

THE GAZETTE.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
CHAS. A. THOMAS
AND **HOMER J. MOUTON,**
PROPRIETORS.

Entered at the Lafayette La. Post-Office as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893.

Orders for
Printing
Solicited.

THE GAZETTE
PRESS,
LAFAYETTE, LA.

Good Work
Executed
Promptly.

When lovers hang over the gate there is a good deal to be said on both sides before they quit.

The liberties of the press and the liberties of the people must stand or fall together.—Hume.

Sam Jones has realized in four months from his religious lectures something over \$12,000. It pays to be the great and only Sam Jones.

It is that get together and working in harmony that has made the great West what it is to-day, the most prosperous section of the United States.

A man will unblushingly comb his back hair over a bald spot on the top of his head, and yet expect a grocer to put his smallest potatoes in the top layer.

Dr. Hanis, United States commissioner of education, finds from statistics that education is the surest preventive of crime. The proportion of the illiterate among criminals is as six to one.

A public journal should ever stand ready to criticize the acts of public servants when to that journal these acts seem fraught with objectionable features, that, if adopted, will work to the detriment of the community.

A New Jersey man, with the future in mind, has offered a prize for the best essay on the life of a mosquito. A slap with the palm of the hand is about the best essay on its life, but even that is rarely successful.

The new immigration law requires that each immigrant must state whether he can read and write, and must satisfy the examiners that he is not without means of support. This law will be rigidly enforced in the future.

According to general accepted estimates, the United States produces more than one-half of all the cotton grown in the world, and about 75 per cent. of the total amount which annually enters into civilized commerce.

A writer says the language of the street is picturesque. It is indeed. Of the picturesque landscape kind. A gamin was heard to say to a companion: "Tell yer wot, cull, if a feller's got de sand and de rocks he can make de dust, an' if he ain't his name is mud."

Late despatches from Washington bring the cheering information that President Cleveland has determined that the time has about arrived to make the Republicans remaining in appointive offices walk the plank. And the "boys in the trenches" smile in anticipation of the day.

On the whole, the condition of the public schools of Lafayette is gratifying. We cannot say satisfactory, because that would mean that they are all we could wish. They are constantly improving, however, and teachers are taking a pride, in their work, which means marked progress with certain prospect of much greater improvement.

The appointment of Hon. Overton Cade to the superintendency of the mint in New Orleans is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion, and which will necessitate the election of a representative to the general assembly of the State from the parish of Lafayette, in his stead. Who will he be? The Gazette, so far, has no favorite, and will cheerfully support a Democrat for the place.

A SLIGHT DISCREPANCY.

The New Orleans Mint is conceded to the Third District, and while both Senators favor Mr. Overton Cade for the Superintendency, we learn that Congressman Price is sticking like a porcupine to Mr. Cade. For this we admire the Congressman. Mr. Monnet is an influential and active politician. It was him who secured the nomination of Mr. Price, and although an ex-official, is entitled to the place. Mr. Price can lead him if "sticks to the text."—Morgan City Review.

We are inclined to the belief that Mr. A. L. Monnot, the large sugar refinery owner of Jeannerette, did as much, if not more, to "secure the nomination" of Mr. Price, than any other person. It is a well known fact that previous to the holding of the nominating convention Mr. Price had announced that he would not be a candidate, and but for this announcement he would have had little or no opposition.

Mr. Monnot, a day or two before the nominating convention met, secured the assent of Mr. Price to accept the nomination in the event that it was tendered to him. With this assurance from the gentleman Mr. Monnot went among the delegates and stating these facts the nomination of Mr. Price followed. And this was easy to accomplish because a large number of the delegates were unacquainted and were favorable to Mr. Price in case his name was submitted to the convention.

THE EL DORADO.

No fairer field for the profitable investment present itself in the whole extent of this grand section than Lafayette parish. Nor can the immigrant find a better place for his permanent home. Is the farmer in search of lands that are both productive and cheap? Here he will find lands—unsurpassed in fertility—that he can purchase at from \$25 to \$35, and in some instances less, per acre.

Do the capitalist, who has been putting out his money at the meagre percentage of 3 or 4 per cent wish to triple or quadruple it? Let him come here. He will surely find opportunities, and if he should grasp them by erecting factories for converting our raw material into marketable products, he will reap an immense profit on his investment. Then let him come, investigate carefully and fully, and we have no doubt he will invest.

