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

The Opelousas Courier.

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Opelousas Courier.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
LEONCE SANDOZ.
WO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
$1.00 for Six Months.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : : MAY 27, 1899

Old papers 20 cents per 100 at this office.

See advertisement of "Money to Loan" in another column.

Some of our country correspondence was crowded out of this issue.

See change in advertisement of Mt. Pleasant Brick and Tile Works, on 4th page.

When you visit Baton Rouge don't fail to stop at Posey's Varanda Hotel.

Do you want a good thing? Join the Homestead and Loan. Office over St. Landry State Bank.

Small residence for rent, convenient to the ice factory, compress and oil mill. Apply at this Office.

Claude & Skiles keep constantly on hand, in Opelousas and Washington, a select grade of brick at reasonable prices.

A welcome and refreshing rain last Tuesday did some good to the vegetable gardens and crops which were very much in need of it.

The Opelousas Cycle Co., Main Street, opposite the COURIER printing office, is prepared to sell, rent and repair bicycles.

The Atlanta Constitution and the Opelousas COURIER one year and a premium—all for $2.75. Call at this office for particulars.

Miss Alice Spyrer, a most charming young lady of Grand Coteau, left last Monday for her home. Many of her friends regret her departure so soon.

B. F. Perley, the popular veteran ginwright, will be in St. Landry during June, July and August, ready to do any job in his line. May 27, 1899.

The States of Arkansas and Texas will not allow trusts within their limits, neither will the trusts from other States be allowed to sue in the courts. All the other States should follow these examples and pass anti-trust laws.

The confederate veterans had a pleasant time at their late reunion at Charleston. The organization re-elected Gen. John B. Gordon as well as all the other officers. Louisville, Ky., was selected as the next place of meeting. R. E. Lee Camp No. 14 was represented by Capt. Sam Haas.

The Business Men's Association of Lafayette appointed a committee to try to get the Northern Louisiana and Gulf Railroad now in course of construction from Junction City to Vermillion Bay to take such measures as will get the road to run through Lafayette parish. New Iberia might do well to investigate the route of this road.—Iberian.

And it might not be out of order to inquire what is Opelousas going to do in the matter?

As the graduating exercises of our high school take place this week with about the same result as is generally recorded all over the State, we agree with the Mansfield Journal in its opinion expressed in the following paragraph:

The high school departments of the public schools are beginning to turn out their graduates, and as usual there are about four girls to one boy in each class. It is to be regretted that there is not a larger proportion of educated boys. While it is true that the average boy, especially the country boy, does not have the same advantage, so far as the length of his school days is concerned, as his sister, he could so utilize his time as to improve himself more than he does. Opportunities to obtain a better education than most of our young men possess are not wanting, and if the boys would take advantage of their surroundings they would in the end be better off and so would the country. Many of the best men this country has had were self-made men, and their opportunities were not so good as those enjoyed by the present generation. Too many of our boys find labor necessary to gain knowledge irksome and refuse to inconvenience themselves.

Why Delay?

Considerable surprise has been evinced as a result of the affidavit made against Mr. Hart H. Sandoz by Mr. E. P. Veazie.

The gravity of the charge, the earnest desire and request of the accused to have an immediate investigation, the refusal of the prosecuting officer to consent thereto and the denial by the Judge of the request of Mr. Sandoz to give him a preliminary examination, as set forth in the official documents published to-day, has caused much comment by reflecting people.

It is so rare that a person accused of crime courts investigation, that it seems strange that in a case when a prominent citizen is charged with so serious an offense that the officers of the law do not give him an opportunity of exonerating himself in the eyes of the public.

We do not doubt that the Judge acted according to law in refusing to grant the immediate trial, while on the other hand, had he granted the petition he would have been still acting within the strict letter of the law. It was a matter entirely within his discretion, and he exercised his privilege of adopting the course which he decided best, and it is not our intention to criticise his act, but to simply state the facts and let the public judge for themselves with these facts before them.

In view of the fact that Mr. Veazie in his letter to Mr. Sandoz said that at the proper time an affidavit would be made against the party under suspicion, and as his affidavit is not made positive but simply from information received, it is apparent that the charge is based simply upon suspicion, doubtless of the weakest character and of such a nature as could be easily gathered up against almost anyone, no matter how innocent he might be.

