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

The Opelousas Courier.

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

VOL. XLV. | OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA., NOV. 27, 1897. | NO. 11

Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal Town of Opelousas.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE SANDOZ.

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

OPELOUSAS:
SATURDAY. : : : : NOV. 27, 1897.

Get our prices for job work.

Gov. Foster passed here Sunday last on the 11 o'clock passenger going south.

Dr. E. S. Taylor was in from his Turkey Creek school last Saturday.

Safety deposit boxes for rent at the St. Landry State Bank.

The roar of the convention musketry is heard along the picket line.

We want your advertisement, and will be glad to do your job printing.

See A. C. Skiles for Lumber, Shingles Bricks, Lime, Sand and Cement.

They are having great fun in New York with ex-Mayor Fitzpatrick's tiger.

Mr. G. DeKerlegand, of Arnaudville, was a pleasant caller at our office Tuesday.

Claude and Morgan Sandoz left last Monday to enter the Moreauville college.

Thomas H. Lewis and E. B. Dubuisson Esqrs., atended court in Crowley a part of this week.

The law requires that all voters must be registered before the 31st of the coming December.

Capt. Sam Haas spent several days in town this week attending to business matters.

Miss Elise Schexneyder, of Prairie des Femmes, was visiting friends in Opelousas last Saturday.

Gray's Legal Blanks are copyrighted. We order them on commission and deliver at catalogue prices.

Anyone having a good second hand upright piano for sale or rent, will find a customer by applying at this office.

Miss Clotilde Berthenud returned last Tuesday from Donaisonville, after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends on the coast.

Remember that to vote, the name of the party wanting to exercise the right of a citizen must be on the registration book.

The COURIER is prepared to do all kinds of job work cheap for cash. Come and let us tell you about it before you go elsewhere.

Everyone desires to keep informed on Yukon, the Klondyke and Alaskan gold fields. Send 10c. for large Compendium of vast information and big color map to Hamilton Pub. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Opelousas has been a little more animated this week than for some time past. Country people have been circulating more freely in town disposing of their country produce and making purchases of household necessities.

The political pot has been quietly boiling in this parish for the past few days, and while there has been no fuss made over the primaries, it is safe to say the matter will not be allowed to go by default.

The ladies held a very interesting meeting at Mrs. Addie H. Read's last week, and will meet at Mrs. P. A. Gray's, at 7 P. M. on the first Monday (6th) in December.
Please meet puntually at 7 o'clock.

Those indebted to the COURIER for subscriptions or otherwise will confer a favor by calling and settling. The amounts are principally small, but all together they amount to considerable, and by complying with this request it will be considered an esteemed favor.

Residence for rent in Opelousas, in a desirable part of town. House large and roomy with outbuildings and ample grounds. Possession given immediately. Apply at this office.
This place is within five blocks of the High School, about three blocks from Catholic Church and same distance from Sunnyside Park.

Fred. L. Sandoz returned from St. Louis last Saturday, and the entire force of his elegant establishment has been kept busy all the week unpacking the bountiful assortment of goods which have been coming in daily; in fact, he has been so busy this week that he could not find time to write off his holiday advertisement, and will not be able to do so until next week—but the goods,—groceries and dry goods, are there, and it will repay anyone to call and inspect the same and see how cheap they are sold.

A white primary election will be held throughout the parish to-day, to elect delegates to a parish convention to assemble at the courthouse, at Opelousas, on Monday Dec. 6, at 12 m., which convention will nominate three candidates to the constitutional convention and elect sixteen delegates to the State Democratic convention, called to meet at Baton Rouge on Dec. 9, to nominate thirty-six candidates to represent the state at large in the constitutional convention.

We had a pleasant call last Thursday evening from Mr. B. T. Pearson, who is now introducing one of the most useful household, labor-saving implements ever put on the market. It might be called a complete scrubbing machine all combined in one small, light and easily operated implement which performs its work thoroughly and with a minimum of manual labor. This little wonder must be seen to be appreciated, and Mr. Pearson will take pleasure in exhibiting it and explaining its merits to all who may desire to investigate. The price is only $1.35, and Mr. Pearson will be found at the Adams House for the next few days.

The Proposed Amendments, Etc.

