LE COURRIER

DES OPELOUSAS.

PUBLIE LE SAMEDI PAR

OPELOUSAS:

SAMEDI matin, : : 18 JANVIER, 1896

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.

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.

CANDIDATS.

Pour Juge de District.

Nous sommes autorisés à annoncer M. WILLIAM S. FRAZEE comme candidat à la place de juge du Onzième District, sujet à la nomination du parti Démocrate.

Pour Greffier de la Cour.

Nous sommes autorisés à annoncer M. ROBERT CHACHERE comme candidat pour Greffier de la Cour de District, sujet à la nomination du parti Démocrate.

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

Jas. H. Houston, Jr., a un assortiment complet de médicaments, médecines patentées, articles de toilette, etc., et toutes prescriptions sont préparées par un droguiste expérimenté, M. T. B. Hopkins.

Une décision que vient de rendre la cour suprême des Etats-Unis reconnaît aux états situés sur le cours du fleuve le droit de bâtir des levées pour la protection publique, toutes les terres adjacentes au Mississippi étant sujettes à la servitude dans ce but.

La folie du préjugé est fréquemment mise en évidence par des gens qui préfèrent souffrir pendant des années plutôt que de faire l'essai d'un remède patenté. Les millions qui n'ont pas de tels préjugés prennent la Salsepareille d'Ayer pour les maladies du sang, et sont guéris. Ils agissent comme des gens sensés.

Un conflit a éclaté dans la république du Transvaal, à l'extrémité sud de l'Afrique, entre des troupes commandées par un Anglais, le docteur Jameson, et les forces de la république sous les ordres du président Kruger, un Allemand. Du coup, une grande animosité s'est déclarée entre l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne, et l'on ne parle de rien moins que d'une guerre entre ces deux puissances.

Des émissaires mormons sont arrivés à la Nouvelle-Orléans où il cherchent à faire des prosélytes. La religion mormone n'autorise plus la polygamie, mais ne l'interdit pas non plus, car elle la croit juste. Selon elle, il est bien plus honorable de la part d'un homme d'avoir plusieurs femmes devant le monde que d'en avoir une seule devant le monde et une douzaine cachées dans différents endroits.—Meschacébé.

Le représentant Boatner a présenté à la chambre une résolution demandant au comité judiciaire son opinion sur l'action du contrôleur Bowler en refusant de payer la prime sur le sucre votée par le congrès simplement parce que cet officier subalterne pensait que l'action du congrès était inconstitutionelle. Si le congrès a réellement souci de sa dignité et croit son pouvoir supérieur à celui de M. Bowler, il est de son devoir d'agir promptement.—Meschacébé.

Des nouvelles très contradictoires nous arrivent de l'île de Cube, où la guerre se poursuit avec activité. Ce qui paraît certain, c'est que les insurgés continuent à détruire les récoltes de cannes et de tabac. Ils ont aussi détruit le village de Guira Melana, où se trouvaient 4000 habitants, et celui de Guerra, voisin du premier. De toutes parts, les habitants, frappés de terreur, se réfugient à la Havane, elle-même menacée par les troupes de Gomez, dit-on. Mais il n'est pas probable qu'elles cherchent à s'emparer de cette ville, quelles ne pourraient garder. Leur plan paraît être de harasser l'ennemi, de lui couper ses ressources et d'éviter toute bataille importante. Ils comptent sur le temps et l'épuisement du gouvernement espagnol pour réussir.

