# LE COURRIER
## DES OPELOUSAS.

PUBLIE LE SAMEDI PAR

LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

**OPELOUSAS:**
SAMEDI matin, : : 10 MARS 1894.


### LE COURRIER DES OPELOUSAS.

**L'Abonnement** sera de $2.00 par an payable d'avance, ou $2.50 dans le courant de l'année.

**Les Avis** se paieront cinquante cents par carré pour la première insertion et vingt cinq cents par carré pour chaque insertion subséquente. Dix lignes ou moins constitueront un carré.

Les avis qui seront envoyés pour être publiés seront insérés en Français et en Anglais (à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement ordonné) jusqu'à ce que l'éditeur juge à propos de les discontinuer.

Les candidats aux faveurs publiques devront payer quinze piastres d'avance, s'il veulent se faire annoncer.

Les nécrologes, les lettres de remerciment, les réclames, les communications d'un genre personnel etc., se paieront au taux des avis.

Les articles d'une nature personnelle (quand toutefois ils seront admissibles) se paieront vingt cents la ligne et d'avance.

### AUX AMIS DU COURRIER.

A nos amis en général, et à toutes les personnes qui supportent notre journal :

Nous appelons l'attention de toutes les personnes qui doivent faire des publications légales, particulièrement des ventes par autorité de justice, sur le défaut de précautions qu'elles ont de ne pas donner les instructions nécessaires et positives pour que ces publications soient faites par le journal de leur choix; cela nous prive, en effet d'un patronage qui nous serait accordé. Le shérif de la paroisse apporte, en effet, un zèle qui tient de la jalousie, à assurer au journal dont il est non seulement le directeur mais un des principaux actionnaires, toutes les ventes par autorité de justice, et certaines publications en cette matière ont apparu dans ce journal, bien qu'elles dussent nous appartenir, selon l'intention des parties elles-mêmes, si elles n'avaient été enlevées, à la demande personnelle du shérif ou de ses députés au moment de la signification des ordres de saisie.

Ceux qui préfèrent soutenir ou patroniser tout autre journal de cette paroisse, sont parfaitement libres, et nous aurions fort mauvaise grâce à nous plaindre de semblable préférence; mais nos amis qui désirent nous accorder leur soutien, sont instamment priés de veiller à ce que les officiers soient expressement requis de donner au Courrier les publications qui peuvent les concerner; et nous les engageons aussi particulièrement, à ne pas se laisser influencer en aucune manière, pour les faire consentir, au besoin les contraindre, à donner ces publications à tout autre journal, quel qu'il soit.

Si vous désirez vendre ou acheter quelque chose annoncez dans le COURRIER.

Insérez vos annonces dans les colonnes du COURRIER si vous voulez augmenter vos affaires.

Les personnes en retard pour le paiement de leurs souscriptions au COURRIER, sont instamment priées de régler l'arriéré.

La révolution a triomphé au Honduras, où Bonilla, aujourd'hui suprême, ne songe plus qu'à s'emparer du président fugitif Vasquez pour le fusiller.

Nous remercions ceux de nos abonnés qui nous ont envoyé le montant de leur souscription, et nous rappelons à chacun de ceux qui sont en retard que la souscription au COURRIER est payable d'avance.

Les bancs d'huîtres de la Virginie sont dévalisés par les pêcheurs du Maryland et le gouverneur O'Ferrell s'en émeut au point de demander à la législature virginienne la création d'une marine armée de canons à longue portée pour protéger ses intéressants bivalves.

Un politicien nègre du nom de Guney réclamait devant la cour des Etats-Unis siégeant à Galveston, $5000 à la compagnie des chars dortoirs de Pullman pour refus de lui céder une place dans un de ses chars, mais le jury ne lui a rien accordé.

Prendergast sera bien et dûment pendu pour avoir assassiné le maire Harrison. Le juge Bretano, après avoir patiemment écouté toutes les raisons que l'assassin invoquait pour un nouveau jugement, a refusé de l'accorder et a condamné Prendergast à être pendu le 23 mars.

Le Mexique possède des plantes merveilleuses, parmi lesquelles il faut citer le jicama, dont les racines guérissent le typhus et aussi la petite vérole. Il est probable aussi que cette racine peut guérir la fièvre jaune et l'on se prépare à faire des expériences pour s'en assurer dès qu'une épidémie éclatera à Vera Cruz.


