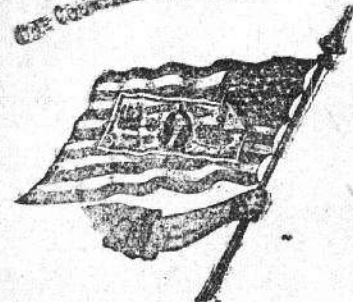


## Abbeville Meridional.

OF COURSE ONE PAGE



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

W. P. EDWARDS, Editor.  
H. H. LABIT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893

We have received the World Fair edition of the Monroe Evening Times. It is handsomely illustrated with excellent pictures of the leading business men and buildings of the thriving metropolis of North Louisiana. Messrs Cheney and Nixon deserve great credit for their enterprise in getting out such a paper.

Messrs. Freeland Bros. on Wednesday shipped two car loads of cleaned rice to Denver, Colorado, the output of the Pickett mill. The shipment of rice to Denver from this point is in the nature of an experiment and it is to be hoped that the returns will prove fully satisfactory to the shippers.—Crowley Signal.

During the past year there has been no drunkenness, no disturbances, no fires and no crime in Brattleboro, Vt. Those who suffer from insomnia should go to Brattleboro because it is evident that the town is so dull and quiet that a person cannot help going to sleep. Brattleboro is known as a complete town and such a town is about as near dead as a thing can be.

A meeting of the Sugar and Rice Protective Union is called at New Iberia, June 7, 1893. The meeting will be called to order at 4 p. m. It is placed at this late hour to accommodate planters arriving by day trains. There will be an afternoon and evening session. All sugar and rice planters are requested to attend, as matters of great interest will come before the meeting.—Crowley Signal.

We are of the opinion that a railroad excursion to Abbeville would pay. We have heard a large number of our people express a desire to pay a visit to that town, now that it is in easy access. Let us organize excursion to Abbeville—St. Martin Messenger

That's right. Come right along and you will find our town ready to receive you. An excursion from St. Martinsville to this place would have more than the ordinary pleasure of such an outing because of the many acquaintances the excursionists would find here. Get up an excursion to Abbeville by all means.

Mr. Higgins and other representatives of the National Rice Milling Company, of New Orleans, were in our City on Tuesday for the purpose of selecting a location for the new warehouses and elevator which the company proposes to erect here. The site chosen was immediately west of Messrs. January & Hoelzel's warehouse, and we understand that work on the new structures will be commenced within a few days. The size of the buildings was not stated by the representatives who were here, but we understand they are to cost fully \$10,000.—Crowley Signal.

### The Death of a Worthy Citizen.

We are pained to chronicle the death of Dr. H. O. Read, who died suddenly at his home at Chataigner, St. Landry parish on the 24th ult.

Dr. Read was born in St. Landry parish where he was reared and received his education. While quite young he took up the study of medicine, and in 1849 graduated with first honors at the medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

He then located in the town of Lafayette and remained there several years, thence moving to Abbeville where his success as a physician was eminently successful.

When the yellow fever broke out here in 1867 and all the other physicians left town, Dr. Read remained and battled with the malignant disease faithfully and successfully, rendering incalculable services, both as nurse and physician to the sufferers. He himself was taken down and came near losing his life in the discharge of his duty. Shortly after his locating in Abbeville he wedded Miss Eugenie Guegnon a most estimable and intelligent lady well known here. Four sons of their marriage survive, three of whom are physicians, and the youngest, Steven, is now tax collector of St. Landry parish.

Dr. Read enjoyed a large and lucrative practice while located in this parish until the seventies, when owing to his health moved to Grand Cheniere. A few years past, his health being better, he located at Chataigner assuming active practice up to the time of his death. He was a frequent contributor to the different medical journals and several papers.—The MERIDIONAL extends sympathies to the bereaved family in this hour of distress.

### The Rice Men Happy.

The rice men are happier to-day. The Southern Pacific has acceded to their petition for a reduction in rates on rice. The full request was for reduced rates to all Pacific coast points.

This was not granted in toto but as the cut has been made to San Francisco, the grant made by the railroad people to the shippers at this point is a very desirable one.

This morning, Traffic Manager J. G. Schriever, of the Southern Pacific road, informed Chairman S. A. Trautman of his having received a telegram from the higher officials stating that they would make the reduction to San Francisco.

The reduced rates will go into effect on June 2. This course cannot prove otherwise than extremely beneficial to our rice market. San Francisco will, of course, become the distributing point, but the demand that will be opened up therefrom will be unlimited.

It is natural to suppose that those who are now receiving rice from New Orleans may reject the rice now in transit, in order to take advantage of the lower rates that are about to go into effect.

Such rejections, however, will not amount to very much, as, according to the statement of a prominent rice man on 'Change this forenoon it will not affect any more than about ten carloads.—City Item.