Les républicains blancs et les populistes devaient former ensemble un ticket d'état. C'était sage de leur part s'il est vrai que l'union des faibles fait la force. Les républicains devaient avoir le gouverneur, l'avocat-général et le secrétaire d'état, et les autres places devaient échoir aux populistes; déjà les premiers, réunis samedi à l'Hotel Royal, avaient désigné M. Edward N. Pugh, d'Ascension, comme leur choix pour gouverneur, M. F. Suthon, de Terrebonne, pour avocat général et M. J. B. Donnally, d'Orléans, pour secrétaire d'état. Mais lorsque les populistes se sont assemblés à Alexandrie cette semaine ils ont manifesté une profonde aversion pour l'alliance projetée avec les républicains et ont décidé de jouer seuls la partie. Après avoir adopté une plateforme dans laquelle l'administration Foster est vertement flagellée et tenue responsable de tout ce qui a été mal fait depuis quatre ans, ils ont procédé à faire des nominations et ont nommé pour gouverneur M. A. B. Booth d'Orléans.

Une Occasion Précieuse.

L'année qui vient de commencer est au nombre de celles qui se nomment bisextiles, parce qu'il s'y trouve un jour de plus que dans les années ordinaires. Afin de faires cadrer l'année civile avec l'année astronomique, celle-ci excédant les 365 jour qui composent la première d'environ six heures, qui font un jour en quatre ans, les faiseurs d'almanac ont eu l'idée d'ajouter un jour tous les quatre ans au mois de février, le plus court de tous, lui faisant ainsi vingt-neuf jours chaque fois que le chiffre de l'année est divisible par 4. Cependant l'introduction d'un jour additionel tous les quatre ans est un peu trop et au bout d'un siècle nous nous trouvons en avant du temps vrai de près d'une journée. C'est pourquoi chaque dernière année d'un siècle qui devrait être bissextile, ne l'est pas, excepté toutefois les années 2000, 2400, 2800 et celles dont le chiffre pourra se diviser par 400. Mais nous ne serons problablement pas encore vivants pour voir cela. Nous devons donc nous contententer de savoir qu'après l'année actuelle la première qui sera bissextile sera l'année 1904, car l'année 1900, dernière de ce siècle, ne sera pas bissextile.

C'est donc un espace de sept ans qui s'écoulera avant qu'une autre année bissextile se présente, et les jeunes ou vieilles filles et les veuves qui ont l'intention de demander un homme en mariage—c'est un privilége qui leur vient pendant les années bissextiles—font bien de ne pas en laisser échapper l'occasion cette année, car en attendant une autre année bissextile elles courraient le risque de ne pas voir accueillir leur offre. C'est la dernière chance qui s'offre à toutes celles qui n'ont d'espérance matrimoniale possible qu'en cherchant et décidant un mariage le mari qui ne se présente pas.

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

AROUND THE EMPIRE PARISH.

Port Barré.

Jan. 13, 1896.

The fair given for the benefit of the Catholic church Dec. 22d, was very successful. The net proceeds were over two hundred dollars, which will be employed to paint the church and fence in the church property. Much is due to the members of the Opelousas brass band, which furnished us with delightful music free.

Several on the sick list, and Dr. J. L. Corbett, Port Barré's popular physician, is kept busy.

The attractive Miss Lou Mudd returned last Monday and took charge of her school, after a pleasant vacation spent in Opelousas.

Dr. Howard Butler spent Friday and Saturday in Opelousas.

Mr. J. R. Mélançon, accompanied by his grandson, Ben Mélançon, visited Opelousas Sunday.

Miss Julia Burleigh, a charming young lady of Sunset, is the guest of Miss Philo. Robin.

Misses Eula and Belle Mélançon were the guests of their cousin Miss Aline Mélançon last week.

Mrs. Cogniez, of Jeanerette, was here last week attending to the business of her brother, Rev. Father André.

Messrs. Jules Mélançon and Smith, of Opelousas, were here last week on a business trip.

Weather to-day warm, cloudy and threatening rain.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to the editor and his subscribers, I close.

CAL.

Bellevue.

Jan. 14, 1896.

J. W. Johnston, of Lafayette, is in Bellevue for a few days.

T. A. Cooke and lady spent Sunday with J. W. Boring and family.

Mrs. E. J. Lassiter and Miss Charlie Boring attended the Baptist church in Opelousas Sunday.

