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

The Opelousas Courier.

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

ESTABLISHED 1852. UNOFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. $2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. XLI. OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., MARCH 24, 1894. NO. 27.

Opelousas Courier.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ, JR.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
$1.00 for Six Months.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : MARCH 24, 1894.

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 judicial publications, (sheriff's sales especially,) as a neglect on their part to give positive instructions as to where they desire such advertisement published, is apt to result in our being deprived of the patronage that would otherwise be given to us. The sheriff of this parish has been making himself especially zealous in the matter of securing sheriff's sales for the paper of which he is director 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 done in the COURIER—and they are especially warned against allowing themselves to be induced to consent that the advertisement should be done in some other paper.

Candidates for State Senator.

CROWLEY, La., March 6th, 1894.

At the request of many friends, both from this, and St. Landry Parish, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Dallas B. Hayes.

GUS. E. FONTENOT.

March 10, 1894.

We are authorized to announce Mr. HOMER BAROUSSE, of Church Point, as a candidate for the State Senate, subject to nomination in the Democratic primaries to be held in this Senatorial District on Saturday, April 7, 1894.

Do not fail to see Jos. Bloch's spring goods before buying.

Get our prices for job work. Prices moderate.

Prescriptions filled at all hours at Bailey's drugstore.

The hard times are completely offset by the low prices at Jos. Bloch's.

Direct from factory, a full line of Patent and Plain Ice Cream Freezers, at C. Dietlein.

Boys, go to Hackl's hardware store and get your base ball outfit—ball, bat and cap—for 15 cents.

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

Jos. Bloch's is the place to leave your small change and get some of his great bargains.

Beer on draught, fresh from the refrigerator, at 5 cents a glass at Firnberg's saloon.

Peerless and Early Rose plant potatoes and fresh garden seeds at L. Stuart Sandoz's, Veltin's old stand.

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

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

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

Hackl's hardware store is just in receipt of a full line of sportsmen's supplies—fish hooks and lines, bobs, sinkers, etc.

I am now selling beef at the market at 10 cents per pound and on and after May 1st will reduce the price to 8 cents per pound. ALPHONSE REED.

Ho, for the first grand ball after Lent to be given by the O. P., L. & D. A., on Thursday, March 29. Gentlemen's admission fifty cents.

"*The Buckskin Breeches*" are the best Jeans Pants made. Every pair is warranted.
Ask your dealer to show them to you.

Dr. Duson, specialist, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours from 10 a. m. to 12 m. Office with Dr. I. E. Shute, Landry street, between Court and Main, Opelousas, La.

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

Make your arrangements in advance and get your partners early, so that you won't miss the first grand ball of the season by the O. P., L. & D. A. at their hall on Thursday, March 29. Admission for gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies free.

Dr. W. M. Thompson keeps drugs, patent medicines, fancy articles, school supplies, stationery, Blank Bro.'s candies, Pitkins' celebrated paints, oils, varnishes, and everything kept in a first-class drugstore.

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.

Is your life worth 50 cents? Dumb Chill; 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.

Jeter Stokes left here Wednesday for Kentucky to buy another trotting stallion. He will be a daisy. Don't breed your mares until you see him. He will be here by April the 1st.

The Ladies' Club of Washington will give Wednesday, March 28, at the Hall, an entertainment for benefit of schools, the program to be a varied and interesting one. "Poppleton's Predicaments," a farce; a Scarf Drill; a Lullaby, sung by twenty little girls; a Vocal Quartette, and other numbers.
Admission, 50 cents.

Thursday was the Jewish feast of Purim.

The Clarion's Lecture.

This paper has the candor to say that "the COURIER has been a Democratic paper since its first issue, we believe over forty years." "It has never, that we know of, antagonized the Democratic party organization, State or national."

This is frank as to fact, and praiseworthy in tone. Having been so long in the service, it is hardly presumable that, at this late period in our journalistic career, we are inclined to switch off on side-tracks which we, quite as well as the Clarion, believe lead from the goal of genuine democracy.