### The Manly Art.

In speaking of "a grand glove contest" which took place in Opelousas on the 23 ult between two buck negroes the Courier says; "On account of limited space we refrain from giving names of those who took such an active part in this noted contest, but may do so in our next issue"

If the space of the Courier is at all valuable the world should never know "the names of those who took such an active part in that noted contest."

Prize fights are not elevating when fought and conducted by men who have spent their lives in learning to clip such contests of brutality.

They are degrading, indeed, when indulged in by raw and unscientific roughs; but when white men take active part in the making and managing of a brutal fight between burly negroes the lowest of their low class, the act floats as a swollen bubble in the slough of indecency.

### Australia's Rabbit Plague.

In 1862 an English resident of Victoria imported several pairs of common rabbits from his own country and set to work breeding them in the interests of Australian sportsmanship. His friends and acquaintance applauded his public spirit, and the people of the colony regarded him as a public benefactor. As his stock of the rabbits increased, frequent requests for a pair or two came to him from all parts of the country. In a short time several dozens of Australian sportsmen were enlisted in the good cause of replenishing in this manner Australia's failing supply of game. They met with such pre-eminent success that within twelve years rabbits had become so numerous as to be universally regarded as a public nuisance. The custom grew up among the farmers and sheep owners of organizing rabbit drives, and a common result was the killing of from 5,000 to 10,000 of the pestiferous animals in a single day. The rabbits, nevertheless, went on increasing at a prodigious rate.

So destructive to pasture and vegetation generally had they become in 1880, and so universal was the complaint against them that the Australian Government passed "an act to provide for the suppression of rabbits," appointing bailiffs whose duty it was to destroy them on crown lands, and to see that all walls, brush piles and whatever of like nature might afford them harborage were removed. They were also empowered to do likewise with all other lands at the cost of the occupants, provided the occupants failed to do so. The killing of certain carnivorous wild animals hitherto considered unquestioned evils, was likewise made illegal on the ground that they assisted in the extermination of the pest. But the measures proved utterly futile. A large unoccupied tract of country supposed to be their main breeding ground was fenced off in 1888 by a woven wire fence 3½ feet high. The bottom of this fence was buried to a depth of six inches so as to prevent burrowing under it. To stop jumping out a barbed wire was stretched six inches above the top of the fence. It required 197 miles of this fencing, and two year later it was extended 150 miles further to cut off ingress from another direction. That this expedient brought little relief appears in the fact that in 1887 the government of New South Wales offered a reward of 25,000 to any person who would devise or suggest a method or expedient for ridding the country of rabbits. A commission of twelve from the several Australian colonies was appointed to pass upon the 1,400 plans submitted and rejected every one of them.

Mr. Austin's weakness for English rabbit hunting has cost Australia enormously in public money expended in fight the pest, not to speak of the enormous losses suffered by individuals from its devastation. An official report on the subject places the amount of public money thus expended by Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia down to December, 1890, at nearly £4,000,000, or \$20,000,000. Private expenditures in the same direction must also have been considerable. One gentleman so used £8,000 on his own plantation within six months in destroying 350,000 rabbits. It is a fair assumption that the residents of Australia, including Mr. Austin, if he is yet alive to witness the outcome of his game breeding enterprise regret that they did not content themselves with hunting kangaroos.

### Ned Answers Pat.

Mr. Editor—This is no season for a political discussion, nor did I intend such when I made mention of the visit and speech of Mr. Galvin of Calcasieu at this place in your paper several weeks ago—And were it not that he said "meet a statement of facts" with "personal abuse and innuendo." I would consider the matter as the mother advised her little son when he complained of being kicked by the Jack—"Consider the source."

He claims that he did not come under the disguise of the Farmer's Union. That can be as he chooses. It was published here that there would be a Farmers Union meeting and an address by Mr. Galvin. And I am confident that the vicinity generally understood it that way.

A prominent Alliance man and a Third partyite, claims that Mr. Galvin injured the Union cause at this place, and since the Union passed into oblivion in a few weeks after he left, we have reason to believe that he did the cause no good.

His article clearly fails to show where he was misrepresented. But such schemer as Mr. Pat's "Cleveland Bond effort" and "The recorded vote of our Congressman against the Anti-option Bill" showed to his heaven that he was truly correct when he said in substance, that his brain calibre was small.

I have always found the people of Vermilion Parish broad shouldered, and intelligent enough to cast an honest ballot, let it be Democratic, Third party or any other party. But I have never found them so stupid as to support a fusion ticket with the Republican—and now, they are too intelligent to accept the pretended theory that it was all unauthorized and packed up by two of "our fools" as Mr. Pat expresses it. And they are too intelligent to stick to a man when he asserts that his leaders have fooled him once, but "they'll never do it again."