Mr. Sandoz has served notice on the prosecutor, that he is ready to assert and maintain his innocence. He simply demands an immediate examination; therefore with what grace can the prosecutor refuse this offer? A great injustice has evidently been done. The quicker it is remedied, the better.

Mr. Clarence Smith and Mrs. M. Casse of Grand Coteau, while on their way to Opelousas Friday morning, met with a serious accident while crossing Callahan bridge. Mr. Smith's horse became frightened and backed against the railing of the bridge which broke; Mrs. Casse at that moment jumped from the buggy on the bridge, but young Smith was thrown out and fell a distance of about twenty feet, the buggy falling on him broke two ribs and bruising him generally; Mrs. Casse was slightly bruised on the right shoulder. The injured parties were brought to town by Capt. J. P. Smith, and attended to by Dr. I. E. Shute.

Western Arkansas people are very busy marketing their mammoth strawberry crop, which is the largest the State has ever produced. It is estimated the crop will bring $1,500,000 into the State. Van Buren, alone has 4,500 acres and surrounding towns have about 1,000 acres, making Van Buren a delivery point for nearly 6,000 acres. There are some 10,000 pickers employed at Van Buren.

When we read of Arkansas land being thus profitably adapted to the raising of strawberries and the ready sale of this product being always assured, we are convinced that many thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Opelousas might be more profitably used in the cultivation of this delicious and marketable fruit than for the growing of 4-cent cotton, which requires the expenditure of so much labor for such poor returns.

General Wheeler in his speech to the Confederate Veterans at Charleston, had the following to say of the volunteers from the South who enlisted during the recent war with Spain:

"None of their brave volunteer regiments have asked to be returned from fields of active duty, and when the request has come from governors of other commonwealths, volunteers from Southern States have promptly begged for the honor of filling their places in the front of battle."

The anti-trust law has driven most of the fire insurance companies out of Arkansas, but since the people there have organized two home companies the withdrawn companies have begun to return to the State.

Euchre Club.

"Charming," was the unanimous verdict of the merry crowd who were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Voorhies on the 23d inst., and the worthy host and his lovely wife have reason to be proud of the elegant hospitality which they extended the "Club" and its guests.

The beautiful home presented a fine scene. Many "belles" were present on this occasion, and the exquisite toilettes worn cast a glamour over all.

The prizes were chaste and useful. The first, a large, handsome cracker jar, was won by Miss Lel Dupré. The gentleman's prize, a silver handle hat brush, by Mr. Lionel Bienvenu. The "boobies" by Mrs. Jonas Roos and Mr. J. B. Meginley.

Among those present were noticed: Mrs. Rosa Wilson, Mrs. E. Boutté; Misses Josie Williams, Lel Dupré, Stella Estorge, Rosie Dupré, Alice Labyche, Miss Pilé, Miss Berard, Miss Randall, Misses Belle Dupré, Malou Lastrapes, Olympe Laas; Messrs. Lee Garland, J. B. McGinley, James Bailey, J. J. Perrodin, Beachamp Anderson, Dolph Jacobs, Dave Jacobs, L. Voorhies, I. Silverberg, Nathan Roos, Charlie Garland, Jr.

A delicious repast was served by those charming little Misses, May Norman, Olga Lastrapes, Clemie Dupré and Lucille Anderson.

A case of small-pox was located a few days ago on the lines that separates Assumption from Lafourche. It was a white lady who was seized with the disease, but we are informed that she is now practically cured. It is not known just how she contracted the disease, but it is supposed that it was introduced by some of those pack peddlers, who visit any place, disease or no disease, and make a business of selling second-hand clothing. This ought to teach people to give the peddlers who handle this kind of junk a wide berth—Lafourche Comet.

It is just as well to keep these peddlers and their packs out of the house. The time of the year is now near when it behooves us to be very careful. The rambling peddlers and everbody's dog are both dangerous, one carries disease germs in his packs and the other packs it in his fur.—Morgan City Independent-Democrat.

Thirty-six candidates for sheriff have appeared on the surface; fourteen for clerk of court; seven for district attorney; forty-two for the legislature, and a proportionate amount for every other office down to ward constable. —Franklin Vindicator.