That paper appears to us determined to make a personal issue with this paper (of a political issue, we mean), as to the real purpose of our articles. Let us illustrate:

The priest preaches against the sins of his flock, not because he is dissatisfied with his *church*, but because he sees evils and sins committed by his flock which his enlightened, cultured religion convinces him should be avoided and corrected. He sees and realizes that it is going astray, apostatizing—abandoning—neglecting the faith and the practice of those virtues which the church endeavors to inculcate and instil, and which while they adorn the membership, serve to glorify their Creator.

And so with other denominations. Should it be said by the Clarion that because priests and preachers inveigh against those sins and short-comings and give warning to sinners, that they are abandoning the faith? Will the Clarion take that position?

As journalists, we sound the alarm and point out the evils that have crept into the Democratic party, not because we love Democracy less, but because we would eradicate the impurities that we apprehend and believe will impair (if it has not already done so) its vigorous health. We are not of those who seem to fancy that democracy must thrive, if it thrive at all, on vitiated food. In its infancy it was nourished on purity and on it grew up to gigantic power. As long as it fed on that, it continued to grow and to strengthen; but since the war demagogues have alarmingly adulterated its diet, and as a natural consequence, it is seriously troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, cholera morbus and other maladies which portend death to it, *as a dominating existence*. We regret this, and as an humble physician, to the best of our understanding, based on forty years of experience, we have diagnosed the actual condition of the patient and would dare prescribe remedies. The Clarion seems determined to make its readers believe we are abandoning the sick and the afflicted, because we say *it is sick* and it may sicken even unto death, unless it be given immediate attention. How absurd—how monstrous!

It appears to us that the Clarion gets distinctions confounded, and because it becomes entangled in the meshes of its own devices, imputes, by implication at least, purposes to us which we have never dreamed of and which, therefore, could have their orgin only in the cogitations of its *heptarchy*.

The Clarion characterizes our mode of expression as "flippant," but in view of our experience and its inexperience in the school of Democratic politics, and considering its assumed right to pose as the true exponent of true Democracy, might we not quite as appropriately say it is *impertinent*? But it has published a dignified article, the ear-mark of which can hardly be mistaken, and we desire to reason with it for a moment.

As we have already said, it appears to our mind that it has confused the import of names and terms. It evidently confounds the *principles* of the party with the party itself. Principles are separate and apart from the party. It is so in the churches and it needs must be so in political parties.

The principles of the christian church are good, and they inculcate humanity and charity among other things; but the church has practiced persecutions. The terrors and the tortures of the Inquisition were originated and practiced in the church, and all was done in the *name* of the gentle, humane, divine principles of the religion of the Savior. The martyrs suffered death for the *principles*, but the church inflicted it for the upbuilding of itself.

Time and reflection have led all mankind, in every christian land, to condemn and deplore these deeds, but are men apostatized from the *principles* of christianity on that account? We now condemn many practices that have grown up, and that outrage our sense of right, and because they were born of party, perhaps one with which, in our humble way, we have been affiliated all our life, and because we would have them suppressed and discontinued, are we to be taunted with an implied accusation of infidelity to principles?

Has Christ's church abandoned true religion because it has extinguished the fires of persecution?

The Clarion may esteem party above sound principles, but we do not. We regard it as only a *means* of putting principles in operation. In our lifelong devotion to these, the Clarion cannot point to the occasion when we did not stand squarely in the ranks of our party. Can every member of its heptarchy say as much? If not, pray what explanation do we owe it?

The Clarion was, if not conceived and born of the throes of an indefensible bolt from the usages and time-honored customs of the Democratic party, at least an abettor and upholder of that monstrous political crime. Such were its beginnings, and although only a few years old, it assumes the role of a political confessor and, strange to say, imagines that we must confess to it. To answer all of its article requires more of our space than we can spare, but we will add that we don't propose to abnegate Democratic principles nor to bolt from the party; yet, do we dare to let it be known that it should correct some of the great errors into which, first, necessity led and forced it and, next, demagogues would keep it. In doing this, our face is not turned to the Populists nor to the Republican party, but our purpose is to hold up the blazing torch of *Truth* that Democrats may walk in its light. We trust that with this assurance the Clarion may find it consistent with its journalistic duty to speak of us as we are, and to cease its efforts to create the impression among its readers that the COURIER is weakening in its Democracy. It must know that the errors of a party may be exposed—yea, *condemned*—without necessarily abandoning sound principles. It surely does know that no damning practice by a party can ever be consecrated as a means of lasting good to the country. It ought to confess that the mission of the press is not only the dissemination of Truth and the defence of sound principles, but also to point out errors, corruption, and charlatanism in whatever party practiced.

