this parish and have his time and attention given to several sessions of court in another parish within the year.

There are on the docket of the the District Court here at the present time, 225 criminal cases, 145 civil cases, and 120 probate cases. the consequence is that both Civil and Criminal cases necessarily go over from term to term, and the tax payers and litigants are constantly and heavily burdened with costs.

These suggestions are made with the respectful request that your Honorable Court will cause them to be conveyed to the commission appointed to formulate amendments to the Constitution for submission to the Legislature with the earnest recommendation that they receive favorable consideration.

The Grand Jury further desire to call attention to the great burden imposed upon the witnesses summoned to attend this body without compensation. They respectfully ask our Senators and members of the House of Representatives to use their influence to have the law so amended as to allow the same compensation to such witnesses as is allowed the petit juries.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
E. S. ANDRUS,
Foreman Grand Jury.

Filed Sept. 20, 1893.
H. E. ESTORGE, Deputy Clerk.

Opelousas Rice Mill.

Opelousas, La.

—:o:—

We are now prepared to mill rice for account of owner, or will

BUY FOR CASH

—AT THE—

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Our mill is in thorough order and condition, complete with all modern improvements, and we respectfully solicit a portion of your patronage.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

For further information, call on or address,

T. J. THOMPSON,
P. O. Box 151. *Manager.*
Sept. 15, 1893. Opelousas, La.

RICE BRAN
—AND POLISH.
—THE—
Best and Cheapest Feed
—FOR—

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry and Milch Cows, can be had fresh from the Opelousas Rice Mill and in any quantity to suit purchasers at $9 per ton.

Apply at the Mill, or to

T. J. THOMPSON,
Manager.
P. O. Box 151, Opelousas, La.
Sept 16, 1893.

HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE.

WE HAVE just returned from the West with a fine lot of buggy and draft horses and mares, which we will sell at low prices. Can be seen at M. Firnberg's in Opelousas, and at Ville Plate at Dr. J. A. Haas'. HAAS & FIRNBERG.
Sept. 9, 1893.

I am Paying Cash for Cotton.

I DESIRE to inform my old customers, and all others who may have cotton to sell, that I am not only buying all cotton brought to me at highest market rates—but am paying *spot cash in good money* for it. Bring me your cotton and I guarantee you *can get money* for all you can bring.
LEON WOLFF,
Washington, La.
Sept. 2, 1893-tf.]

CANDIDATES.

To the voters of the Town of Opelousas:
I respectfully announce myself a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Town Council caused by the resignation of Mr. M. Halphen, and respectfully solicit your vote.
A. J. BERCIER.

At the request of many voters Mr. H. D. LARCADE has consented to become a candidate for member of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. M. Halphen.

EVERY BODY
Should use Dr. Tichenor's
ANTISEPTIC
—FOR—
Wounds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, and for Colic, Cramps, Pains, Flux, and Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels.
—Also—
For Colic, Botts & Foot-evil in Stock

Opelousas, La., June 28, '93.
Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limited.
I very cheerfully endorse and recommend *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* for wounds, burns, cuts, bruises, and for colic, cramps, pains, inflammation of the stomach and bowels. I have also used it on my stock, and find it most excellent for any kind of wounds or galls, and for colic and botts.
HENRY L. GARLAND.

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
I consider *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* the best general household remedy ever introduced to the American public, and no family should be without it
A. LACOMBE.

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
I speak from several year's experience, when I say that *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* is the best all-around household remedy I ever used, and every family should keep a bottle of it handy.
M. L. SWORDS

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
I may cheerfully endorse and recommend *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* for wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, and for colic, cramps, and pains of the stomach, also for colic, botts, and foot evil in stock.
LAURENT DUPRE.

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
This is to certify that *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* is the most valuable household medicine we ever tried; being especially good for wounds of all kinds, and for colic, cramps, pains &c. It is a sure cure for foot evil in stock, and also good for colic and botts.
A. D. HARMONSON

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
I have used *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* in my family for several years, and for general household purposes, I do not know of anything better on the market.
W. M. CULLOM.

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
I have used *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* frequently, and know it is a first-rate thing to always have ready. We are seldom, if ever, without it at my house.
J. W. JACKSON.

Sherrouse Medicine Co. Limt.
I have used *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* in my family and on my stock, and I do not hesitate to endorse and recommend it to my friends and the public as being a most valuable remedy.
JOSEPH BLOCH.

Sherrouse Medicine Co., Limt.
I have been using *Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic* in my family for a number of years, always keeping a bottle of it in my house, as we consider it indispensible. We use it with excellent results internally, and for cuts and bruises and rheumatic pains.
THOS. H. LEWIS.

For any thing in the drug line go to
SHUTE & DUSON.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 15024

JOEL B. WOLFE VS. ULYSSE JOUBERT ET AL.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land and plantation together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in Plaisance in the parish of St. Landry, containing one hundred and fifty-two arpents of land bounded on the north by Bayou Caron; east by Evariste Joubert et als, west by Ernest Joubert, and south by lands of P. T. Blackshear.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms and Conditions.—Property to be sold on a credit of twelve months, purchaser to furnish twelve months bond with approved security with reservation of vendor's privilege and special mortgage upon the property sold, bearing 8 per cent interest from date until paid and all costs to be paid cash.
T. S. FONTENOT,
Sheriff of the parish of St. Landry.
Sept. 23, 1893.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court Parish of St. Landry, No. 5158

ESTATE OF DR. LOUIS DEBAILLON, DEC'D.

Whereas, Edgar J. Bayhi, of S. Landry, Testamentary Executor of the above entitled estate, has filed a tableau of distribution of funds between the heirs of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And, whereas, notice of filing of said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court bearing date September , 1893.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed. C. M. THOMPSON,
Sept. 23, 1893. Clerk.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, New Orleans, La., August 30, 1893.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, at Opelousas, La., on Monday, October 16th, 1893, viz:

John W. McCann,

who made Homestead Entry No. 9163 for the S W ¼ Sec. 24, Township 2, south range, 1 west, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. B. Singletary, Jesse King, Jas. W. Russell, Wm. Johnson, all of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.
CHARLES C. PALFREY,
Sept. 2, 1893-6t. Register.

Old newspapers for sale at this office at 20 cents per hundred.