Painter & Wilkins finished ginning last week.

Maj. M. R. Wilson is at home again.

Capt. J. P. Smith is in Opelousas today.

Mrs. Cooke, of Opelousas, has been visiting her son T. A. Cooke for several days.

Rev. J. A. Parker held services in Bellevue on last Sunday for the first time. Everybody seems favorably impressed with the Dr.

BELLE.

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Southern Farmer, an eight page, three column weekly journal, devoted to the agricultural interests of the Southern States. It is launced into the sea of journalism by such men as Prof. Stubbs, John Dymond, J. G. Lee, and others equally prominent, and we feel that success is certain—at least, that is our hearty wish. It is only $1.00 per year, and every farmer should have it. It would be a valuable, as well as pleasant visitor to every household.

The Almighty has placed the destinies of Louisiana in the charge of the Democratic party, and that party must obey the commands of the Lord and hold the State against the devil and his allies, the Republican party, the Populists, and all other imps of hell who may rally to his standard.—N. O. States.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggists for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the severity of the attack and has often cured in a single day what would have been a severe cold. For sale by I. E. Shute, M. D. Druggist, and J. Lassalle.

The Old Bark.

Wild Cherry, commanded by Capt. Davis, is cruising among the dangerous shoals of Consumption, ready to save any who will get aboard. Consumption in its early stages can be cured by DAVIS' WILD CHERRY AND TAR. If you have a Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, if the children have a Croup or Whooping Cough, *Davis' Wild Cherry and Tar* will cure. 50c and $1 per bottle. 3

Some time ago Mr. Simon Goldbaum of San Luis Rey, Cal., was troubled with a lame back and rheumatism. He used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a prompt cure was effected. He says he has since advised many of his friends to try it and all who have done so have spoken highly of it. It is for sale by I. E. Shute, M. D., Druggist, and J. Lassalle.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

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

Prescriptions filled at all hours at Houston's drugstore, formerly Bailey's.

Go to Bloch's for a stylish hat at hard time prices. Men's, youths' and boys'.

Baled hay for sale by J. B. Sandoz.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Democratic Executive Committee of the 11th Judicial and 12th Senatorial District of La., at Rayne, La., on Dec'br. 23, 1895.

Resolved, that a general primary election of the white Democrats of the 11th Judicial and 12th Senatorial Districts of Louisiana, composed of the parishes of St. Landry and Acadia, be held on Saturday, February 1st, 1896, for the purpose of nominating the candidates of the Democratic party for the offices of District Judge, District Attorney and two State Senators, and for the further purpose of electing a new Democratic Executive Committee for said district, to consist of one member from each police jury ward of said parishes and seven members at large.

Resolved, that the following polling places be established for the holding of said primary election, to-wit:

PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Opelousas, at Court House; Leonville, at Dr. Homère Chachere's store; Grand Coteau, at J. A. Smith's office; Coulée Croche, at Louis Sibille's; Plaquemine Point, at Philémon Brasseur's; Faquetaique, at Valentin Savoy's; Lower Mamou, at Louis Vidrine's; Upper Mamou, at J. J. Landreneau's; Pointe Grand Louis, at Robert Tate's; Pine Prairie, at Pine Prairie Hall; Beaver, at School House; Chicot, at School House; Lake Cove, at School House; Dossmann's, at Dossmann's store; Ville Platte, at Y. Vidrine's; Chataignier, at A. Guillet's; Plaisance, at Yves Andrepont's; Grand Prairie, at Paul Stagg's store; Whiteville, at Lafleur & Stagg's store; Morrow, at R. E. Burleigh's store; Big Cane, at L. A. Havard's store; Palmetto, at Solomon Isaacson's store; Bayou Current, at E. G. Richard's store; Melville, at A. Rosenberg's store; Waxia, at School House; Garland, at Sam Bernstein's store; Washington, at Town Hall; Notleyville, at N. C. Devillers' store; Bellevue, at School House; Mallet, at Gustave Moreau's.