A Question.

What about our talked of waterworks? We hear nothing more about them. The summer season with all its sultriness is rapidly approaching. It is to be expected the rains will soon be less frequent. Dust will fill the air, the roofs of houses will be covered by it and the cisterns must receive it at every shower. Drinking water must become foul thereby and comfort impaired if not health, or both. Cholera still lurks *en route* to our country, still we are doing literally nothing to avert such calamities. Opelousas is growing, if not in area at least in the density of its buildings, whilst the danger of fires is proportionately increasing, and here we are sitting all the day long idle. The merchants all see the time coming, as in former years, their goods must be exposed to and injured by the suffocating dust of our streets. Lawyers, doctors, manual laborers and families all know the inevitable result of neglect and of delay. A few dollars co-operatively employed may enable them to avoid all of these discomforts, and yet nothing is done to accomplish it. Why not? What are we waiting for? Now is the time to be doing. If all classes of our people will spend one-fourth of the money they waste for *non-essentials* in getting sprinklers for our streets, we are sure they would feel amply rewarded by the venture.

Suppose we try it?

A New Enterprise.

We are reliably informed by a letter received by a gentleman of this town, written by one of the parties, that a barrel factory has been established and put in partial operation at Eola, in the southwest corner of Avoyelles parish.

Hon. A. B. Irion and Mr. Audibert are the proprietors. The Judge is the owner of a tract of land on which the factory is erected and it is supplied with an abundance of elm, ash and oak, the very best materials for the business in which he has embarked.

Thus we perceive that one by one our industrial ventures and enterprises are multiplying. With illimitable forests abounding in every necessary kind of wood, there is absolutely nothing to prevent Judge Irion and others from successfully prosecuting such an enterprise. They can make barrels as cheaply and quite as well as others farther north or west of us, and all that is needed is *home patronage*. Our people should bear this in mind and have barrels made here. There is no sense nor money in doing otherwise. We will watch the operations of the Eola factory with deep interest, hoping it may succeed to the satisfaction of Messrs. Irion and Audibert, and to that of their patrons.

The N. O. Picayune of the 20th says:

Judge Rightor, of the Civil District Court, yesterday gave a turn to the Whitaker case that upsets many calculations. He declared that there is no power in the Mayor of New Orleans to remove a recorder, and none in the City Council to impeach him. The entire matter is provided for by the State Constitution of 1879, and neither the city charter nor any other act of the General Assembly can repeal or invalidate the Constitution.

It is remarkable that what now seems to be so plain was not discovered until brought to light by the professional acumen and good solid sense of Mr. Kruttschnitt, counsel for Judge Whitaker.

What seems more remarkable, however, is that while Art. 201 of the Constitution, upon which Judge Rightor based his judgment, was quoted by Judge Blackman in his decision in the famous Police Jury case—which decision was published *in extenso* in this paper over two months ago—nobody in New Orleans appears to have been aware of its existence until "brought to light by the professional acumen and good solid sense" of a New Orleans lawyer. The country lawyer is more than two months ahead.

Some of these days the readers of the New Orleans papers may discover, also, that Police Jurors are ward officers and therefore not removable by the governor, but only in the mode indicated in Art. 201. Judge Blackman's decision, which is of exceedingly great interest to all the parishes except Orleans, has not been given the attention it deserves by the city press.