*Une Guérison Radicale.* M. Ulysse Calame écrit à la date du 4 Octobre 1893, de Pocahontas, Ill. :

*Cher monsieur:* J'ai très bien reçu votre honorée du 16 Septembre, et je vous dirai qu'un enfant de ma fille a été radicalement guéri par le moyen de votre Novoro. Cet enfant est né avec la tête couverte de croûtes; on a essayé pendant deux ans toutes sortes de remèdes. J'ai conseillé à ma fille d'essayer de votre médecine, et deux bouteilles ont produit une guérison radicale; l'enfant a la tête aussi propre et nette que s'il n'avait jamais eu de maladie.

J'oublie de vous dire que l'enfant guéri par votre Novoro est celui d'Ami Trolliet, de Highland, Ill. Je suis votre tout dévoué, ULYSSE CALAME.

Mille autres cas de guérison peuvent être relatés. Des agents locaux sont seuls chargés de la vente du Novoro du Dr. Pierre et on ne peut pas l'acheter chez aucune pharmacien ni droguiste. Dans le cas où, dans votre localité, il n'y aurait pas d'agent, écrivez alors pour obtenir tous renseignements et donner vos ordres au Dr. Peter Fahrney, à Chicago, Ill., 112 S. Hoyne Avenue.


### Militariana.

Le bataillon est au champ de tir. Un des hommes brûle deux cartouches sans atteindre le cible.

Le capitaine instructeur, vieux grognard toujours irrité, toujours furieux, lui arrache l'arme des mains :

—Fichue andouille!.... Vous n'avez donc pas de coup d'œil?.... Je vais vous donner une leçon, moi.... regardez bien....

Il ajuste, fait feu, et la balle, comme les précédentes, va se perdre au loin.

Se retournant alors, avec un aplomb superbe :

—Tenez, espèce d'idiot!.... voilà comment vous avez fait!....

X...., un bavard enragé, se défendait contre le reproche d'indiscrétion que lui adressait son ami Z....

—Moi, indiscret?.... Par exemple! Ce qui m'entre par une oreille me sort immédiatement....

—Par la bouche! acheva Z....

Entre mamans :

—Mon fils annonçait de grandes dispositions pour le piano; je l'ai tellement poussé qu'à sept ans il joue déjà à quatre mains. Et le vôtre?

—Oh! madame, le mein ne joue encore qu'à quatre pattes.

Au cathésisme des enfants de sept ans :

—Qui a fait le premier homme?

—Dieu! m'sieu.

—Et la première femme?

L'enfant hésite, puis, tout a coup:

—Le diable, m'sieu!

### CONSEILS.

Paysan, qui cherche femme,
Prends-la, plus tôt que plus tard,
Au cœur simple, au doux regard:
Si ses yeux ont trop de flamme...

Crois-moi, paysan, crois-moi!
Ne la prends pas, jarnigoi!

Ces yeux-là ne sont pas nôtres,
C'est le paradis des autres,
Ce sera l'enfer pour toi!

Prends-la de grandeur moyenne,
Et d'esprit à l'unisson.
Si sa taille et sa raison
Dépassent par trop la tienne...

Crois-moi, paysan, crois-moi!
Ne la prends pas, jarnigoi!

Forte taille et forte tête,
Pour les tiens c'est la tempête,
Et c'est la grêle pour toi.

Prends-la d'aplomb sur ses hanches,
De corps sain, d'aspect nerveux,
Belle même si tu veux;
Mais si ses mains sont trop blanches...

Crois-moi, paysan, crois-moi!
Ne la prends pas, jarnigoi!

Ces mains ne savent rien faire,
C'est du travail pour ta mère
Et c'est du souci pour toi.

— Paul Deroulède.

### Pensées.

Le caractère n'est jamais petit quand l'homme est bon.—Stahl.

Je plains l'homme accablé du poids de son loisir.—Voltaire.

Une constante fidélité dans les petites choses est une grande et héroïque vertu.—St. Bonaventure.

Les seules idées raisonnables sont celles qui contribuent à notre bonheur.—Droz.

Ceux qui savent beaucoup se demandent quelquefois s'il n'est pas préférable de beaucoup ignorer.—Louis Courier.

L'expérience? Une belle infidèle en qui l'on croit malgré tout.—Théophile Gauthier.

Il est permis de faire des sottises. Il n'est pas permis d'en dire.—Balzac.

Se taire et laisser comprendre son silence, c'est l'éloquence des situations difficiles.—Lamartine.

Dans les grandes choses on se montre; dans les petites on se laisse voir.—Alphonse Karr.

Ne soyez jamais en peine de ceux qui ont le don des larmes; je prie Dieu de ne jamais sentir de ces douleurs, où les yeux ne soulagent point le cœur.—Mme. de Sévigné.