PARISH OF ACADIA.

Mermentau, at Jean Castex's store; Estherwood, at School House; Crowley, at Court House; Rayne, at Town Hall; Castille's, at Deshotels & Déjean's store; Robert's Cove, at School House; Plaquemine Brulée, at Edgar Barousse's store; Church Point, at Town Hall; Mallet, at Adolphe Miller's; Faquetaique, at Joseph Bergeron's; Bennett Johnson's, at School House; Milleville, at Denis Miller's store; Pointe-aux-Loups, at Mrs. S. Cart's; McCain's, at School House; Red Top, at School House.

Resolved, that the polls be opened not earlier than nine (9) o'clock a. m. and closed at five (5) o'clock p. m.; that there be three commissioners of election at each polling place to be chosen by the white Democrats present at the polls at the hour of opening; that said commissioners shall keep a list of the voters participating in said primary election, and shall, in counting the votes, make a tally sheet and statement of the votes cast for each candidate at said election, and shall without delay mail by registered letter said list of voters, taliy sheets and statement of votes cast, to the chairman of this committee, at Opelousas, La.

Resolved, that all white Democrats, who shall be entitled to vote at the next general election under the State election law, shall be entitled to vote at said primary election.

Resolved, that this committee shall meet at the Court House, at Opelousas, La., on Wednesday, February 5th, 1896, to canvass the returns and declare the result of said primary election.

Resolved, that the new executive committee, which shall be elected at said primary election, shall meet at Rayne, La., on Feb. 8th, 1895, for the purpose of organizing and transacting such other business as said committee may deem necessary.

J. J. BARRY, President.
E. B. DUBUISSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Call for a Democratic District Convention.

Whereas, the Democratic Executive Committee of the Parish of Acadia, by resolution unanimously adopted, declared in favor of a District Convention for the selection of candidates for District offices; and

Whereas, at a mass meeting of the people of said parish delegates were elected to cast the votes of this parish in said District Convention; and

Whereas, the Democratic Executive Committee of the Parish of St. Landry has recommended the same mode for the selection of aforesaid candidates, and the people of this parish in mass meetings assembled have likewise selected their delegates to such Convention; and

Whereas, notwithstanding these facts, eight members of the District Committee, the Chairman of which, W. S. Frazee, is a candidate for the office of District Judge of this district, have refused to order said Convention, but have called a primary election in contravention of the wishes of the people, expressed as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, in our capacities of Chairmen of the Executive Committees of our respective parishes, do hereby call upon the delegates selected as aforesaid to meet at the Court House in the town of Crowley, on Saturday, January 18th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating the candidates of the Democratic party for the offices of District Judge, District Attorney and two State Senators, and for the further purpose of determining the mode of selecting a new Democratic Executive Committee for said district, to consist of one member from each police jury ward of said parishes, and seven members at large.

Opelousas, La., January 7, 1896.

HENRY E. ESTORGE,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Parish of St. Landry.

R. C. WEBB,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Parish of Acadia.

Meeting of the Democratic District Executive Committee.

OPELOUSAS, Jan. 15, 1896.

The Democratic District Executive Committee of the 12th Senatorial and 11th Judicial Districts of Louisiana is hereby called to meet at Rayne on Monday, January 20, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m.

J. J. BARRY, Chairman.

School Board Proceedings.

OPELOUSAS, Jan. 6, 1896.

All members present save M. R. Wilson and J. P. Smith.

Minutes of two preceding meetings were read and approved.

Dr. Irion reported that the committee on vouchers of the treasurer to the amount of $2180.69; which report was on motion of Dr. Cook, approved, and the president and secretary authorized to receipt on books of treasurer for same as of date July 1, 1895; he being hereby discharged for said amount.

Delegations from different parts of the parish appeared before the Board requesting the appointment of teachers and assistants.