The heavy rains which fell in the early part of the week overflowed the western portion of the country near Opelousas to such an extent that, on Tuesday, Mr. D. Durio was enabled to take a boat on his plantation and come within a short distance of town—a distance of two or three miles—without touching *terra firma*. The cause of this unusual accumulation of water is understood to be the throwing up of numerous levees in that section for the storage of the water indispensable for the cultivation of rice.

Jack Kelly, the well known pugilist, is temporarily sojourning here and says he is open for an engagement in a contest with any one who may feel inclined to test his powers in "the manly art." Mr. Kelly informs us that his challenge covers all persons and nationalities, and he is prepared to furnish all the financial backing that may be demanded. It will be remembered that he was here and figured in the Harney-Glass contest in 1892.

An effort is being made by some of our leading citizens to nominate a ticket for town councilmen and constable by means of a white primary. The many advantages of such a plan are so apparent that they ought at once to commend themselves to the taxpaying masses who are most deeply interested in good municipal government, and we hope the effort will be successful.

At an election for Board of Directors of the St. Landry Homestead & Loan Association held on March 19, the following gentlemen were elected:

E. D. Estilette, Jos. Bloch, V. K. Irion, Julius Meyers, J. J. Thompson, M. Vilaseca, L. A. Sandoz, J. T. Skipper, I. E. Shute, T. Geo. Chacheré and Jonas Jacobs.

The Opelousas Ice and Bottling Works, Moresi & Hoy proprietors, are in full operation turning out a first class article of ice and excellent carbonated drinks. We return thanks for a case of lemon and sarsaparilla pop which they sent us last Saturday and which the boys pronounced as good as any they ever tasted.

At the sale of money offered by the St. Landry Homestead and Loan Association last Monday night, Mr. P. Titard secured $800 at 33 per cent and Mr. Lee Gil $200 at 26 per cent.

Democratic Primaries.

At the meeting of the two old District Democratic Committees held at Rayne on the 21st inst., an agreement was reached by which the committees were consolidated into one and primaries ordered to be held to nominate a Democratic candidate for the State Senate. The following is the agreement, which explains itself:

1. That the District Democratic Judicial and Senatorial Committee shall be composed of fifteen members, seven from the Committee presided over by W. S. Frazee, Esq., and seven from the Committee presided over by Dr. R. C. Webb; the Chairman shall be either Dr. R. C. Webb or W. S. Frazee, to be chosen by lot.

2. The Committees thus chosen shall be recognized as the regular and properly constituted District Democratic Executive Committee, of this Judicial and Senatorial District, and immediately after the selection of said Committee and Chairman, the old committees shall be dissolved and the new Committee organized.

3. As soon as the new Committee shall be organized as suggested, it shall order a white primary election throughout the District at which primary election all Democrats desiring to become the candidates of the Democratic party for the Senate, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Hon. D. B. Hayes, shall submit their names.

The one receiving the greatest number of votes cast shall be declared the Democratic candidate.

4 The Committee shall fix as the polling places the same that were fixed by the Returning Officers of the Parishes of St. Landry and Acadia at the last general election.

5. Three commissioners of election shall serve at each polling place, one to be chosen by the representatives of each of the two Democratic factions and the third commissioner to be chosen by the two thus appointed.

6. The Commissioners of election shall keep a list of all persons voting, shall make two tally sheets, and certify to the same in writing and to the number of votes received by each candidate, and after the proper count of the votes shall seal up the poll list and tally sheets and certificates and address and transmit them immediately after the election to the chairman of the District Democratic Committee who shall keep the same intact until the day fixed for the canvassing of the returns by said committee.

7. The qualifications of said voters shall be as follows: (1), the voter shall be a white voter and shall answer affirmatively the following questions: (2), Are you a Democrat? (3), Will you vote for the nominee for the Senate and abide by the results of the primary election.

8. The District Committee shall meet at a place to be chosen by it not more than five days after the primary election and shall open and canvass the sealed returns and declare officially the vote cast for the various candidates, and proclaim the person receiving the greatest number of votes as the Democratic candidate. In the event of a contest the Committee shall have the power to decide the same, and its decision shall be final and irrevocable.