Le temps qui affaiblit les sentiments criminels ramène aux affections légitimes.—Mme de Stael.

On ne loue jamais bien une femme quand on en loue deux.—Mme de Girardin.

### Notes d'un Pessimiste.

Le malfaiteur n'est qu'un sot; il croit travailler à son profit; il travaille à sa perte.

***

Plus on réalisera l'égalité matérielle entre les hommes, plus éclatera la supériorité morale absolument incompressible des uns sur les autres.

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Les personnes qui ont accoutumé de pratiquer le devoir et qui cependant ne se trouvent point heureuses de la vie comprennent bien qu'elles le seraient cent fois moins ne le pratiquant pas.

***

Il y a des gens capables de gratitude, mais par malheur ce n'est presque jamais ceux-là que nous obligeons.

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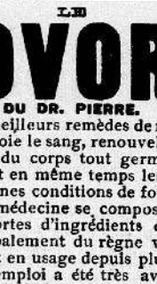
Le monde est ainsi fait qu'il s'y gaspille chaque jour au profit d'êtres indignes plus de générosité qu'il n'en faudrait pour contenter le double de gens de cœur. EDMOND THIAUDIERE.

# IMPRIMERIE
—DU—
# COURRIER
**Rue Main, Opelousas.**

Exécute avec promptitude et à des prix très raisonnables tous travaux typographiques, tels que

Cartes, Affiches, Circulaires.
Têtes de Lettres,
Livres, Pamphlets, Briefs,
Etiquettes, Factures,
&c., &c., &c.

LE
# NOVORO
DU DR. PIERRE.

est un des meilleurs remèdes de notre époque. Il nettoie le sang, renouvelle la vitalité, enlève du corps tout germe de maladie, et met en même temps les organes dans de bonnes conditions de fonctionnement. La médecine se compose de plus de trente sortes d'ingrédients différents, tirés principalement du règne végétal; il est connu et en usage depuis plus de cent ans. Son emploi a été très avantageux dans la généralité des maux qui de nos jours affectent l'humanité et principalement dans ces maladies qui proviennent du sang et des désordres de l'estomac, telles que constipation, maux de tête, maladie des rognons, condition bilieuse, jaunisse, rhumatismes, hydropisie, dyspepsie, fièvre intermittente, érésypèles, scrofule, plaies purulentes, démangeaisons, vers, éruptions cutanées, maux et plaies, excroissances cancéreuses, douleurs dans le système osseux, émaciation, maladies de femmes, faiblesse, maux de reins, étourdissements, etc.

Le **Novoro** n'est pas une médecine brevetée, et il n'est pas en vente chez les droguistes; mais, mus par un sentiment de gratitude envers le docteur et désireux de faire participer le genre humain aux bénéfices qu'ils en ont reçus, les hommes et les femmes qui ont été guéris par ce remède en sont devenus les agents et le font ainsi parvenir aux malades les plus éloignés.

Il a une grande valeur comme remède de famille, particulièrement pour les personnes qui demeurent à une grande distance des médecins et des pharmaciens. Le remède ne peut pas être obtenu des droguistes, mais seulement des agents locaux.

Les personnes qui demeurent là où il n'y a pas d'agents pour la vente du **Novoro du Dr. Pierre**, peuvent obtenir directement du propriétaire 12 bouteilles d'essai de 35c., contre l'envoi de $2.00. La même personne ne peut obtenir cette offre spéciale qu'une seule fois.

**DR. PETER FAHRNEY,**
112-114 South Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.


### Communicated.

EDITORS COURIER:

It is with regret that I am constrained to ask for sufficient space in your valuable paper to answer certain statements published in the St. Landry Clarion on the 24th ult. and purporting to come from the brain of a certain person who has adopted the pseudonym of "Fair Play."

I never before have been made the subject of a newspaper attack and I assure you that it is with the greatest reluctance that I now enter, what may be termed a newspaper controversy; but justice must be done and "the truth must prevail, though the heavens fall," and with the comforting assurance that "thrice is he armed whose quarrel is just" I enter upon the ordeal regardless of the consequences which a statement of the truth may entail.

In the article referred to above, Fair Play attempts to saddle me, as its foreman, with the responsibility for the findings of the Grand Jury, and accuses me of unfairness in going into an investigation of what he pleases to term the affairs of the Sheriff, without proceeding to investigate, at the same time, the affairs of the Clerk of Court, and alleges that the Clerk has been guilty of official criminality, malfeasance, etc., in several particulars.

To these charges I will reply that, I, as foreman of the Grand Jury, was simply acting as its presiding officer. My duty, as I understood it, was to preside over its deliberations and to be the spokesman of that body to the Court, and this being the case, responsibility for its unanimous conduct cannot be visited on me, personally, any more than on any other member of that inquisitorial body.