On motion of Dr. Irion, Miss Anita is appointed assistant of the Chataignier school at $15 per month.

On motion of T. R. Carroll, Miss Mint Morris is appointed assistant of the Beaver school at $15 per month, and Miss Evie Brewer assistant of Stewart's school at a salary of $25 per month.

On motion of W. S. Frazee, $25 per month is appropriated for an assistant at Eunice to be appointed by the supervisor of the 8th district.

On motion of J. L. Gilbeau, Wilfred Boudreau is appointed assistant of High School at a salary of $60 per month.

On motion of Dr. Cook, $15 per month is added to the salary of A. W. Bittle and, on motion of Dr. Irion same amount is added to salary of E. E. Ortego.

On motion of Dr. Irion, $75 is appropriated out of 5th district funds to assist in furnishing Washington school, and supervisor authorized to appoint an assistant to said school if necessary.

Petition of citizens of Barbreck was read and referred to supervisor of 5th district.

On motion of Dr. Irion, the president is authorized to solicit and receive bids for publishing proceedings of the Board and report same at next meeting. The president and secretary being authorized to have these proceedings published.

On motion of J. L. Guilbeau, $30 is appropriated out of High School funds for furnishing five stoves for High School building.

On motion of V. K. Irion, resolved, that whereas, it is important to the perfection of the public school system of this State that the High Schools should keep in close touch with each other, and pursue a uniform line of work with a view of articulating said High Schools with our best universities, and

Whereas no uniformity of action has heretofore existed among said High Schools, each pursuing independent and in many cases widely divergent courses.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Board favors a conference of all High School principals throughout the State to be held at an early date, and at some central point, with a view of bringing about this desired co-operation, and the Principal of the St. Landry High School is hereby requested to communicate with other High Schools and agree upon a time and place of meeting.

Resolved further, that in this movement we respectfully solicit the co-operation of the School Boards of all parishes wherein High Schools exist, and suggest that each of said Boards send a representative to said conference in addition to Principal of High Schools.

On motion of T. R. Carroll, meeting adjourned.

A. L. FONTENOT, President.
W. S. FRAZEE, Secretary.

An Old Soldier's Recommendation.

In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhœa. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease as I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BENDING, Halsey, Oregon. For sale by I. E. Shute, M. D., Druggist, and J. Lassalle.

LOUISIANA NAVAL CADETS.

Some at Annapolis, Some at Sea.—A Description of England's Impregnable Fortress, Gibraltar.—An Incursion into Spanish Territory.

There are only five naval cadets from Louisiana still under the curriculum of the naval academy. These are John T. Tompkins, of Minden, Fritz L. Sandoz, of Opelousas, Walter J. Manion and W. T. Cluverius, Jr., of New Orleans, and Walter B. Craighead, of Plaquemine.

The latter is only 17, and will not finish his four years' course at the academy until June, 1899. Cluverius is about 22, and will graduate next June. The other three graduated in June, 1894, and have been at sea ever since on different warships, and will return to Annapolis next June for final graduation. Sandoz will be 24 next month, and the other two are about the same age.

It will be seen, therefore, that there are two dates called graduation at the naval academy. When a cadet has studied four years in the academy he is said to have graduated, and is then sent to sea for two years. When he returns he is given a severe examination, after passing which he is said to have made his final graduation from the naval academy, and is ready to receive, and does receive, his appointment as an officer of the navy.

Last Sunday's Picayune gives pictures of four of these cadets—that of Cadet Sandoz being altogether inaccurate—accompanied by brief biographical sketches of all five. We copy as follows:

"Naval Cadet Fritz Louis Sandoz is a member of the class of '94, a six-year man. He returns here in 1896 for final graduation. Cadet Sandoz is a Creole, and his heredity helped him finely. He stood at the head of his class in French, and was especially good in Spanish and

NAVAL CADET FRITZ LOUIS SANDOZ.