N. B. In addition to the above voters as provided for above at said primary, all white Democrats who have attained the age of 21 years or who shall attain that age before the dates fixed by the returning officers of the district for the election, and living in the district, shall be permitted to vote at said primary election, provided they possess the other qualifications herein above specified.

The Committee as now constituted consists of the following gentlemen, with W. S. Frazee, Esq., as chairman, he having been selected by lot:

For Acadia—J. B. Richard, R. T. Clark, R. C. Webb, Edgar Barousse, W. F. Brooks, M. J. Andrus, Donat Pucheu.

For St. Landry—Sam. Haas, C. M. Thompson, John M. Ware, M. G. Wilkins, J. J. Barry, T. H. Lewis, E. H. McGee.

We think this action will give general satisfaction, and trust that a fair and friendly contest will be followed by a cheerful acquiescence in the result, whatever it may be.

Give Democrats a Chance.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Cincinnati Enquirer voices the sentiment of the democratic masses when it says:

The patience of democrats under a policy which has seemed to say that they cannot be trusted with the federal offices is something to be long remembered. Everybody has heard, though, of the time when patience ceases to be a virtue. Patience now with a course that keeps republicans in office under a democratic administration is not manly. "I dare not turn the republicans out," practically says the president, "for fear the country will go to ruin." Democrats are getting tired of this sort of treatment. Not even Mr. Cleveland can break up the democratic party, but he can retard its progress. Can any person point out a good reason why democrats should not be preferred? A democrat who wants a place usually has to wait till a republican officeholder dies.

This is the feeling all over the country, and in Georgia it finds expression every day. * * *

Just such complaints come from nearly every state in the union, and they have weakened the democratic party, and caused it to suffer defeat or a falling off in votes in every election that has been held within the past six months.

Place none but democrats on guard! This should be the watchword of the administration. It is useless to try to strengthen the party and revive its enthusiasm and energy so long as many of the important offices of the country remain in the hands of the republicans. The democrats who have worked for the party all their lives, and whose loyalty and splendid discipline secured the remarkable victory of 1892, are growing disheartened.

All this is perfectly natural. When the masses organize and hold together through the trials and defeats of a generation, and finally triumph, they want to eyjoy the fruits of their victory. This is human nature. When we have a democratic administration the people expect to be under democratic rule. When they find that republicans continue to fill many of the offices, while democrats are ignored, they feel disappointed and resentful.

The administration should change its policy in this respect without delay, or the elections this year will show a sadly diminished total of democratic voters. The rank and file of the party will not accept partial republican rule under a democratic administration.

Personal.

Capt. L. D. Prescott, of Washington, was in town on Tuesday.

Handsome Aleck Splane, of Moundville, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Cora Stagg, of Whiteville, spent several days in town during the week.

Hart. H. Sandoz visited Washington on Wednesday.

Miss Katie Small, of Franklin, is on a visit to friends here.

Coroner Littell visited Grand Coteau last Sunday.

Messrs. Aaron Jacobs and Sam Weil, of Alexandria, spent Sunday evening here.

Mrs. C. M. C. Pulliam and sister, Miss Stella Truman, returned from a visit to Crowley on Monday.

Genial Jake Ehrhardt, one of Washington's old stand-bys, was interviewing the boys here Tuesday.

J. K. Sandoz, the popular Main street merchant, visited New Orleans on business this week.

B. F. Hardesty, Esq., of Washington, was attending to business here Tuesday.

Jno. M. Ogé, of Grand Coteau, was in town on Wednesday and dropped in to see us.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. J. Healey returned on Tuesday from a short visit to relatives in Cheneyville.

Jas. J. Lewis returned on Friday last from Rapides parish where he has been selling the dairy swing churn.

Messrs. Willie Triay and W. J. Smith of Washington were welcome callers at our office Wednesday.

Miss Yetta Jacobs returned home on Sunday last after a stay of several weeks in New Orleans.

Henry and Nathan Roos left on Thursday evening to attend a ball in Alexandria.

Miss Susie Thompson left last week for New Orleans to take a commercial course at Soulé's College.