As regards the jail I will say that we were earnestly requested, both orally and by letter, by persons living in the vicinage of the parish prison to examine and report not only on its sanitary surroundings, but also on the quality of discipline maintained therein. This we did and we found the existence of a condition of affairs there that might have been justly censured in severer terms than those embodied in our report had we desired to have elaborated on the evil.

Fair Play and all citizens who have occasion to frequent the neighborhood of the parish prison know full well that there is vast room for improvement in the prison management of this parish. In their report the Grand Jury stated the existence of a condition, this condition exists to-day and all who are skeptical on the subject can convince themselves by a visit to the premises in question.

Now for the second charge, that of partiality in not investigating the official conduct of C. M. Thompson, my kinsman. To this charge I will state that we did not, nor did previous Grand Juries investigate because the charges had no foundation in fact and were absolutely groundless. In other words they did not investigate because they had no grounds on which to base an examination. In his article Fair Play makes an allusion to a resolution of the Police Jury by which he states the District Attorney was instructed to examine into the charges against C. M. Thompson as Clerk of Court, and that no one knows whether any steps were ever taken in the matter. For his benefit, if it will assist him in the future in trying to ascertain the truth before he presumes to asperse the character of any one, I will say that the District Attorney informed me that in obedience to that resolution he had made an examination of such records as were calculated to furnish evidence on that subject, and as a result of said examination had found everything absolutely correct. So if the officer specially delegated to perform this task, and whose duty the law makes it to present and prosecute all offenders against the public peace and the public welfare, after an investigation having this special charge under consideration, could find nothing on which to even base a complaint, I am sure the Grand Jury, or I as its foreman, ought not to be blamed for laches in the premises. If on the other hand Fair Play, good citizen as his assumed name would imply, knew anything criminal that C. M. Thompson had done, why did he not come before the Grand Jury and report these breaches of law by one of our prominent parish officials? It seems to me that such a course of conduct would have been dictated to him by his honest instincts.

I think the articles written by Fair Play and other nameless correspondents of the Clarion have been written with a view of doing injustice and creating mischief more than from a desire to correctly inform the public of any existing evils. If not, why should they withhold their real names from the public? Were they afraid that the public would not attach so much credence to a statement over their real names? It seems to me that it is more manly and commendable in one who wishes to call the attention of the public to a culprit, through a public communication, to sign his real name to it, and not have all surmising as to who might be the author of these public statements, and forcing upon the party whose character is aspersed the necessity of making a trip to the newspaper office to ascertain the name of his accuser.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will not further trespass on your valuable time. I think I have answered satisfactorily to the public the charges contained in the communication of the 24th ult. and will close with a few words of advice to Fair Play. In his next effort to do a man an injustice, if he will pluck out some of the wing feathers of his zeal and stick them in the tail end of his judgment he will find himself better balanced and will sail out in life more smoothly and be more at peace with himself and the rest of mankind.

Respectfully yours,
C. J. THOMPSON.

### AROUND THE EMPIRE PARISH.

#### Bayou Chicot.

March 5, 1894.

Mr. P. Stagg, of Whiteville, gave us a pleasant call last Tuesday.

We regret to learn that the Opelousas Democrat is a thing of the past. The paper was quite a favorite here. We wish the editor success at his old stand.

Hy. L. Erlich went to Ville Plate on Wednesday and reports roads bad for man, beast and buggy.

Capt. Sam Haas and Major Frank Wharton, after a week's absence, arrived home Friday night.

Mrs. Frank Wharton, who has been absent a month in Texas visiting her mother, arrived home on Monday.

B. M. Lambert of Crowley was in town on Saturday visiting Capt. Haas and gave our office an appreciated call.

Now that the Opelousas Democrat which has ever been "faithful and true" is a thing of the past, if you want to live long and die happy subscribe for the Opelousas Courier.

Dr. W. E. Hawkins will move to his new residence some time during the week.

Joe Lazaro of Ville Plate Prairie was in town on Sunday.

Farmers are all hard at work trying to catch up with their farm work, being 3 or 4 weeks behind time.

CHICOT.

Printers in need of a good newspaper press can get one at a bargain by applying at this office soon. R. Hoe & Co. make; will print an 8-column folio; is in fine condition; can be seen in operation; and will be sold at half original cost.

### CONFEDERATE REUNION.

#### General Orders Issued for the Gathering at Birmingham.

The following general order concerning the reunion of the Confederate veterans in April has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, New Orleans, March 3, 1894.