"Chap" as I am. I am aware of all the organizations for honest government etc. And I am also aware that there are men at work in the reform movement that keep better posted than the ex-preacher of Calcasieu. My youthfulness may not have cropped into manhood as yet. My originality may be doubted—all the same, I was rocked in a Democratic cradle, raised under Democratic parentage and will live a Democrat, so long as the party clings to its old principles. I am open to conviction, but such fictitious and falacious schemers as the saintly patriot of Calcasieu puts forward will never change my opinion.

It is indeed a recommendation for the gentleman abroad to assert that more than half of our farmers have to depend upon the egg as a medium of exchange. The fact is, Mr. Pat, that this is a natural poultry country, and the wealthiest farmers here are the largest poultry raisers. So poultry raising is no sign of poverty. If there is money in poultry, it is certainly no disgrace to raise poultry, and to say because a farmer raises poultry, that he has no other means of medium of exchange is simply absurd.

"OLD NED."

Henry La., 5-31-'93.

As an instance of what energy and progressive ideas can do when combined with small capital, the St. Martinsville Messenger notes the following; "We have been told that two young men, the Thibodaux brothers, living some ten miles north of this town, on the east side of the bayou, have built a small sugar house to make syrup that is remarkable in its construction and almost astonishing in its production. The rollers are a small horse-power mill that was bought, we believe, at a cost of \$45. The kettles or pan is home or plantation made, the bottom of the pan is sheet iron, and the sides and partitions are made of wood. The furnace is made entirely of mud and this establishment is making just as nice and good syrup as can be made in any sugar house. Two tons of cane give about one barrel of syrup, which is sold for \$15, which gives them a large profit. This model sugar house makes from three to four barrels of syrup a day, and two men can run the hole thing, and yet have an easy job. The expense of fuel is very light. We congratulate the Messrs. Thibodaux on their industry and energy and the success with which they have met.

### Rice Bread.

The writer recently bought a package of rice meal from Mr. Tarbell, who was peddling it in town, and after trying it was surprised at the result. The dough was made up with eggs water and salt, exactly like the dough of of corn bread, and it was baked in a thin pone. When brought on the table it had the appearance of ordinary egg bread made of corn meal, but was superior in every respect. It had the peculiar flavor of well made flour muffins, and at the same time is without the stickiness of the muffin. Try it. Cook.

One of our exchanges says; "Why not work our convicts on the public highways? Let our parish have something to show for the expense of convicting and the cost of grub afterwards. It would be more profitable to have them put in more time working the roads and less time working the treasury."

We have not thought much over the matter but at first flash the idea seems a good one.

There are at present in our jail some six or more prisoners who if their time was spent in working our roads would feel better and be less expense to the parish. Of course when there would be only one or two prisoners in jail the expense of watching and making them work would be greater than the fruits of their labor but that could be properly managed.

We believe that if a law making persons sent to the parish jail subject to work on our roads could be passed it would prove satisfactory in its result.

It is given out as a certainty that the rice milling trust of New Orleans will erect three rice elevators in this section before the harvesting of another crop. One will be built at Lake Charles and one at Crowley, and the third the of junction of the new branch road west of Estherwood. If ever there existed a reason for the erection of independent mills here they are certainly now evident. If we set with folded hands and make no efforts to protect our own interests, we must not feel surprised if we find ourselves in a worse position the coming season than we were the last. We welcome the erection of the elevators, but it is wise policy to place ourselves in a position of independence. If there has been an over production of rice and it remains a drag on the market why this willingness on the part of the trust to make such heavy investment on an uncertain future? Boom the new mill of the Crowley Rice Mill Co. and let us get work started on it, that we may be ready this fall to gather up a few of the crumbs dropped from the tables of competition.—Crowley Signal

### Constable Sale.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,  
Parish of Vermilion.  
Fifth Justice Court.  
J. J. Thomas vs. Edward Foreman jr.  
No. 65

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Hon. aforesaid court in the matters of the above numbered and entitled suit and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder at the front door of the aforesaid court on

SATURDAY, JUNE, 17th 1893.  
between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. the following property to wit:  
One blue Crole horse.

Terms, cash.  
Columbus Spell,  
Constable.

### Succession Notice.

State of Louisiana  
Parish of Vermilion.  
17th Judicial District Court.  
Succession of Victorin C. Hardy.  
No. 266.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in said succession or having any opposition to make to the tableau of debts and charges of the succession of Victorin C. Hardy filed by Marie E. Boudreaux Natural Tutrix, to file the same in writing in the office of the Clerk of Court within ten days from the notice hereof.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 30th day of May A. D. 1893.  
Alcide LeBlanc,  
Clerk of Court.