German. He was No. 4 in international law, and took a high place in navigation on the practice cruise, and stood well in the department of discipline. Cadet Sandoz has left an enviable reputation in the academy as the polished and courteous gentleman."

Cadet Sandoz is now on the cruiser Minneapolis, said to be the fastest vessel of her class afloat—her speed is 28 miles an hour—which was ordered to Turkish waters toward the end of November. On its way the Minneapolis stopped at Gibraltar, and writing from there to his parents our young friend, under date of Dec. 18, says:

"In my last letter, written as we arrived here, I told you I would write again when I had been ashore and seen the place.

"Our object in stopping here was to get coal, and as soon as we were anchored we commenced 'negotiations' for 1300 tons. Our coal is in a large 'hulk' out here in the bay, and every day I go over there, with eight men who keep tally of the weights, number of the baskets, and watch the scales to see that everything is all right as the coal is taken from the hulk and placed on the lighters that come alongside the ship to be emptied. The hulk once was a very fine and large schooner; she is condemned now, and as she cannot go to sea is used for this purpose, but her cabins are still very comfortable. It is there that I spend most of my time when on this duty, only going around occasionally to keep my own men at their duty and to be present simply as a responsible agent for the government.

"Saturday afternoon while the Paymaster and I were in the city looking after some business, we were invited by a gentleman to go with him to his farm out in Spain, a distance of about eleven miles. We accepted and went ashore Sunday morning about 10:30. He was waiting for us with horses all saddled, and we set out on our ride. Our passes had already been secured by him; later you will see why passes are necessary.

"We rode out of the city toward the little neck of land that joins Gibraltar to the Spanish mainland; out through narrow, scrupulously clean streets, between houses of two and three stories, of brick, stone and sometimes wood; past the public square with long, high barracks for the soldiers of a particular regiment; the soldiers in bright-red uniforms, with their round, flat little caps and short chin-straps, doing their sentinel duty. Presently we came to the wall that encircles the city, and there, up on the top, at regular intervals, as far as the eye could reach, were other sentinels. Their uniform was blue, with a gaudy white streak of tape down the trouser-leg, and their caps were tightly-fitting skulls with a bit of ribbon hanging down from behind. They were pacing up and down their beats with that steadiness and regularity that is so admirable in military organizations.

"On our right now was the grand rock of Gibraltar. The city, you see, is built around the base of the rock, but principally on the north and west sides, and extends well up on the edge; on the east side is a small fishing village. For about two miles around the rock, and scattered everywhere about it from half-way up to the top, 1300 feet above the sea, are large galleries where cannon of all descriptions lie hid and ready to fire in any direction upon a hostile force. The large holes seem to yawn at one as you pass by close enough to distinguish them. No one is allowed up there; nobody knows what is there; only certain places are strangers allowed to visit. Soldiers inside the fortifications who have been here for years have never been in certain places, and many British officers, as well, know nothing of places which they have nothing to do with. There are so many different corps in the place, so many different departments, that while each knows a little very few know it all. Walls here and walls there; drawbridges here and moles there; a gate here that closes at a certain time, and one there that only opens at one certain time; it is a complication that absolutely precludes any strategic attempt at a surprise from an enemy or even from a traitor on its own side, so carefully and systematically is everything guarded. It is wonderful! No other but the British nation has anything like it; no other one could ever perfect and maintain anything to equal it.

"Having passed out through two gates, or more properly through two tunnels in the high walls, we rode on to the 'neutral ground.' This is a strip of land one quarter of a mile wide and belongs to neither England nor Spain. On one side, all the way across from water to water, about one mile, are the English sentries on picket; and on the other side, at the other neutral line, are the Spanish pickets. We had to present our passes at the Spanish line and therefore were not searched by the guards at the gates. The great majority of those at the gates were rather hard-looking people. Poor devils! They are searched for dutiable articles every time they go into Spain. Mr. Patrone, our friend, told us that a man could not even bring bread or any food whatever from Gibraltar into Spain. They can get clothing, food, tobacco and wines very cheap in Gibraltar, but the heavy duty is a great drawback. One fellow who was being searched as we came in was made to take off his shoes, and I saw the guard deftly abstract therefrom a package of cigarettes and put it in his own pocket. Imagine having to go through all this nonsense just for the honor of being a subject of Spain. What glory!