General Orders No. 120.

I. The General commanding announces that the fourth annual meeting and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held, as stated in General Orders No. 115, current series from these headquarters, in the city of Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25 and 26, 1894. All Confederate organizations and Confederate soldiers and sailors are cordially invited to attend this fourth general reunion of their comrades.

II. He also announces that 470 camps are already enrolled in the United Confederate Veteran organization, with applications in for over one hundred more. Ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors are urged to form themselves into local associations, and all associations and other bodies are requested to send in applications to these headquarters in time to participate in this great reunion.

III. It is anticipated that much business will occupy the attention of the convention and a number of very important questions are to be considered, viz.: Care and decoration of the graves of the dead; of the widows and children of the veterans; the assistance of the destitute living, and the compilation of the historical records of the Confederacy. Also the consideration of plans and means for the erection of a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, and toward securing a pension from the States composing the late Confederacy for the widow of the dead chieftain.

IV. Each camp now admitted into the United Confederate Veteran organization and those admitted before the reunion, are urged to at once elect delegates to attend the reunion, as only accredited delegates will participate in the business part of the reunion. The representation of camps at the reunion will be fixed as one delegate for every twenty members, and one for any fraction over twenty, provided every camp shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

V. Attention is called to the resolution "that no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans unless the camp shall have, on or before the 1st day of April preceding the meeting, paid all amounts due as initiation fee, $2, and also the amount due per capita."

VI. A programme to be observed at the reunion and all details will be furnished to the camps and veterans. Any further information can be obtained by applying to Capt. R. E. Jones, Commander Camp Hardee No. 39, chairman reunion committee, Birmingham, Ala.

VII. The General commanding respectfully requests the press of the country to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publication of these General Orders, with editorial notices of the organization.

VIII. The General commanding respectfully requests that railroad officials will also aid the old veterans by giving such reduced rates of transportation as will enable them to attend.

IX. Officers of the general staff are directed to assist department division commanders and others in organizing their respective States, and generally to assist in the complete federation of all Confederate survivors in one organization under the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans.

By order of J. B. Gordon, General Commanding:

GEO MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.


Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ills.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day and would insist on everyone who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Lassalle and Shute & Duson, druggists.


### LIST OF JURORS

For the term of the District Court beginning Monday, May 7, 1894.

First Week:

1 A. B. Gardiner.....Coulée Croche
2 Jos. T. Guidry.....Bellevue
3 Landry McGee.....Mamou
4 William Young.....Plaquemine
5 Arthur Yeltin.....Near Opelousas
6 William Brinkhaus.....Grand Coteau
7 Henry Roos.....Opelousas
8 Gérome Meche, Pr Basse of Gr Coteau
9 Archy Warner.....Plaisance
10 Dupré Miller.....Faquetaique
11 Louis M. Courville.....
12 Phil Zernott.....Washington
13 L. V. Major.....Opelousas
14 Raphael Lemon.....Prairie Laurent
15 Ben Devalcourt.....Grand Coteau

Second Week:

1 M. Lazaro.....Ville Plate
2 Carel Wolff.....Washington
3 J. P. Roy.....Faquetaique
4 Henry J. Roy.....Near Washington
5 Louis H. Young.....Faquetaique
6 Gus Chacheré.....Opelousas
7 Ozémé Cyprien.....Opelousas
8 Samuel Haas.....Bayou Chicot
9 Erielus Lafleur.....Bélair's Cove
10 Willis Roza.....Faquetaique
11 Evariste Quebédeau.....Bayou Teche
12 Eloi Young.....Faquetaique
13 Louis Vanhille.....Opelousas
14 John Pierre.....Faquetaique
15 E. C. Quirk.....Bayou Bœuf

Third Week:

1 Lucius Guidry.....Coulée Croche
2 Leo Prewett.....Plaquemine Ridge
3 Walter Saint.....Shuteston
4 Joseph Meche.....Arnaudville
5 Valsin Richard.....Grand Coteau
6 A. Pierrel, Jr.....Washington
7 Gus Cahanin.....Opelousas
8 Jas. O. Chacheré.....
9 Walter Chacheré.....
10 Eugene Bloch.....
11 Jean Pétetin.....Grand Coteau
12 Chas. Pefferkorn.....Opelousas
13 R. P. Wilkins.....Washington
14 Jules Sittig.....Faquetaique
15 Aaron Loeb.....Opelousas


It must be a good article that will induce a man to go forty miles to get it. Mr. E. R. Swetnam, of Fairfax Station, Va., says: a party came forty miles to his store for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a dozen bottles. "The Remedy is a great favorite in this vicinity," he says, "and has performed some wonderful cures here." It is intended especially for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. For sale by J. Lassalle and Shute & Duson.