The main hair-pulling will be for representatives between Senator Caffery and Gov. Foster's supporter, and it will be a hot fight to the finish. In this ward the Governor's friends are hard at work, but the Caffery people don't seem to be stirring around.—Morgan City Review.

The Industrial colony of southern negroes, which is shortly to be established on Long Island, near New York City, will be watched with much interest. Although no white person is to be allowed within the limits of the colony, the factories which are to furnish work for the colonists will be owned by whites.

Lafayette, St. Martinville and New Iberia have been at work for some time trying to raise enough money to secure the location of the Industrial school. Jeanerette has been at work also, but has made little noise about it, and our chances are second to none.—Coast Herald, Jeanerette.

In the course of a speech delivered at Tammany Hall a few days ago, Congressman Amos J. Cummings nominated Ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland as Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor spends 60,000 a year. A great part of the money goes for diamonds, of which she is very fond, and she often spends $2,000 in an afternoon's shopping tour.

Sample Room for Drummers for rent in the Opera House Building. Apply at this office or to Adolphe Jacobs.

Mexican strawberries—a good variety that succeeds well in this climate. We sell plants.
T. JAY LACY & CO.

Proof of claims required by the Bankrupt Law executed by W. J. Sandoz, Notary, Opelousas.

Death of J. C. Braud.

Daily Times, (Donaldsonville) May 12.

Another old and highly esteemed citizen, a gentleman of "the old school," has gone to final rest: Mr. J. C. Braud, familiarly known amongst his friends as "Pepe" Braud departed this life at 2:30 o'clock a. m. at his residence in Faubourg LaPipe, surrounded by his devoted family. Mr. Braud died with the consolation of the Catholic church in which faith he had been born and reared. Educated at an early age at Spring Hill College where so many of our best and prominent citizens received that intellectual and moral training so essential to success in life. Mr. Braud, enjoying besides the advantages of wealth and social position, soon achieved a prominence in the affairs of life which distinguished him above the average man. For many years he managed the lumber interest of his father, who it will be remembered was the pioneer in the lumber business of Ascension parish, and whose plant stood in the identical spot now occupied by Esneault's saw mill. After the abandonment of that industry, Mr. Braud devoted his attention to sugar planting and for some years conducted a large plantation in Iberville parish, where he amased a competency. Returning to his home in Faubourg LaPipe, where he was born in 1839, he devoted his time to literature (for deceased was a well read man) and study and to the investment of his capital. To his intimate friends Mr. Braud was sociable and full of reminiscenses and a boon companion. He was well posted on the standard authors, though this fact may not be generally known to the public. As a friend he was steadfast and true, and in his charities he "let not his right hand know what he did." The funeral takes place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Deceased leaves to mourn his death a widow and three children, who are Mrs. L. Sandoz, the accomplished wife of our esteemed contemporary, Mr. L. Sandoz of the OPELOUSAS COURIER, Mr. August Braud, the prominent and popular young pharmacist, and Mr. Forest Braud, a talented student of Spring Hill College. To the bereaved widow and children and other sorrowing relatives the DAILY TIMES extends its profoundest condolence.

In the course of a story commenting upon the reported intention of Andre Carnegie to retire from business and during his life time to spend his millions for philantropical purposes, the London Chronicle indulges in severe criticism of the alleged means by which Carnegie built up his fortune and says; "We all remember how the Homestead Works were shut down for many months because the men refused to have their wages lowered, and how barbed wire fences, charged with electricity, were set up, and the placos fortified, Pinkertons were sent for, and literally after a state of war seige the union was smashed to atoms, and the millionaire's works were filled with Poles and Hungarians."

Every revolution that history reveals or records sprang from the unjust centralization of wealth and power in the hands of a greedy few—and never in the history of the world was there such a vast concentration of stolen wealth as there is to-day in the hands of a few people in the United States. But this great evil can be remedied without a bloody revolution of bullets—it can be remedied by the ballots of the people, provided it is done before the people are deprived of the ballot.—Louisiana Democrat.

The Democratic party is the only national political organization in these United States today that stands for a republican form of government. The Republican party through its bosses and the commercial owners of its acknowledged leaders, are the subservient puppets of the invisible empire. The Republican party is the oppressor of labor and the stranglers of free speech. —Louisiana Democrat.