The people of Lafayette should bend all their energies to reach the money man. Let our manifold material attractions be placed before him; invite him to come; tell him we shall extend the hand of fellowship, and when he comes carry out your promises, and the probabilities are that he will stay.

CAMPOR TREES.

Probably the only growing camphor tree in the state except the one in Horticultural Hall at Audubon Park, New Orleans, is to be found on Father Forge's premises in this town.—Lafayette Gazette.

At the residence of the Review the editor of The Gazette is invited to call and we will show him two Camphor trees twenty-five feet high, flourishing nicely. He can chew the leaves and get the full camphor taste. There is also one at Dr. Darrall's Avoca plantation and one at the residence of M. I. Hamilton, Fairview plantation.—Morgan City Review.

To this number add several in St. James parish, a couple in Abbeville, one more in Lafayette, and now comes our Royville correspondent with the information that there is also one in that town.

Although this plant, is indigenous to the Island of Formosa, from which most of the commercial camphor that we use come from, there is also another variety found in Borneo. But the fact that the tree grows so well in Louisiana, is but another exemplification of the great fertility of our soil.

It the tree grows so well in this State, could it not be utilized? It is worth while to give it a trial. A crude and cheap process would be: Take an iron pot, pour water in it, place over the pot a board perforated with holes, over these holes place chips from the camphor tree, and then cover with earthenware pots, then set fire under the first pot when the steam will pass through the chips, carrying with it the camphor, which condenses in the form of minute white crystal in the upper part of the pots. As a matter of interesting past time the experiment should be tried. And should any one do so we should be pleased to have them report results to The Gazette.

A JURIST'S DANGER.

Judge David E. Pugh, of the court of common pleas of Columbus, Ohio, and one of the most prominent jurists of that state, has been bitten by a mad dog, and is thought to be in great danger. A small dog, which was a great pet in the family, was taken sick the other day, and the judge held it while medicine

was administered to it. The dog bit him on the hand. Again, a few days afterward, the dog bit him, and also his wife and child. In a day or two the dog died, and the judge, becoming alarmed, sent for a physician, who after a microscopic examination said that there was no doubt that the dog died of rabies. The judge's hand has begun to swell and give him trouble, and he has been compelled to suspend his duties. Yet people will continue to keep pet dogs, and communities will allow themselves to be overrun by mongrel curs that have no earthly function to discharge, except to go mad and bite somebody.—N. O. Picayune.

The reading of the above recalls to mind the fact that Lafayette, town and parish, have an excess of the most worthless curs imaginable. Little objection will be interposed to the possession of a useful, or finely bred dog, still even these should be carefully watched these days, and upon the first signs of illness immediate steps be taken to ascertain the nature of the malady, but all those mongrel curs that are permitted to roam about, and only live to consume, entailing some expense and serving no useful purpose should be speedily exterminated.

THE LEBLEU KILLING.

It may be recalled that The Gazette, some weeks since, published an extract from a Chicago paper relative to the killing of "a real bad man" named Lebleu under orders from Judge Martel during the sitting of his court, which Lebleu had threatened to break up, in fact he had come to the court room for that purpose. The Gazette had no personal knowledge of the event, and the publication was made to ascertain if there were any truth in it. It appears that there is some truth in story since the Opelousas Courier, who is no doubt acquainted with all the facts, has this to say: Judge A. B. Martel was judge of the district composed of the parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu a few years before the late war, and it was while holding court at Lake Charles that the killing of Lebleu occurred. He was killed with shot guns loaded with buckshot and by men whom the Judge took with him from St. Landry, his home being here at Opelousas. The parties who did the killing were tried here and acquitted, Pierre Soule, Alcibiades Deblanc, Adolphe Olivier, and other leading lawyers being engaged in the case which excited much interest throughout the State.

"THE CHINESE MUST GO."