"An Eclipse of Virtue," by champion Bissell, is the striking title of a novel contained in the March number of "Tales From Town Topics." A rather startling exposition of the mysterious power of love is made in this story. We find a beautiful young widow of great fortune rejecting to some extent the devotion of an ardent young lover. She philosophizes over the unwisdom of marrying him, although she loves him devotedly, and then of a sudden she literally kidnaps him, by drugging him and carrying him away alone with her on a yacht. Their life together is ideal but fatal, and it only requires the appearance of a wild little native of San Domingo to rob the widow of her cavalier. The little Cuban girl is the means of bringing the story to a tragic climax, and the reader is made to see the possible despair that results from woman's depravity and man's deceit. The story is written in a brisk, daring style, and is accompanied by an unusually bright collection of narratives, poems and witticisms culled from the pages of Town Topics. Town Topics Publishing Co., 21 West 23d street, New York City.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist on having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Lassalle and Shute & Duson, druggists.

When Adam in bliss
Asked Eve for a kiss,
She puckered her lips with a coo;
Gave a look so ecstatic
And answered emphatic,
"I don't care A-dam if you do."

[illegible] and stomach disorders [illegible] BROWN'S IRON BITTERS [illegible] dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine [illegible] trade mark and crossed red lines on [illegible]

Is your life worth 50 cents? Dumb Chill; Ague; Congestive Chill; Death. This is the evolution of your chilly sensation. Plantation Chill Cure will cure you, *or it will cost you nothing.* Sold by Shute & Duson.

Have you tried Plantation Liver Pills for habitual constipation? They are perfectly splendid *and a sure cure.* Price 25 cents. Sold by Shute & Duson.

Early to bed and early to rise, mind your own business and tell no lies, don't get drunk and spoil your eyes, pay your debts and advertise.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead" who would swindle the printer out of his daily bread, by a failure to pay his subscription.

Get our prices for job work.



# NEW HARDWARE STORE.

Having opened a Hardware Store on Main street, between the Courier office and Opera House, I propose to make that branch a specialty, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

—MY STOCK CONSISTS OF—

# HARDWARE
## Builders' Supplies,
### Cutlery, Tools, Agricultural Implements, Tin,
Copper and Agate Ware, Stoves, &c.

# HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

# Barbed and Net Wire Fencing, Etc.,
—IN SHORT—

Everything Usually Kept in a First Class Hardware Store.

Respectfully, A. HACKL.


### CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS COURIER:

As I feel it my duty to reply to the extraordinary address of L. J. Dossman to the voters of the 12th ward, printed in the Clarion of the 24th ult., I would respectfully ask that you allow space in your valuable columns for my reply.

Mr. Dossman, in his efforts to make a big show in print, makes bad breaks by misstating the facts in the case he alludes to—Clinton Reed vs. Damon Reed. That case had been fixed for the 1st of February, but the defendant requested a postponement in order to give his counsel time to get ready to vent his eloquence. As a matter of courtesy I continued the case to the following day. On the day and hour, the able counsellor L. J. Dossman was on hand with the "Louisiana Magistrate" under his arm. He worked for his salary—did and said all he could to embarrass matters.

Now he comes out in print with an address to his constituents and makes all sorts of misrepresentations. He tells them that Damond Reed was beaten with a stick by a man whom he refrains from naming. Now the fact is, that of all the witnesses in the case only one, a colored woman, said that the stick had reached Damond Reed; and she was not in a position, I thought, where she could well see what was going on between D. Reed and the other man, and the fact that none of the other witnesses, reliable persons, some of them occupying better positions to see than her, could testify that Reed had been struck by his antagonist, and the further fact of her incoherent declarations rendered her testimony unreliable.

Mr. Dossman says that Reed kicked in self-defense. The fact is, it was proven that they had been separated and peace commanded by the officer when he kicked.

Mr. Dossman says the constable claimed a fine of $10 which he, D. Reed, declined to pay unless forced. The fact is, the constable claims that Reed had given him his horse as security for the fine and that he only regained possession of his horse on pledging his word that he would bring the money on a fixed day.

Mr. Dossman, several days after judgment had been rendered against D. Reed, came back from a trip to Opelousas and told me he had been consulting lawyers; that he had first consulted Mr. T. H. Lewis, but as that gentleman was Mr. Dardeau's lawyer he declined his advice and consulted Mr. K. Baillio (to whom I guess he made a statement to suit his own fancy), and he pulled out a couple yards of legal cap upon which he (coted) the law and petitioned that I reconsider the judgment and dismiss the case.