Mr. Rochbert Richard sells Ash wood at a reasonable price. Call and see him at Henrietta store, north of oil mill. Terms—Cash on delivery.

If your bicycle is out of fix, have it repared by the Opelousas Cycle Co., Main street. Phone No.100. Charges reasonable.

For sale—a lot of second-hand cypress fence pieux, 4 and 5 feet long. Apply to W. A. Sandoz.

Duty of Prosecuting Officers.

In a recent issue of "Law Notes" we find the following admirable definition on this point from a no less authority than the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania:

This duty is well expressed by Chief Justice Paxton of Pennsylvania in Com. v. Nicely, 130 Pa. St. 261. He says: "It is difficult to measure the amount of zeal which is allowable, or at least excusable, on the part of counsel engaged in the defense of a man who is upon trial for his life. Writers upon professional ethics differ upon this subject, and I will not discuss it. We have no difficulty, however, in measuring the extent of zeal which counsel for the commonwealth may properly display upon such occasions. The district attorney is a *quasi*-judicial officer. He represents the commonwealth, and the commonwealth demands no victims. It seeks justice only, equal and impartial justice, and it is as much the duty of the district attorney to see that no innocent man suffers as it is to see that no guilty man escapes. Hence he should act impartially. He should represent the commonwealth's case fairly, and should not press upon the jury any deductions from the evidence that are not strictly legitimate. When he exceeds this limit, and in hot zeal seeks to influence them by appealing to their prejudices, he is no longer an impartial officer, but becomes a heated partizan. When that officer allows private counsel to assist him in the trial of a cause, such counsel represents him to that extent, and should be governed by the same rules of propriety."

In Hurd v. People, 25 Mich. 405, Chief Justice Christiancy forcibly said: "The only legitimate object of the prosecution is 'to show the whole transaction, as it was, whether its tendency be to establish guilt or innocence.' The prosecuting officer represents the public interest, which can never be promoted by the conviction of the innocent."

PETITION.

The following explains itself:

To the Honorable the Judge of the 11th Judicial District holding session in and for the Parish of St. Landry, La.:

The petition of Hart H. Sandoz, a resident of the Parish of St. Landry, would respectfully represent that: On the affidavit of E. P. Veazie, from information received, your petitioner has been arrested upon a grave and serious charge, to-wit: That of violating section 854 of the Revised Statutes. The said affidavit especially charging your petitioner with having feloniously and burglariously entered the dwelling house of said Veazie in the night time * * * * * * *

Your petitioner alleges that he has always borne a good reputation. That he is married and is the father of several children and belongs to a family well known in the Parish of St. Landry and in the town of Opelousas. That the charge leveled at him is calculated to do him great injury and harm, unless by an immediate examination before Your Honor he exonerates himself from this unjust and untrue persecution;

He alleges his entire innocence and is anxious to terminate this matter by an examination before the District Judge in order to be able to seek that redress that the law gives an injured man. He alleges that as soon as he heard that his name had been mentioned in connection with the entry into the house of said Veazie, he used all means in his power to discover the originators of these slanderous reports; failing to trace them to any reliable source, he then addressed a letter to said E. P. Veazie, denouncing as slanderous and untrue all such rumors concerning him. That the correspondence between him and said Veazie has appeared in public print, and speaks for itself. That on Sunday, after consultation with his legal advisors and his relatives, his proposition to insist upon an examination of this matter under provisions of section 1167 of the Revised Statutes, was approved and adopted, and the decision reached was, that early on Monday morning the District Attorney, at the instance of petitioner, would be requested to apply and act under said section 1167 as aforesaid. That whether said decision leaked out and reached the ears of said Veazie and whether the affidavit made by said Veazie was done in order to forestall such action on the part of petitioner, he knows not. Petitioner alleges that said Veazie having fully investigated this matter, and having made his affidavit, must be prepared to meet the issue. Petitioner alleges that while it is true that the offense charged is bailable, and while it is true he has been admitted to bail, yet under the circumstanes, considering the gravity or the charge and the incalculable harm it may do him, as well as the public interest that seems to have been aroused, he earnestly prays Your Honor to grant him an immediate preliminary examination to the end that he may repel this malicious prosecution and be enabled to make the prosecutor legally responsible for his acts. That the prosecution is without probable cause and is malicious, and an examination of a speedy character will develop these facts. Wherefore he prays that Your Honor will at once grant him an examination to the end that justice may be meted out in the premises, and after hearing that your petitioner be discharged and completely exonerated from this unfounded charge. That the District Attorney be duly notified, and he concludes by praying for all other orders and decrees necessary in the premises and for general relief.