"Everything looked so cheerful in Gibraltar, on the English side: flourishing looking houses, gardens, people; clean streets; evidences of civilization and culture all around; but, as soon as we struck the Spanish line, what a transition! The soldiers on the line, even, looked thin and hungry and mean. As soon as we got inside the line we were hailed by swarms—it seemed to me—of beggars, cripples, deformed people, children, who wanted pennies, pennies, pennies. * * *

"Things became pleasanter looking as we got out into the country in the direction of Mr. Patrone's farm. The country is everywhere mountainous and we had to climb hills and mountains, ford little streams, follow narrow paths where it was so steep sometimes that you could not but feel a little nervous; and then gallop a bit where the ground was comparatively level. It was great fun! * * Now we were up on top of a mountain looking at the scenery for miles around. Back of us stood those great 'Pillars of Hercules'; in front were peasants' houses; to one side, way over yonder, could be seen the town of St. Roque; another village in another direction; shepherds tending their flocks in a valley over there; a caravan of 'burros,' with heaps of cork piled up over them so high and overlapping so low on each side that only their little heads and their big ears could be seen, winding along a mountain path going to some town.

"We passed them sometimes; there would be several families in one caravan, probably, all going to Spanishtown, Gibraltar, San Roque or Algeciras, with their produce—chickens, eggs, geese, turkeys, vegetables—to dispose of. There would generally be perched up high over the bags and things on the little donkeys, a fond mamma with her little cherub sitting in front of her and another one behind. * *

"We finally reached Mr. Patrone's farm. That gentleman, when he told us his farm was about eleven miles from Gibraltar, must have added mentally: 'in a bee-line.' It must have been somewhere between seventy-five and eighty, the way we came!

"The house is an old one, having been built more than two hundred years ago. It is more like a kind of small fort than a house, or is like a large rectangle with a court in the middle. A large wall encloses the whole establishment—house, barn, stables and servants' quarters.

"There had been a lookout kept for us, and when we got there the steward and three servants came up and helped us off our horses and led them off to the stables, while we went in and partook of a good hot luncheon that was waiting for us. After luncheon we visited everything connected with the farm—the stables, barns, horses, goats, cows, wheat and barley fields, vineyard, water-tanks for irrigation, orchard, olive trees and tenants' quarters. These tenants, I am glad to say, were happy, rosy-cheeked and healthy—neat and perfectly clean—though they were all Spanish.

"The steward's daughter was a beautiful young girl with coal-black eyes and hair and rosy cheeks, but while we were looking around and entered the room where she was with her mother I noticed that neither the landlord nor the Paymaster took off his hat. I thought they had probably forgotten to do so, and took off mine, which seemed to appear most remarkable to both ladies, and the 'signora' told me in Spanish to keep on my hat. However, I preferred to keep it off, and I did so."

The following officers of Opelousas Council No. 468, A. L. of H., elected for the ensuing year, were duly installed on Jan. 3, deputy grand commander L. A. Sandoz officiating: T. P. Bowden commander, Nathan Roos vice-commander, H. L. Roos orator, W. A. Sandoz secretary and collector, Jos. Bloch treasurer, C. L. Hayes chaplain, L. A. Sandoz guide, C. W. Chacheré warden, A. J. Bercier sentry, I. E. Shute medical examiner.

Those who favor the primary plan are willing to concede to the people the right of choosing their own candidates. Those who oppose this plan and insist on holding conventions, even if to do so they must trample upon party usages and spit upon party discipline, desire to take that right from the people and vest it in a small body of men—a chosen few. Democrats, which plan do you favor?