Mr. Dossman makes another bad break when he pretends to quote an interesting opinion handed down by me. This is a pure fabrication of his.

He insinuates that in making a ruling I acted under command of Mr. Yves Vidrine. This is another fabrication. While I am always glad to have Mr. Yves Vidrine's opinion, as I consider him a gentleman of good, honest judgment, I in no way decide at his bidding.

Mr. Dossman in conclusion makes some contemptible remarks characteristic of his nature, to which I shall not condescend to reply.

YORICK VIDRINE.

EDITORS COURIER: Next month comes our town election. Let us consider the matter in time and obviate the different obstacles which usually follow on such occasions. Our town is fast becoming a city, and no doubt is destined to be so, and nothing will further that end sooner than good government. In our opinion, the problem to arrive at more quickly is easily solved. Any one who has lived here long enough to observe will agree that the great impediment to the formation of a good representative ticket comes in the difficulty—

1st. The choice of a constable.

2d. To reconciliate the different political factions.

Now, I propose this: To those who will interest themselves to select a good taxpayers' representative ticket: Select as near as possible an equal number of each political faction. That whoever desires the constableship have their names submitted and printed on the ticket, and whichever receives the majority for the position shall be declared the constable. In other words, the constable as well as councilmen shall run on their own merits.

Politics should not by right mingle in town elections. All who own property and expect to live here are interested in the welfare of the town. So long as we allow ourselves to divide our opinions on account of political differences, and besides let a constable select a Board for his benefit, we cannot expect rapid progress.

TAXPAYER.

### DONAHOE'S FOR MARCH.

Every number of Donahoe's demonstrates that this very unique magazine has won for itself a distinctive place in high-class periodical literature. Its readers expect every month something striking and original, something new, and full of flesh and blood, and they are never disappointed. Donahoe's does not rattle around among the dry bones of dead heresies and forgotten creeds and extinct issues, but is a magazine of to-day and to-morrow, full of the 19th century spirit, and in touch with the best thought of the present. In the current number a Catholic clergyman considers the subject of gambling in a way that will make one talk or think, according to the depth of his mind. There is an article on cooperation and human nature which most effectively disposes of the old argument that competition is the immutable law of trade. Two handsomely illustrated and charmingly written sketches of life in the Bermudas and Bahamas will appeal to all who live in colder latitudes. General Shields, the greatest man of Irish blood in American history, receives just though tardy recognition. Tim Murnane, the famous baseball writer, tells graphically of the five greatest plays he has ever seen. Maurice Francis Egan gives some of his literary experiences that will be an eye opener for ambitious young writers. The original illustrations of the number by Louis Meynelle and James Kennedy are excellent, as their work always is.


Sweet as distant bells at sunset,
Sweet as songs of joyous May,
Are the footsteps of subscribers
When they come their dues to pay.

Oh, my poor back!—What pain! No excuse for it—Plantation Anti-Pain Porous Plasters with capsicum will cure it. Sold and *guaranteed satisfactory* by Shute & Duson.

The man who says that he is too well known to advertise in his home paper must either be crazy or an escaped convict.—Abbeville Meridional.

Plantation Arnica Liniment is sure relief for *Rheumatism and all pains.* Sold by Shute & Duson.

If you want to succeed in your business you should advertise.

Proceedings of political meetings, obituary notices, cards of thanks, etc., will be published as advertisements, and must be paid for. Parties interested will please bear this in mind.

**For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**


### CHARTER
OF THE
## ST. LANDRY STATE BANK.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

BE IT KNOWN that on this third day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety four, before me, OSCAR H. TERWILLIGER, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declare, that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this State relative to the formation of corporations for the purpose of banking, they do by these presents covenant and agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent and those who may hereafter become associated with them, to form and constitute a corporation and body politic in law for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations and agreements following to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of said corporation shall be the ST. LANDRY STATE BANK, and its domicile and place of business shall be in the town of *Opelousas, St. Landry parish, Louisiana.*

ARTICLE II.

The said corporation shall exist and have and enjoy succession under its corporate name for the full term and period of twenty five (25) years from and after the date hereof; and in its corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, appear, answer and prosecute in any and all courts of justice here and elsewhere. All citations or other legal process shall be served upon the President, and in case of his absence, upon the vice-President or Cashier of said corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The said corporation is organized for the purpose of doing a general banking business, and under the laws of this State shall have power to discount bills, notes and other evidences of debt; to receive deposits, buy and sell gold and silver coins and bills of exchange; to lend money on real and personal security, and to use all incidental powers necessary to carry on the business of banking.