By his attorneys,
JNO. N. OGDEN & SON,
&
W. C. PERRAULT.

After arrest, accused applied for and obtained bail. I know of no law that would now warrant me in holding this examination. The Grand Jury is the proper authority to investigate this matter. I have no desire to try any person accused of crime. Under our laws, jurors perform this office. If innocent, the accused will obtain relief at their hands, and to them is this matter refered.

*I therefore refuse to hold the examination prayed for in the foregoing application.

In chambers, at Opelousas, La., this 23d day of May A. D. 1899.

GILBERT L. DUPRE,
Judge.

OPELOUSAS, LA., May 23d, '99.

TO THE PUBLIC:

In referring to the foregoing application, I wish to say that I have done all in my power to have an investigation of the charges made against me. I cannot understand why it is, after an affidavit has been made, after a thorough investigation, why the prosecution should shrink from an examination. I hope and trust that the community in which I was born and reared and lived all my life, as well as the parish at large, will approve of my course in urging an immediate investigation in order to prove my innocence, and I invoke at their hands a suspension of public opinion until such time as I may be able to obtain a trial.

Very truly,
HART H. SANDOZ.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTER
—OF—
THE BOAGNI COMPANY, LIMITED.

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Landry, Town of Opelousas.

BE IT KNOWN, That on this sixth day of May in the year 1899 before me, Alfred Pavy, a notary public in and for the Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned, qualified and acting and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of this State known as Act No. 36 of the session of 1888, approved June 9th, 1888, as well those of the general laws of the State relative to the organization of corporations, they have formed and organized, and by these presents, do form themselves and those whom they represent and their successors, into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations and conditions hereinafter set forth, which they adopt as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be "THE BOAGNI CO. L'TD." It shall have its domicile in the Town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, where all citations and other legal process may be served on the President of the Company, or in his absence, on the Vice-President thereof.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes of this corporation are hereby declared to be to develop lands and to liquidate and settle the remaining property, movable and immovable, notes, mortgages, documents and effects now held in common by the heirs of Dr. Vincent Boagni as joint owners, they having accepted the succession simply and unconditionally, and having been regularly and legally put in possession of the effects thereof under an order of Court as shown by Judgment No. 5551, in the 11th Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of St. Landry, La., owning the same jointly and in indivision, and having partitioned among themselves amicably and in kind the property and effects of said succession, except the residue thereof still held in indivision, they agree to form a corportion in order to facilitate and accelerate the liquidation, partition and final settlement of the matters and property in which they thus hold an interest in common.

ARTICLE III.

It shall have power to sue and be sued and to make and use a coporate seal and change the same at pleasure, to hold, lease and sell property, real and personal, necessary and proper for their business.

It shall have power to collect debts, secure claims, have notes acknowledged, or institute suits to interrupt prescription and other purposes, to pay taxes, redeem property sold for taxes or buy in any property sold for taxes, receive payment and satisfaction of claims in money or in property, accept retrocessions, take mortgages, receive personal or collateral securities, receive payment in full or in part, obtain judgments, pay any and all debts and the necessary current expenses of this corporation, deposit moneys in bank, declare dividends and pay to each stockholder his pro rata share in monies realized by the corporation on the property or other assets of the same. They shall also have power, with the unanimous consent of the Board of Directors, to contract debts, recognize or acknowledge obligations, pay same or divide the money or assets of the corporation equally among the stockholders.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at the sum of Nine Thousand (9000) Dollars represented by ninety shares of one hundred (100) Dollars each payable by transferring, ceding and conveying to said corporation the interest of said stockholder in said residue of said succession, it being well understood that the stockholders in this corporation are to be the nine heirs of Dr. Vincent Boagni.