Our readers will excuse us, we hope, for the frequency of our comments on the attitude of the administration followers and *servitors*. We write and publish on the subject because we would have all men of independent minds who may be actuated by motives of patriotism, and are looking to the good goverment of their descendants when they shall have passed away, to act wisely.

Unfortunately, there are very many who, agitated by the hubbub and whirlwinds of politics which pass over communities at intervals: fail to realize that they are evanescent, and that if they portend anything, it is an elemental disturbance—the precursor of a possible storm.

The masses, having unwittingly become spring-boards, from which vaulting politicians leap into power, and as often as they find themselves deceived, and realize their disappointment, they listen with quiescent credulity to the glittering generalities and cajolery of their unscrupulous leaders, and confidently intrust them again.

"The web in the leaves, the spider weaves
Is like the charm hope hangs o'er men;
Though often she sees it broke by the breeze,
She weaves the bright tissue again."

The leading politicians of Louisiana *believe* they have reached a point in our affairs when it is feasible to perfect a *coup d'Etat*, by which majorities must become as flexible under their interpretation of constitutional law, as were the citizens of Spain a half century ago.

Those who believe that a constitution is an insurmountable barrier to official encroachment, will do well to consult history and learn something worth knowing from political experience.

Reflect on the following observations based on authentic history:

The Spanish Constitution of 1845 blazed throughout with glittering generalities, but it contained not one principle that, to interpretation and construction, was impassable—*insurmountable*.

The consequence was and is that those in authority dallied with the rights and supposed privileges of the people, to suit themselves. There remained no remedy but in bloody revolution. Are we in any better condition to-day?

What deference is paid to articles 185 and 256 of the State constitution? Do we not see both ignored, despised and trampled on, under the power of those who have been foisted into official position? Even our legislators have succomed to this condition, and everywhere in the parishes we behold partizans striving to silence the Constitution for the success of a faction and to gratify and do honor to an usurper.

The Constitution of Spain blazed with declarations of popular ideas and principles, and set forth guarantees entirely appeasing and satisfactory to the people. Yet, attached to each of those plausible provisions, was a clause pregnant with significance and fraught with danger to the rights and liberties of the people. Our case to-day.

The approval and adoption of the Constitution, put them out to sea, where without chart or compass, they drifted and are to-day being tossed by the surges of royal prerogative and *interpreted* authority. Will this people blindly yield to such a possible danger to themselves and their immediate offspring? The Democrats of the days of Jefferson and Madison adhered to the principle that majorities had the right to rule and that all *just powers* of a government were derived from those who are to be governed. Are we advocating this cause to-day? *Pause and think.*

There's a mint of truth in the following from the Crowley Signal:

Too many of our young men with no special aptitude or educational equipment are ready to embark in the learned professions in order to escape manual labor or less remunerative occupations. No wonder there are so many lawyers without dockets and physicians without a clientelle, who, in other vocations, might have achieved a reasonable success. The professions are already overcrowded, and only those of exceptional talents and special fitness can overcome the strong competition found in professional callings to-day. Let more of our young men learn a trade or adopt farming as a pursuit.

Articles intended for publication in the COURIER should be sent in before Thursday morning if possible to insure their appearance in the next issue. Matter sent in Thursday evening or later is apt to be excluded for lack of time or space, unless it is of sufficient importance to justify the delay and inconvenience.

The announcement is made that the Jennings fair which was to have been held in October will come off the last of this month and the first of next, beginning Nov. 30 and continuing four days. All the features that were arranged for the first date will be retained for the later date.

Local Holiday Excursion Rates

From and to all points on Southern Pacific, Dec. 23rd, 24th and 25th, 30th and 31st and January 1st, good for return Jan'y. 3rd, 1898, at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

The number of the COURIER'S Phone is 29. If you want any advertising or job printing, or have any news to communicate, ring up 29 and you will have prompt attention. After office hours, the publisher can be reached at any time by ringing up No. 36.

The new issue of currency soon to be put into circulation, will be printed on different colored paper, the colors to represent the different denominations, making it an easy matter to distinguish them by the color.

The Democratic Parish Executive Committee of Natchitoches has appointed three Democrats in each ward whose duty it will be to secure a full registration of Democratic voters.

The newspaper and job printing office of the Washington (La.) Post is for rent or sale; possession given immediately. Apply to Leonce Sandoz, Opelousas, La.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Legal Blanks which appears elsewhere in this paper. Remember, we furnish these blanks at catalogue price.