H. H. Deshotels, a prominent merchant and planter of Grand Prairie, paid our office a pleasant visit this week.

Mr. Geo. H. Hanley is now filling the position of night operator at the depot in place of Mr. E. Von Eye, who is in New Orleans under medical treatment.

Miss Effie B. Ealer, accompanied by little Helen Pilate, left last Thursday for Alexandria, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Ira W. Sylvester.

Mr. Remi Mornhinveg leaves to-morrow for Peroria, Ills., where he will perfect himself in optical science and engraving at one of the foremost institutions in America.

Sheriff Fontenot returned in the early part of the week from Western Texas with Mrs. Fontenot, who had been sojourning there for several months for the benefit of her health.

Messrs. W. S. Frazee, C. M. Thompson, Thos. H. Lewis and John M. Ware left for Rayne on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the two old district committees which took place there next day.

Dr. I. E. Shute, of Opelousas, and one of the leading physicians of St. Landry, stopped over in Lafayette Wednesday, en route to Crowley where he was called by professional duty.—Lafayette Advertiser, March 17.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Marie Simon, daughter of Maj. Arthur Simon, of St. Landry, and Mr. Charles L. Voorhies, son of Judge Felix Voorhies, of St. Martin, which will take place at the Catholic church of St. Landry, at Opelousas, on Tuesday, March 27, at 10 a. m. We extend to the worthy young couple our congratulations and best wishes.

A delightful party took place at the residence of Mr. J. T. Skipper on Tuesday night, when the following ladies and gentlemen enjoyed until a late hour the generous and elegant hospitalities of their kind host and amiable hostess, viz.: Misses Doucie and Annie Andrus, Annie Gordon, Ida Veazie, Mary Littell, Eva Dejean and Ada Sandoz, and Messrs. A. L. Lacombe, Ollie Thompson, J. Jacobs, C. A. Hoy, A. Moresi, Johnny Lewis, Alex. Splane and Frank Dietlein. Card playing, music and singing were successively indulged in, choice refreshments were partaken of, and each and every participant declared that a most pleasant evening had been spent and that their charming hosts were adepts in the art of entertaining.

Bridgeville has a new store, just opened by Mr. Harry Bloch, which is well filled with a select stock of fresh goods, including dry goods, groceries and liquors. The proprietor has had a lifelong experience in the business and is well qualified to give satisfaction. See advertisement in another column.

We have a few patent carriage singletrees bought at auction, at a bargain, which we will sell at half price. Only a few left, so if you want one, call at once at this office.

The St. Landry Homestead and Loan Association is an important factor in the upbuilding of Opelousas. Take a few shares, benefit yourself and assist in the good work.

Fresh beef every Saturday and Sunday morning at Fux's old stand, at six cents per pound; choice pieces 7½ cents. Déjean & Sandoz, proprietors.

The Scientific American is the best educator you can place in the hands of your boy. Only $3 per annum. We will forward subscriptions without extra charge. Call and see sample copy.

DIED:

WHITE—At his residence in Opelousas, March 23, 1894, James M. White, aged 60 years.

NEW BRIDGEVILLE STORE.

Having opened with a fresh and select stock of **Groceries, Dry Goods and Liquors,** I would respectfully ask a share of public patronage. My prices are low, my goods carefully selected and it will be my endeavor to please my patrons. HARRY BLOCH.
Opelousas, March 24, 1894. 4m

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

In pursuance to law an election will be held from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, April 2, 1894, at the Courthouse in Opelousas, by the qualified voters of said town, to elect seven property holders to serve for the ensuing two years as the Board of Police of said town. Commissioners: J. T. Stewart, W. R. Cochran, C. Mornhinveg.

GEO. C. PULFORD,
President Board of Police, Town of Opelousas.
March 10, 1894.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1894.