The joint stock shall consist of all the residue of the succession of Dr. Vincent Boagni not included in divisions Nos. one, two and three.

No stockholder of this corporation shall be allowed to sell his share of stock without first offering the same to the stockholders of this Company, through its Secretary, which offer shall remain open for three days, and should said stock be accepted, it shall be taken by and for the said corporation and immediately cancelled, thus reducing the number of shares in said corporation.

All stock shall be transferred on the books of the Company by the stockholder or his or her duly authorized agent or attorney in fact.

No transfer of stock shall be recognized as valid and complete until the transfer is so made on the books of this corporation.

ARTICLE V.

All stock in this corporation which may be held or owned by a female who is married, shall be represented, controlled and managed by her husband, or by any proxy or agent she or husband may select, and any stock owend by a female who is not married shall be represented, controlled and managed by herself personally or by any proxy or agent she may select, and all such husbands, proxies or agents shall be allowed to exercise all the rights, privileges and prerogatives as could be exercised by him were he personally the owner of the stock, and to vote the stock he so represents or hold any office in this corporation.

ARTICLE VI.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of nine Directors composed of stockholders of this corporation or representatives of holders of stock of this corporation, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no debt shall be contracted without the unanimous consent of the nine members of the Board of Directors, except for current expenses to carry out the purposes of this corporation, and a bare quorum shall be sufficient to do all conservatory acts and incur such current expenses as they may think necessary or expedient in the protection of the interests of this corporation, or in carrying out its objects and purposes, or they may delegate their authority to the President, and in his absence, to the Vice-President, to do all such acts as they themselves might do.

The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall be the executive officer of this corporation and preside at all the meetings of the Board of Directors, and he may in his discretion call special meetings of the directors or stockholders of this corporation to consult together upon any matter appertaining to the interests of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII.

No one shall be a member of the Board of Directors who does not own or represent 10 shares of the capital stock of this corporation.

The first Board of Directors shall be Vincent W. Boagni, E. M. Boagni, Jos. M. Boagni, Dr. C. F. Boagni, J. P. Boagni, C. H. Comeau, Allen A. Anding, J. J. Thompson and M. C. Moseley.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of this corporation shall be Vincent W. Boagni, President; Edward M. Boagni, Vice-President; J. J. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer, and M. C. Moseley as attorney, which said Board of officers shall remain in office until the first Monday in May, 1900, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. On the first Monday of May, 1900, and annually for three years thereafter, an election of the directors shall be held at the office of the corporation, and said directors, when elected, shall immediately upon taking their seats, elect from their number a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and an Attorney. The Secretary and Treasurer shall not be required to be a stockholder.

All elections shall be by ballot held at the office of the Company, of which election ten days' previous notice shall be given by the Secretary in writing, by mailing the same to the best known address of each stockholder.

At the meetings of the stockholders each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote to be cast by its owner or representative, either in person or by proxy, and a majority of votes cast shall elect.

A failure to elect directors or officers, as above provided, shall not dissolve the corporation, but the then existing Board of Directors shall continue in office and another election shall be held as soon as expedient. Any vacancy occurring in said Board of Directors from any cause shall be filled by the remaining directors for the unexpired term.

All bank checks and corporate obligations shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President.

ARTICLE IX.

This corporation shall continue three years, if not dissolved sooner by consent, and may be extended by a unanimous consent from year to year for five years, by which time it shall be dissolved, and its affairs finally liquidated by three commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.

No stockholder shall ever be liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than his interest in this corporation, nor shall any mere informality in organization or anything else have the effect of exposing the stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock.

Thus done and signed, in the Town of Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, La., on this sixth day of the month of May, 1899, in the presence of F. J. Dietlein and Fritz Dietlein, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the said appearers, and me, Notary, after due reading of the same, all erasures and interlineations having been made before signing.

Witnesses:
F. J. DIETLEIN,
FRITZ DIETLEIN.

E. M. BOAGNI,
V. W. BOAGNI,
PEARL F. MOSELEY,
I authorize my wife—
M. C. MOSELEY,
J. J. THOMPSON, Agt.,
CHAS. F. BOAGNI,
JNO. P. BOAGNI,
MRS. MARY E. WALKER,
per A. A. ANDING, Agt.,
ELEANOR L. COMEAU,
I authorize my wife—
C. H. COMEAU,
JOS. M. BOAGNI

ALFRED PAVY,
Clerk and Ex-Officio Notary Public.