Mr. Jules Mélançon has begun work on his residence on the lot next to Mr. J. T. Stewart's property on Landry street.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

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A RESIDENCE in Opelousas, with 14 acres of land; two-story dwelling, brick basement; nine rooms, outhouses, well, cistern, etc.; large yard well shaded by live oaks, magnolia and other trees. The place has eleven choice bearing pecan trees, figs, etc., and is all enclosed and divided up into yard, garden, orchard and small field. It is beautifully situated in a choice neighborhood. Will be sold in block, or divided up into lots and sold separately, either cash or part cash and balance on time, cheap. For full particulars apply at this office.

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They do TAILORING in all its branches. First Class Work and Fit GUARANTED at moderate prices. jany 18

TARBELL'S RICE MILL,

Opposite Thompson's mill, near the railroad, is now in full operation, prepared to mill Rice, Grits, Corn Meal, etc., at reasonable rates or on toll. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. Rice kept on hand for immediate delivery. Orders left at the mill or through the postoffice will have prompt attention.

WM. TARBELL,
Opelousas, Oct. 19, 1895. 3m

EYE GLASSES

H. HIRSCHBERG'S NON CHANGEABLE SPECTACLES

A SUBJECT OF GREAT INTEREST.

PROF. HIRSCHBERG,

The recognized New York and St. Louis Eye Expert, or one of his staff, will visit Opelousas, February 7th and 8th and can be consulted at the store of his agent Remi Mornhinveg, when he invites all those suffering with defective vision to call and see him. Remember the Professor can only be consulted at the store of his agent, Remi Mornhinveg, sole agent for Opelousas, La. Consultation free.

HOUSTON'S DRUG STORE,

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Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medecines,

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES,

And all such goods as usually found in a well-stocked Drug Store.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER, which is now entering upon its 77th year, is the pioneer farmer's paper in the country.

It is a large eight page paper, and contains 56 columns of the choicest agricultural and literary matter, plentifully embellished with fine illustrations. It is

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Farmer Legislation.

During the coming year there will be an immense number of matters of the most vital interest to farmers dealt with by Congress and the Executive Department at Washington. It is highly important that the farmers be kept promptly and fully informed as to what is being planned and done affecting them at the National Capital. They should all, therefore take THE AMERICAN FARMER, which, being on the ground, has better facilities than any other paper for getting this information, and devotes itself to this duty. They will find in it constantly a great amount of valuable information that they can get in no other paper.

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NOTICE.

OFFICE ST. LANDRY HOMEST'D & LOAN ASS'N., Opelousas, Sept. 16, 1895.

This Association has opened a new Series—"M." The great advantages already reaped by the shareholders and the public should induce many to avail themselves of the present opportunity to become members. The laying aside of an insignificant sum weekly will secure you a good home. Shares to be applied for at the office in Bank Building, up stairs. Weekly payments are only twenty-five cents per share.

E. D. ESTILETTE, President.

Sept. 22, 1895

D. W. FOSTER, M. D.

Doctor Foster has returned to Opelousas to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics, with extensive and successful experience.

He will carefully treat all cases, acute and chronic, giving patient attention to chronic ailments of all kinds, especially those of females.

His office and residence is on Main street, one block south of J. Meyers & Co., at the first corner, where he may be found, except when absent professionally. His office hours are from 6 to 9 a. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. nov23-3m

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By patronizing the New Chicago Store.

I have just opened a new Store between Firnberg Bros. and D. Roos & Sons, opposite the Opera House, Main St., with a large stock of

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Which I will sell at ridiculously low prices

☞ Every purchaser of a bill of goods at my store—large or small—can rely on *Saving fully Fifty per Cent* on his investment. Come and see me and I will prove it to you.

H. JOSEPH,
Oct 12-3m] Proprietor Chicago Store.

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A second-hand piano in good order, for sale cheap. Apply at this office

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Dec. 22, 1894. tf

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