NOTICE.—There will be divine service in the Episcopal church at 3 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 21, 1897.

Reflections from Facts.

On Tuesday morning last a wagon and other vehicles left the entrance of the jail yard, filled with twenty convicts for the penitentiary. As the vehicles moved from the yard, a shout went up from the convicts, and there was a flouting of handkerchiefs, as if defying the humiliation of ignominious condemnation. There were bystanders, too, who flouted their handkerchiefs, with exclamations of "good-luck." Around these convicted outlaws there stood an armed array, five officers, with double-barreled guns in hand to "hand the wretches in order," as Burns said. We could but think of the state of general depravity exhibited by this spectacle of the real "hardened wicked." These miserable specimens of humanity, and others who were condemned with them during the last term of our district Court, cost the parish not less than $4,000. As enormous as these figures appear, they are but a tithe of what the expenses would be, were all the violators of the laws brought to judgment.

Yet, these violators of all the rights of others—these miscreants who defy the authorities of government, have the audacity to assert that they are rightful factors in the machinery of government.

We saw these twenty condemned persons start away, and we know that seven others of their class were left immured within the parish prison walls. That they had taken appeals from the verdicts of their own chosen jurors, and we thought of the subterfuges they hung their hopes upon—of the advantages of the laws delays—and of the contrarieties and confusion that might possibly arise from the "codeless myriad of single instances" already crystalized by our law-making Supreme Court, and we inwardly said, is law a rule of civil conduct, or is it a delusion whose efficacy depends upon political conditions?

We know that there still remained behind a battalion of persons under indictments for crimes, whose cases have not been passed upon. To this list of 319 may be justly added 47 cases which were *nolle pros'd* by the District Attorney, and about 20 placed on the dead docket to await a judicial resurrection,—making in all of those who stand as criminals on the records of the courts, 413, persons in a population of about 40,000 including women and children. *About one man* in five, or 20 per cent. And yet, this is not all, for we know that fully one-fourth of those who violate law and disturb the peace of society, are never judically exposed and brought to trial.

Men are shot or killed for most frivolous excuses, and their crimes are accounted for with oilly plausibility sufficiently well to appease public investigation, and lull the curiosity of offended justice. *"O, tempora! O, mores!!"* Can it be a source of wonder that, with all our natural advantages, we are not more progressive and more prosperous?

Who that has means, and loves peace, will locate himself among a people thus given to crime and thus immuned from its penalties? Who that desires to rear his family under the elevating influences of religious precepts, will establish himself among a people so many of whom despise the force of human laws, forget the Divine and riot in shameless crime?

Our climate is mild—the growing and producing seasons are long—the soil wonderfully generous, and all nature as bland as the human heart could ask, and notwithstanding all, progress is stagnant, or plodding along far behind that of other less favored communities?

When may we witness a change for the better?

An editor who died of starvation was being escorted to heaven by an angel who had been sent out for that purpose. "May I look at the other place before we ascend to eternal happiness?" "Easily," said the angel. So they went below and skirmished around and took in the sights. The angel lost track of the editor and went around Hades to hunt him. He found him sitting by a furnace fanning himself and gazing with rapture upon a lot of people in the fire. There was a sign on the furnace which read "Delinquent Subscribers." "Come," said the angel, "we must be going." "You go on," said the editor, "I'm not coming, this is heaven enough for me."—Ex.

There are people who argue as if they thought suffrage a kind of natural, inherant right and one of which no person could be rightfully deprived. There is no force in such arguments. Nothing is clearer than that suffrage is a matter which can and has always been regulated by the State. If the State can require that every voter shall have attained a certain age, that he shall have been a resident of the State and parish where he offers to vote for a given length of time, and that he shall not have been convicted of certain offenses against the State, it is clear that it can make and enforce other regulations, the effect of which will be to regulate and restrict the suffrage.—Guardian-Journal.

Twenty million dollars is the sum which the French government proposes to devote to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Nearly $10,000,000 will be consumed by the construction of two palaces in the Champs Elysees, and those of the Champ de Mars, in the Esplanade des Invalides and on the Quays. The bridges across the Seine are to cost $1,000,000, and the mechanical and electrical services another $1,000,000. In one word, France proposes to do the whole thing on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

The Railroad people went over the survey made for the extension of the branch to Arnaudville, to look at the places for the construction of bridges and trestle work. Work on the grading of the bed will probably commence on or about the 10th of December, and will be rapidly pushed to a finish. It is expected that the road will be completed to Arnaudville by the month of June next.—St. Martinville Messenger.