Said corporation shall have power to hold, receive, purchase and convey by and under its corporate name such property, real and personal as may be indispensable to the objects of the association.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of said corporation is hereby fixed and declared to be the sum of *Seventy-five thousand dollars* ($75,000.00), with power to increase the same, by a two-thirds (⅔) vote of the capital stock, to the sum of *One hundred thousand dollars* ($100,000.00). The said increase may be made at any meeting of the stock-holders called for that purpose, after thirty days previous notice shall have been mailed to the last known address of each stock-holder, stating the amount of the proposed increase. The said capital stock shall be divided into seven hundred and fifty (750) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100 00) each, which shall be paid in cash.

Shares of stock of this corporation shall be evidenced by certificates of stock issued by its president, or in his absence by its vice-President, and attested by its Cashier, and bear the seal of the corporation. All transfers of stock must be upon the books of said corporation, either by the stockholder, or by his duly authorized agent.

When fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) of said capital stock shall have been subscribed said corporation shall be authorized to commence business.

ARTICLE V.

The business and affairs of the said corporation shall be under the superintendence and management of a Board of Directors composed of seven (7) stockholders, who shall be citizens of this State and each of whom shall be the owner in his own name of not less than five (5) shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

The said Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot on the second Tuesday in January of each year, beginning with the second Tuesday in January eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895) and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The said election shall be held at the office of the said corporation under the supervision of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors. Thirty days prior notice of such election shall be given by publication in one of the newspapers published in the town of Opelousas, Louisiana, and by written notice mailed to the last known address of each stock-holder. A majority of all the stock represented at that meeting shall be necessary to elect. Every stock-holder shall be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, for each share of stock owned by him as shown on the books of the corporation.

Any vacancy occurring in said Board of directors from any cause whatever shall be filled by election by the remaining Directors. A majority of said Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI.

The said Board of Directors at its first meeting in each year shall elect from its own number a President, a vice-President and a Cashier, and appoint from its number a discount committee of three (3). The said Board of Directors shall also appoint from time to time, an assistant cashier and such other officers, clerks or agents as may be deemed necessary for the business and purposes of the said corporation.

The Cashier, assistant Cashier and such other officers and clerks as shall be deemed necessary shall be required to furnish bonds, in sums to be fixed by the said Board of Directors, in some good and solvent guarantee company to be approved by the said Board.

ARTICLE VII.

Said Board of Directors shall have full power and authority to make and establish, as well as change, alter or amend, such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the business and affairs of the said corporation as may be necessary and proper, to make and use a corporate seal and the same to break and alter at pleasure.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stock-holder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of said corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due on the shares of stock owned by him; nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing a stock-holder to any further liability than the unpaid balance due on his stock.

ARTICLE IX.

This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or altered or said corporation may be dissolved with the consent of three-fourths (¾) of the entire capital stock of the said corporation at a general meeting of the stock-holders convened for that purpose, after thirty (30) days prior notice of such meeting shall have been given by four successive publications in one of the weekly newspapers published in the town of Opelousas, La., and by mailing a written notice to the last known address of each stock-holder.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved either by limitation, or from any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated under the superintendence of three stock holders appointed for that purpose by the Board of Directors. The said commissioners shall remain in office until the affairs of the said corporation shall have been fully settled and liquidated. And in case of the death, resignation or inability to act of one or more of said commissioners, the Board of Directors shall appoint a successor or successors from among the stock-holders of said corporation.

ARTICLE XI.

The following named persons shall constitute the first Board of directors:

ALPHONSE LEVY, ANTOINE DIETLEIN, J. T. SKIPPER, HENRY KAHN, JULIUS MEYERS, ETIENNE LATREYTE and I. M. LICHTENSTEIN, with the said ALPHONSE LEVY as *President*, ANTOINE DIETLEIN as *vice-President* and J. T. SKIPPER as *Cashier*, to serve as such until the second Tuesday in January eighteen hundred and ninety five or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE XII.

The names of the share-holders, their places of residence and the number of shares held by each of them is as follows, to wit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alphonse Levy | 162 | shares, Opelousas, La. |
| J. T. Skipper | 132 | " " " |
| Julius Meyers | 53 | " " " |
| A. Dietlein | 12 | " " " |
| E. Latreyte | 12 | " New Orleans, " |
| S. Birotte | 12 | " Opelousas, " |
| C. C. Duson | 24 | " " " |
| M. Firnberg | 4 | " " " |
| A. Lacombe | 1 | " " " |
| G. W. Mori