What will President Cleveland do with the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, now in his hands? There is more anxiety among democrats to have this question answered than has been observable for a long time. It involves a great deal more than the mere coinage of 55,000,000 dollars, for which it provides. It will decide whether the attempt now being made to unite the democrats in Congress and the administration on a basis of let-by-gones-be-by-gones shall be a failure, or a success that will enable the party to go into the Congressional campaign with a reasonable hope of retaining control of the House. It may also decide the fate of the tariff bill, as there are many democrats in both House and Senate whose constituents are more directly interested in silver than in the tariff. A number of eastern democrats who did everything in their power to prevent Congress passing the Bland bill are now advising the President to sign the bill, or at least to allow it to become a law without his signature if he feels that he cannot conscientiously sign it, and silver democrats who have not been to the White House since the big silver fight at the extra session have gone to Mr. Cleveland and urged as a matter of party policy that the bill be allowed to become a law. The silver democrats of the west and south—how numerous they are in Congress may be seen by referring to the vote on this bill in both House and Senate—many of whom supported the administration against their own convictions in securing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, say that the veto of this bill will be accepted as proof positive by thousands of their constituents that President Cleveland is unalterably opposed to silver, and that the result would certainly be disastrous in the Congressional elections. Three members of the cabinet, Secretaries Gresham, Smith and Herbert, have advised Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill. It is believed that the delegation of New York bankers who are here asking that the bill be vetoed are adding to its chances of becoming a law. In fact, there has been a change in public opinion within a week, and a majority now believe that the bill will become a law, with or without the President's signature.

The revised tariff bill will be reported to the Senate this week, and the debate will begin Monday, April 2. This is authentic and official. No one can possibly regret the unexpected delay in getting the bill before the Senate more than the democratic members of the Finance committee do. They have worked until they are almost in a state of exhaustion, but fresh obstacles have constantly confronted them, and as they could not be avoided they have had to be overcome. Since the bill has been before the full committee the republicans have taken advantage of every opportunity to add to the delay, and owing to the absence of Senator Vance, these opportunities have been frequent. The fact should not be forgotten by critically inclined democrats that when all of the members of the Finance committee are present the democrats have only one majority. With one democratic absentee the committee is a tie politically. It was the absence of Senator Vace that enabled the republicans on the committee to stave off the beginning of the debate until April 2.

Unless all indications are at fault the administration will soon start a programme that will cause the working democrats to enter the Congressional campaign with enthusiasm. I cannot without violating confidence enter into particulars, but if this programme be carried out the republicans who still remain in federal offices, outside the classified service, would better be looking around for new jobs, unless they have money enough to spend the summer in idleness. Those democrats who believe that the offices under a democratic administration should be filled by democrats will be pleased with some things that will occur in the near future, unless my information is wrong.

Representative Tucker, of Va., although not yet 41 years old, has a right to feel proud of the part he has taken in shaping the legislation of the present Congress. Although there were several other bills providing for the same thing it was his bill for the repeal of the federal election laws that was reported, passed and which became a law. Another compliment has just been paid the skill of Mr. Tucker by the House committee on the election of President and vice-President and Representatives in Congress, which selected his joint resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, although there were several others of a similar nature before the committee, to be favorably reported to the House.

The House has been working faithfully on the regular annual appropriation bills and it has been making a good record, both in the quantity of business done and in the amount of money appropriated—every appropriation has been reduced materially.

"A top," says a scientific paper, "while spinning, keeps erect because it is balanced between opposing forces." The political top tries to keep spinning in just the same way.

Every citizen should continually talk "improvements." It is a splendid subject for conversation, and far more interesting than discussing the weather, a matter which we know all about.

PRINTERS

Can buy one of R. Hoe & Co.'s Railway Newspaper Printing Machines in first class condition at a

BARGAIN

Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Opelousas,

Located at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. J. T. SKIPPER, Cashier.

Dated, Feb. 8, 1894.

NOTICE

A STATE BANK has been organized under the title of the ST. LANDRY STATE BANK, with an incorporated capital of $75,000. The new bank is under the same management as the retired bank, and succeeds to all the assets and assumes all the liabilities of the former bank. J. T. SKIPPER, Cashier.
f10-60d

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ST LANDRY.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT.