After these elections no one can deny that the Democratic party is for the Chicago platform, and it is useless for any one who pretends to be a Democrat to countenance an organization working in opposition to the Democratic party.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Last Tuesday's mail brought us the Opelousas Couriers of the past six weeks. We found them full of good reading. The Clarion and Tribune have failed to show up at all. Wonder if they know the quarantine has been lifted on mail.—Abbeville Meridional.

Now is the time to subscribe.

The End of the Fever.

N. O. Times-Democrat, Nov. 21.

There were reported yesterday in the City of New Orleans three new cases of yellow fever and no deaths from that disease. There was one new case reported in Mobile and no deaths. Scranton, Biloxi and the other coast towns reported clean bills of health.

This may be considered as practically the end of the fever so far as New Orleans and the South are concerned. The Board of health and Mayor Shaw have decided to issue no more official bulletins, because they are no longer necessary. With the cold weather we have already had, and the cold weather spell which came upon us day before yesterday, yellow fever has practically ceased to exist. Should there be a sporadic case one day or another it will not affect the proposition that the disease is now practically extinct in New Orleans and elsewhere.

As a matter of fact, the Board of Health has continued to report the new cases and to publish the fever bulletin much longer than it has usually been done or than is done with any other infections or contagious disease. It has been customary to cease the reports as soon as the disease is distinguished in such figures as to show that there is no longer any danger from it.

The Board of Health of New York, Philadelphia or any other American city would be laughed at if it deemed it necessary to publish a daily bulletin showing an occasional case of diphtheria, typhoid fever or other zymotic disease. As a matter of fact there is not a city in the country that would not be compelled to issue a dozen bulletins daily if this policy were adopted.

The matter, therefore, can now be closed. The yellow fever has rapidly declined since the first cold spell, and it received its coup de grace last night. Should there be a sporadic case or two during the week—which we hope not—the fever has ceased to be a matter of moment or of danger to any one.

The Times-Democrat has faithfully carried out its pledge to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and to report all cases of yellow fever occurring here. It now closes its work, satisfied that there is nothing more to be done or to be reported, and that the yellow fever, as a disease, is over.

In 1838 three of the colleges and several of the parish public schools in Louisiana were maintained, or endowed by the State under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of April, 1833. The colleges were: The College of Louisiana at Jackson, in East Feliciana parish; Jefferson College, on the coast, in the parish of St. James, and Franklin College, at Opelousas. Of the parish public schools only eleven out of the thirty-three parishes reported any, and these were St. Bernard, Lafourche interior, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Tammany, East Baton Rouge, Catahoula, Ouachita and Caroll. At the same period the parish and city of New Orleans had a central and two primary schools under State patronage, which had been established by an act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1836, to replace the Old College of Orleans. The above-mentioned institutions were all under the immediate patronage of the State, while, at the same time, the following academies, incorporated, but not endowed, flourished in different parts of Louisiana, to-wit: Ursuline Nuns' Academy in New Orleans; the Academy of the Sisters of Charity, in St. James; the Jesuits' School at Grand Coteau, near Opelousas; the Convent, an educational institution for young ladies, also at Grand Coteau. The orphan boys in the different orphan asylums of New Orleans were taught the plain branches of an English education.

CHARLES PATTON DIMITRY.

An editor's duty," an exchange says, "is to speak of his town as the loveliest place beneath the blue arch of heaven. Speak of a deceased citizen as a fallen oak when he died of jim-jams. Call a man a prominent, influential citizen when you know he is the best poker player in town. Speak of a street Arab as a bright-eyed youth on the road to fame; a big-footed newly married woman as the beautiful and accomplished bride. Call a man who has a few dusty bolts of calico and a soldier's blue coat a prosperous and experienced dry goods merchant; call a lawyer a leading light of whom the profession should be proud, when you know him to be an ordinary pettifogger."