Having examined the foregoing Charter, and finding nothing therein contrary to law, I approve same May 9th, 1899.

R. LEE GARLAND,
District Attorney for 11th
Judicial District of La.

Filed May 10th, 1899.

ALFRED PAVY, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. }

I, Alfred Pavy, Clerk of the 11th Judicial District of La. and Ex-Officio Recorder of Conveyances and Mortgages, do hereby certify the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Charter on file and of record in my office in Miscellaneous Book No. 10, page 546, May 10, 1899.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Opelousas, La., this 10th day of May, 1899.

ALFRED PAVY,
(SEAL.) Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder.

May 13, 1899.

JUDGMENT.

ALICE MARTIN, WIFE, Vs. ALEXANDER L. ANDRUS, HUSBAND.

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

No. 16474.

THIS IS A SUIT brought by the wife against her husband for a separation of property, for a dissolution of the community and for the separate administration of her estate that she may reap the fruits of her own industry free from the control of her husband.

Defendant accepted service and waived citation. A default was regularly entered and no motion having been made to set the same aside, no answer filed within the legal delays, plaintiff proceeded to confirm judgment by default. The evidence clearly establishes every allegation contained in the petition.

And because the law and the evidence is in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, Alexander L. Andrus, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff, Alice Martin, wife, have judgment against the defendant, Alexander L. Andrus, her husband, dissolving the community heretofore existing between them, that plaintiff be separated in property from her said husband, and that she have the separate administration of her estate and reap the fruits of her industry free from the control of her said husband.

It is further ordered that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Done, read and signed in open Court at Opelousas, this 15th day of May, 1899.

GILBERT L. DUPRE,
Judge 11th Jud. Dist. of La.

Filed May 15, 1899.

B. H. PAVY, Dy. Clerk.

May 20, 1899.

NOTICE OF FINAL TABLEAU.

ESTATE OF ZENON PIERRE AUGUSTE AND CELESTINE COOPER.

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

No. 5429.

Whereas, Helen Pierre Auguste, of the Parish of St. Landry, administratrix of the above estate, has filed a final tableau of classification of debts and distribution of funds, accompanied by her petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And, whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date May 26, 1899,

Therefore any person intending to make opposition to said petition will file the same in writing in my office in the town of Opelousas, in ten days from the present notice.

ALFRED PAVY,
May 27, 1899. Clerk.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., }
May 10, 1899. }

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 B. Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner, at Opelousas, La., on June 24th, 1899, viz:

Louis Lachapelle,

who made Homestead Entry No. 11733 for the S. E.¼ of N. W. fractional ¼ or lot 5, Sec. 30, Tp. 4, S. R. 1 W, Louisiana Meridian.

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

Augustin Beller, Octave Fontenot, Pierre Verrette, John Stirling, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

WALTER L. COHEN,
May 13, 1899. Register.

STILL IN THE RING.

The recent fire which destroyed our warehouse has caused no interruption to our business here. Mr. J. B. Clements still represents the firm, and is located in the building opposite the Pipe Factory at the entrance to town, where he is prepared to

Pay the Higest Market Price for Hides, Wool, Furs, Beeswax, Etc.

The Finnigan Fitzpatrick Co. Ltd.
J. B. CLEMENTS,
Opelousas, La., Jan. 21, '99. Manager.

John N. Ogden | Percy T. Ogden

JOHN N. OGDEN & SON,
Attorneys AND Counselors AT LAW.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts in this and adjoining Parishes. Both Criminal and Civil Business.
Opelousas, La., March 18, 1899. 3m

JULIEN CLAUDE, Washington. | A. C. SKILES, Opelousas.

CLAUDE & SKILES,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SELECT BRICK.

Washington, La.

May 20, 1899.

Money to Loan.

We can place loans with a first-class company, on desirable and well located lands in this parish, on easy terms at reasonable and moderate interest.

For full particulars, apply to the undersigned.
JNO. N. OGDEN & SON.
Opelousas, May 27, 3 m.