The cry raised on the sand lots in San Francisco some years ago, crystallized in the adoption, by Congress, of the Geary act. The provisions of this act are most vigorous and drastic. Every Chinaman must register on or before the 5th of May of the present year, and obtain from the collector of internal revenue in which he resides a certificate that he has been here for some years and intends to become a citizen of the country, in default of which he will be deported. So strong has been the impression that this act was unconstitutional, hurried as it was through Congress without an opportunity for discussion, that the government took extraordinary measures to test it, and delayed its execution until such test could be made. The full text of the decision rendered last week has not yet been made public, but Mr. Justice Gray in making its verbal announcement disclaimed all purpose to pass on the wisdom or justice of the act, contenting him with announcing that as the power of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into this country, or to require aliens in the country to remove therefrom was a wellsettled principle of international law, the legislative branch of the government had not transcended any of its constitutional power in the act under consideration. The Supreme Court has spoken, and the Geary act stands as a part of the law of the land. The duty of the Executive is plain; it must be enforced regardless of consequences until it be modified or repealed. What these consequences will be it is, of course, as yet too early to predict, but it is senseless to ignore the fact that the situation is a grave one, and that most serious complications with China are likely to arise. The apprehensions cherished in some quarters, that the Chinese government will adopt a policy of retaliation, that our American merchants and missionaries will be summarily expelled from the Chinese Empire, and that all diplomatic relations between China and the United States will be dissolved, are by no means groundless. The developments of the next few days

will be anxiously awaited. Our best hope is that China will show herself more Christian than the United States.

Teacher's Institute.

LAFAYETTE, LA., May 20, 1893.
The Teacher's Institute met this day in regular session with the following members present: A. W. Martin, J. Fletcher, Philip Martin, Ben. F. Toler, J. C. Martin, W. G. Webb, Ed. St. Julien, R. C. Greig, Hugh Wagener, Chas. A. Boudreux, Mrs. E. W. Greig, Misses M. F. Toler, Maggie Jamison, F. S. Greig, and Kate Rand.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. After the transaction of routine business Prof. Webb illustrated some practical ideas regarding the subject of common fractions. Thoroughness in the first principles, and frequent reviews were impressed as essential factors in teaching this subject. Miss Fannie Greig also gave additional methods by which the subject could be taught comprehensively.

Prof. J. Fletcher then illustrated by examples on blackboard the principles of least common multiple and greatest common divisor.

The subject of co-education was discussed briefly. Miss Greig proposed that the subjects for next meeting be confined to strictly primary grade and the following programme allotted: "Primary Language," Miss F. S. Greig; "Primary Reading," Ben. F. Toler; "Primary Numbers," Chas. A. Boudreux.

Communications from the Advertiser and Gazette requesting monthly reports from the teachers of the public schools were read, and favorably considered. Thanks to the Institute were tendered both papers for courtesies and it was recommended that the teachers as far as possible comply with the request by furnishing the condition of their respective schools, as well as other items of interest to public education.

N. C. GREIG, Manager.
Mrs. E. W. GLENN, Secretary.

A Call.

Realizing the great benefit that would be derived by the people of our State from the incoming of a desirable class of immigrants and improved public roads the Business Men's Association decided to call a Road and Immigration Convention, composed of delegates from the Atchafalaya district, to meet in Lafayette on Wednesday, June 14th. The Association earnestly request and invite the Presidents of the different Police Juries, the Mayors of the different towns and cities, or the people in mass meeting to appoint delegates to attend said convention, and sincerely hope that the call will meet with a hearty response from the people of the district.

C. O. MOUTON, Pres.
A. C. ORDWAY, Sec.

Mental Improvement.