If it be true that a man's past as well as present life is a legitimate subject for exposure and criticism, because he becomes a candidate for position, and is to be made the criterion of fitness, how many can be found fit for office under such judgment? If there be a single man of any prominence or force of character who has not some skeletons hid behind the door, then is he a rarety indeed. Men should not be judged for what they have been but what they are. The times change and the men change with them. No man is so immaculately pure that he can afford to throw stones at his brother.—Shreveport Times.

Spain announces that she is very kindly disposed toward the United States and with assurance of distinguished consideration for Uncle Sam advises him to keep his hands off the Cuban insurrection, insisting that she is amply able to attend to the obstreperous Cubans herself. And so it is not new expected that Billy McKinley will take any steps to bring to a close the most horrible war that was ever waged on the western hemisphere. There is no telling now how much longer the Cuban horror will continue.—Louisiana Appeal.

The approaching session of Congress promises to be a very interesting one owing to the important matters which will be brought to its attention. The Cuban question, currency reform, the Hawaiian question and the failure of the Dingley tariff to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government, will be sure to cause thunderous discharges of oratory in both houses.—States.

Both factions of the Caddo Democracy have united on Capt. T. F. Bell, of Shreveport, for delegate at large to the constitutional convention. The Democrats of Caddo could not make a better selection or one that will give more universal satisfaction to their party friends throughout the State. Captain Bell will make an ideal delegate.—Mansfield Journal.

The live, up-to-date merchant keeps his "ad." before the public. As a rule, he carries a first-class stock of goods, and does not hesitate to invite custom.

Money Is Not Needed.

An Ohio contemporary having thoughtlessly remarked that it takes money to run a newspaper, the editor of the Sequache (Col.) Herald rolls up his sleeves, spit on his hands and promptly nails the lie as follows:

"It doesn't take money to run a newspaper; it can be run without money. It is a charitable institution, a begging concern, a highway robbery, B. Godfrey. The newspaper is a child of the air, a creation of a dream. It can go on and on, when any other concern would be in the hands of a receiver and wound up with cobwebs in the window. It takes skill to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillating acrobatic imagination, and a half dozen white shirts, and a railroad pass to run a newspaper. But money—Heavens to Betsey and six hands round, who ever needed money in conducting a newspaper!

"Kind words are the medium of exchange that do the business for the editor—kind words and church social tickets. When you see an editor with money, watch him. He'll be paying bills and disgracing his profession. Never give an editor money. Make him trade it out. He likes to swap. Then when you die, after having stood around for years and sneered at the editor and his little 'Jim Crow' paper, he sure and have wife send in for three extra copies by some of your weeping children, and when she reads the generous and touching notice about you, turn around her to neglect to send fifteen cents to the editor. It would overwhelm him.

"Money is a corrupt thing. The editor knows it, and what he wants is your heartfelt thanks. Then he can thank the printers and they can thank their bosses. Take your work to the job office, and then come and ask half rates for church notices.

"The Lord loveth the cheerful giver. He'll take care of all the editors. He has a charter from the State to act as deornal for the community. He'll get the paper out somehow, and stand up for you when you run for office, and lie about your pigeon-toed daughter's wedding, and blow about your big-footed sons, when they get a $4 per week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your gasping body, and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord only knows how, but the editor will get there somehow.

The New York World—Thrice-a-Week Edition.

The Twice-a-week Edition of the New York World has been converted into the THRICE-A-WEEK. It furnishes three papers of six pages apiece, or eighteen pages every week, at the old price of ONE DOLLAR a year. This gives 156 papers a year for One Dollar and every paper has 6 pages eight columns wide or 48 columns in all. The THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD is not only much larger than any weekly or semi-weekly newspaper, but it furnishes the news with much greater frequency and promptness. In fact, it combines all the crisp, fresh qualities of a daily with the attractive special features of a weekly.

To all who pay $2.75 cash in advance the OPELOUSAS COURIER and N. Y. Thrice-a-Week World will be sent post paid for one year.

Point-aux-Loup Canal.

In answer to some inquiries about the building of this projected canal, we would say that from all the information we can gain the enterprise will be carried out in full time for next year's crop. We understand sufficient capital is assured, and that the management of the building will be under the supervision of Hon. C. C. Duson, which means that it will be a success.

Some of the finest rice lands in Acadia parish are situated along the proposed way of this canal, and when it is completed about 10,000 or 12,000 more acres of rice farms will be irrigated opening up a new era of prosperity to that beautiful section of country.—Crowley Signal.