MRS. E. O. MOORE VS. HENRY GIRON.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Hon. First Justice's Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled and numbered suit and to me directed, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction to the last and highest bidder, at the office of J. B. G. Donato, in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on

Wednesday, April 4th, 1894,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

1 bedstead, 1 bureau, 5 chairs, 2 spades, 2 mattresses, 2 pillows, 1 blanket, 1 mosquito bar, 1 pistol.

Terms: Cash on the spot.

March 24, 1894. R. P. BROWN, Constable, 1st Ward.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

ESTATE OF PIERRE ANDRE.

PROBATE DOCKET. DISTRICT COURT. PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Whereas, Célestin Chenier, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Pierre André, deceased, late the of parish of St. Landry.

Now therefore notice is hereby given to all parties interested to make opposition to said appointment, to file the same in writing in my office in the town of Opelousas, in ten days from the present notice.

CHARLES M. THOMPSON, Clerk.
March 24, 1894.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 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, on Friday, March 30th, 1894, viz.:

THOMAS FRANCOIS,

who made Homestead Entry No. 10544, for the northeast ¼ of NW ¼, W ½ of NE ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼ Section 10, Township 5, south, range 2 west, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Augustin Gradnego, Santine Gradnego, Aurelien Ardoin and Auguste Villere, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

G. McD. BRUMBY, Register
Feb. 17-6t.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1894.—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 C. M. Thompson, Clerk of Court, at Opelousas, La., on Monday, April 9, 1894, viz.:

JESSE COLE,

who made Hd. Entry No. 14474 for the S ½ of N E quarter and N ½ of SE quarter sec 7 Tp. 3 S R 1 E, La. Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Willis Elliott, James West, John Campbell and Patrick Donohoe, all of St. Landry parish, La. G. McD. BRUMBY, Register.
Feb. 17, 1894.

CRUSH HIM

before he gets a hold on your system. La Grippe is a dangerous enemy that must be kept at a respectful distance. If you cannot escape his attack you can subdue him by resorting to our unfailing remedy for this dangerous disease. Don't take chances by delaying to use it the moment La Grippe makes its appearance. You cannot act too promptly in such a case, as the disease works its mischief rapidly.

We also keep

PATENT MEDICINES,
Sundries, Fancy Goods, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
SHUTE & DUSON.

NOTICE.

I am applying to the Board of Pardons of the State of Louisiana for a pardon from a sentence in the Penitentiary under the charge of receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen by another.

BENJ. SCHEXNAILDRE.
Parish of St. Landry, March 17, 1894. 5t

NOTICE.

I am applying to the Board of Pardons of the State of Louisiana for a pardon from a sentence in the penitentiary for assault with intent to commit murder.

ALCIDE JACQUES.
March 3, 1894.

FOR RENT.

A centrally located building suitable for a residence or business stand, situated on Bellevue street. Apply to Mrs. L. Desmarais, Main Street, Opelousas.
Nov. 4, 1893.

Planters' Fertilizer Manf'g Co.

A. A. MAGINNIS' SONS, Agents.

Office:—103 Magazine St.,

FACTORY:

Tchoupitoulas Street, corner of Philip,

Manufacturers of

High Grade Fertilizers

(Under Prof. W. C. Stubbs' Formula)

For Sugar, Cotton, Corn, Rice, Oats, Vegetables, Fruit Trees, &c.

—Dealers in—

Acid Phosphate, German Kainit, Land Plaster, &c. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Nov 25-6m] P. O. Box 142

WM. BARTELS,

Importer and dealer in foreign and Domestic Birds, Monkeys and all kinds of Rare Animals, Fancy Singing Birds, Goldfish Globes, Small and Large Alligators, Fine Talking Parrots. All kinds of Bird food and Seeds. A large variety of cages always on hand. Birds shipped to all parts of the country. Price list free on application.

49 *Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.* Branch, 640 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa. Exporting House, Kreiensen, Germany. Principal Store, 133 Liberty st., New York,

MRS. D. LAAS,

-:-Private Board and Lodging,-:-

Union st., between Bellevue & Landry,

Opelousas, La.

New House, Comfortable Rooms, Good Feed Moderate Rates. [ap] 2-1y