A Constitutional Convention.

The framing of an organic law for a great and prosperous commonwealth, like Louisiana, demands not only conscientious men, who will work for the common good of the people, but men with a knowledge of legal requirements, of solid intellectual ability, a comprehensive understanding of the full force and intent of language, embracing the correct interpretation of great and abstruse questions of public policy. A wise state constitution is a most difficult instrument to frame in order to reach the wants of a multifarious population.—Rayne Tribune.

Parties having personals or other items of interest who wish mention of them in these columns, should call or drop us a note through the post-office, always giving their real names as a guaranty of good faith.

If you need job work of any kind and have not the time to call, ring up phone 29, and we will do the rest. All of our work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Don't neglect to furnish the COURIER with news items of general interest. Notices of deaths, marriages, the presence of visitors in your neighborhood, etc., ought to appear in the columns of your local newspaper and will be published if same are duly and timely reported. 'Phone 29.

WANTED.—A cook for a small family; also a yard boy. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.—I now represent the Barnard's Plantation Rice Hullers and Graders, which makes a merchantable rice. Parties contemplating purchasing one of these machines, should address the undersigned for price and terms.
S. R. BRODHEAD,
Jeanerette, La.

D. K. Breazeale, the well known millwright, will make Opelousas his headquarters for some time to come, and is prepared to undertake any work in his line. Orders through the postoffice will have prompt attention.

It is impossible for us to get all the local news that is floating around town, therefore we request our friends if they hear of any items to give them to us and we will be only too glad to fix them up in readable shape.

A nice lot of fresh dry goods, dress goods, hats, shoes, notions, etc., just received by Fred. L. Sandoz. Cheap.

FRED L. SANDOZ
Bridgeville.
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes & Hats,
Notions, Hardware, Tinware,
Crockery, &c.
Country Produce
A Specialty. Chickens, Eggs, &c. always on hand. Orders by mail promptly filled. Prices to suit the times. First corner west of bridge, on Landry street, Opelousas.

JOHN H. HARMANSON
ABSTRACTOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
—AND—
Notary Public,
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
Opelousas, La.
—:o:—
☞ All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. July 4, 1896.

J. A. HAAS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Opelousas, La.
Office on Church Street, adjoining the Julius Meyers residence.
Wednesdays and Saturdays special office days
☞ Calls answered night or day. ☜
Telephone 45. July 17

H. E. ESTORGE.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in District Clerk's office, Opelousas, La.
ALL NOTARIAL WORK
Executed promptly and accurately. An experience of many years as chief deputy clerk of the Dist. Court affords special qualifications for the correct execution of all notarial business.
Opelousas. July 25, 1896.

—GO TO—
DR. F. J. PULFORD,
For First-Class Dental Work.
Office on Landry St., first door west of Ealer' Jewelry store, Opelousas, La.

W. C. PERRAULT
(Late Judge 11th Judicial Dist.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Opelousas, La. [feb-6
Office over St. Landry State Bank.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

ESTATE OF ANTOINE C. DEVILLIERS AND AZEMA CARRIERE.

No. 5484.

District Court, Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the 11th Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator, or any duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, situated on Bayou Teche, in the parish of St. Landry, on

Wednesday, December 1, 1897,

the following described property belonging to the estate of Antoine C. Devilliers and Azema Carriere, deceased, late of the parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

Three gentle creole mules; one creole horse; about twenty head of horned cattle, more or less, from one year up; three hogs; one wagon; one buggy and harness; two plows; agricultural implements; three beds and bedding; household furniture; one stove and fixtures; kitchen utensils, etc.; about eight or ten bales, more or less, of cotton picked and in the field; about one hundred and eighty barrels of corn in shuck; one branding iron.

Terms—Cash.
ERASTE C. DEVILLIERS,
Nov. 20, 1897. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SAMUEL HAAS vs. HEBRARD DESHOTELS

DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY STATE OF LOUISIANA.

No. 16124.

By virtue of an order of fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Eleventh Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled and numbered case, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Opelousas, in the said parish, at 11 o'clock a. m., on

Saturday, November 27th, 1897,

the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Prairie Grand Mammou, aforesaid State and Parish, containing 82 1100 acres (eighty-two and one one-hundreth acres) and being more specially described as the S E quarter of the N W quarter and the N E quarter of the S W quarter of Section 26 Township 4 South Range one West Louisiana Meridian.

Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash. H. H. DESHOTELS,
Oct. 23, 1897. Sheriff.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

JULES PETETIN VS. HIS CREDITORS.

No. 15714.

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

Whereas, Jules Petetin, of the parish of St. Landry, Syndic of the insolvent estate of Jules Petetin, has filed a provisional tableau of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by order of court bearing date Nov. 24, 1897.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, to file the same in writing in my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

A. PAVY,
Nov. 27, 1897. Clerk.

ACADEMY
OF THE
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
OPELOUSAS, LA.
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NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 17, 1897.

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 E. North Cullom, U. S. Commissioner at Bayou Chicot, La., on December, 30, 1897, viz:

BENARD HENRY,

who made Homestead Entry No. 13929, for the N½ of S. E½ of Sec. 10, Tp. 3, south of range 1 West, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Henry, Sam'l M. Peters, Landry Henry, Joseph Clark, of Bayou Chicot, La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 20, 1897–6t. Register.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans Nov. 17, 1897.—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 E. North Cullom, U. S. Commissioner, at Bayou Chicot, La., on Dec 30, 1897, viz:

DANIEL W. PARNELL,

who made homestead entry No. 16661, for the W½ of N. E½ and S. E½ of N. E½ and N. W½ of S. E½ of Sec. 9, Tp. 4, S. of R. 2 West, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Leon Johnson, John Bond, Martin Bond, Richard Odom, of Bond P. O., La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 20, 1897, 6t. Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 17, 1897.

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 E. North Cullom, U. S. Commissioner, at Bayou Chicot, La., on Dec. 30th, 1897, viz.:

EUZEBE GUILLORY,

who made Homestead Entry No. 14158, for the Lots 4 and 7 and S½ of S. W¼ Section 36, Tp. 2, S. R. 1 East La. Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Lewis Tubre, Frank Pendergrast, Griffith Thompson, John Tubre, of Bayou Chicot, La.

GEO. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 20, 1897–6t Register.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1897.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before E. North Cullom, U. S. Commissioner, at Bayon Chicot, La., on Dec. 30, 1897, viz.:

WIDOW ELIZA V. LESTER,

who made Hd. Entry No. 18454 for the E½ of SW¼ and W½ of S. E¼ Section 7, Township 2, S. R. 1 East, La. Meridian.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Joseph B. Singleton, John L. Stewart, William M. Guy, William Smith, of Turkey Creek P. O., La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 2 1, 1897. Register.

NOTICE!

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 9, 1897.

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 Alfred Pavy, Clerk of the District Court, at Opelousas, La., on Dec. 29, 1897, viz.:

ANDREW J. CARPENTER,

who made Homestead Entry No. 18635 for the SW¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 2, S of R 1 East, Louisiana meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Samuel Haas, Stephen Deville, Addison Johnson, William Johnson, of Bayou Chicot, La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 13, 1897–6t Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 19, 1897.

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 John W. Rhorer, U. S. Commissioner at Dugas' Store, St. Landry Parish, La., on December 15, 1897, viz.:

LEUFROI J. FONTENOT,

who made Homestead Entry No. 18135, for the W½ of W½ section 9, township 5, south range 1 west, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Auguste Saucier, Arville Perron, Zenon A. Ardoin, Emile Reed, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 6, 1897. 6t. Register.

NOTICE!

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 19, 1897.

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 John W. Rhorer, U. S. Commissioner, at Dugas' Store, in St. Landry Parish, La., on December 15, 1897, viz:

ZENON A. ARDOIN,

who made Homestead Entry No. 16435 for the S. E½ Sec. 9, Tp, 5, S R 1 W., Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Henry McGee, Onezime Aucoin, Jr., Leufroi J. Fontenot, Auguste Saucier, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 6, 1897, 6t Register

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1897.—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 John W. Rhorer, U. S. Commissioner, at Eunice, La., on December 14th, 1897, viz.:

WILLIAM S. EVINS,

who made Homestead Entry No. 18377 for the South fl. ½ Sec. 13, Tp. 7, S R 2 E., Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Paul S. Hayes, Samuel Creswell, Albert W. Déjean, Claiborne Birotte, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

G. McD. BRUMBY,
Nov. 6, 1897–6t Register.

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