We are taught to believe by those who have carefully investigated the subject, that neither the mind nor body, can be overtaxed without a corresponding exhaustion of the other. In fact many know this to be true from experience. And every one who has attempted to cultivate the mind knows that intense mental labor is more fatiguing than physical. But how few parents and teachers act according to the dictates of such knowledge in directing and assisting children in acquiring an education. Haste in every pursuit, seems to be a national fault, and pupils of every age have imbibed this spirit; and, unfortunately, parents and teachers encourage it. This is particularly observable in the public schools, and also in private ones of like grade. I refer to the "cramping" process. To be convinced of the existence of this prevalent evil one has only to stand on the street of any town or city, and watch the pupils going to, and returning from school; for they will be seen weighted down with books—their physical powers painfully taxed—their little spines bent in their efforts to maintain their equilibrium. It is not difficult to account for the incentives to this undue haste in endeavoring to accomplish in one year the work of two. Mothers become impatient to see their daughters enter society at an age when they should be taught to appreciate the advantages of a substantial education; the fathers, generally, possess the idea that the amassing of wealth is the chief duty of man; that mental culture is unnecessary to the attainment of that object; the teachers are not blameless, but they have to drift along with the current of public opinion, or be continually and unsuccessfully opposing the demands of public sentiment; besides many believe that their reputation is increased in proportion to the "celerity" with which they can turn out superficial graduates, those whose acquirements deserve no higher appellation than "higher smattering." Some are actuated by no higher ambition than the cooer who goes to his shop with the desire to complete as many cakes, in a given time, as possible; but the cooer does his work faithfully, or else his cakes will leak, but the work of the former will not bear so close an inspection, for the heads of his machine graduates go from school, not only empty, but wholly incapable of retaining anything of value that may be put into them. Another potent factor in establishing this mischievous policy is the almost universal desire for change. Nothing that is old is considered worthy of retention. Many would abolish the laws that keep the planets in motion if they could do so in safety, for the reason that they are old. I have been frequently asked if I taught according to the *new* methods, and by men wholly illiterate those who had no conception of the meaning of education responded. I always reply to such an inquiry, that if you mean to ask if I have any *patent* process by which to impart information, or to bestow an education, I will have to say, no. I believe it was the poet, Dryden, who said, "men are but children of a larger growth." I know of no resemblance in which the comparison can be more fittingly applied than in connection with the course pursued by parents, and the person who has children through text books. Haste does not always mean advancement; in fact, it often causes retrogression. The attempt to master so many branches in an unreasonable limited period, only results in a very superficial understanding of them; this creates an indifference on the part of pupils, which is fatal to the acquisition of knowledge, for no one will long continue in the pursuit of mental improvement, when both the mental and physical powers are overtaxed. Harvard College a few years ago, discussed the advisability of cutting out a short road to a finished education by reducing the term from four to three years; but when the matter was carefully considered it was decided that whatever might be gained in time, would be lost in thoroughness, and the proposition was rejected. Old Sam Johnson, more than a hundred years ago, advised a friend to be shy of the man who had read but one book. This advice carries with it the idea, that the person who has thoroughly studied one book is more to be feared in an intellectual combat, than the one who has read many carelessly.

Ye Old Folks Concert

Will be on ye 5th day of ye month of June. Come all ye people at early canile light, for at 8 o'clock 30 min. Deacon Jeremiah Johnson will bite his "tuning fork," and Singin' Skewl will commence. Dick Jumperscott, Manual Snodgrass, Ike Bluefield and Toby Lazarus will show ye the benches.

Part I.
OPENING CHORUS..... By all ye men and women
Deacon Johnston introduces his Singin' Skewl.
CHORUS..... By all ye men and women
One Part Song..... Phoebe Jemima Snodgrass
Recitation..... Serpeta Smathers
One Part Song..... Minnie Billkins
CHORUS..... By all ye men and women
One Part Song..... Betsy Grim Gruffenhoff
Two Part Song..... Elnathan Tarbox Putnam, Huldah Putnam
One Part Song..... Deacon Jeremiah Johnson
CHORUS..... By all ye men and women

Part II.
CHORUS..... By all ye men and women
Recitation..... Zeke Dobbins
One Part Song..... Hudley Ann Gringle Thorpe
Recitation..... Lucy Anderson
Two Part Song..... Pippo and Bettina
One Part Song..... Huldah Putnam
Four Part Song..... Sallie Johnston, Melissey Broadnas, Betsy Grim Gruffenhoff, Pippo
Recitation..... Billy Turnipseed and Huldah Gringle Thorpe
CHORUS..... By all ye men and women

VIRGINIA REEL.
Mary Jones, Margery Scoonover, Pat Jumbles and others will raise their voices in song. Dorothy Thrump and Ann Stebbins (spinsters) will see that no sparking is carried on. Ushers will be in attendance to see every one seated, and that the aisles are free and opened.
Admission 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 25 cts. extra.

GRAND BALL.

Beausejour Park
On the Banks of Beautiful Bayou Vermilion.

EXCELLENT Spring Water,
COMMODIOUS Bath Houses,
Lange Dancing Platform. Beautiful Grounds and Plenty of Shade. Elegant Spot for Picnics, Parties, Etc. Water for drinking and bathing purposes unsurpassed. Come and see the place and enjoy a splendid bath.
SIDNEY MOUTON, Manager.

New Store!
Alex. Delahoussaye,
Has Just Opened next to Lacoste's a General
Grocery Store
Where at all times will be found the freshest and finest grades of goods in his line. An invitation is extended to all to call at his store.

G. LACOSTE,
—DEALER IN—
Stoves, Harness, Carriages and WAGONS,
Manufacturer's agent for Walking and Riding Cultivators, Disc Harrow Leaver Drag Harrow, Stalk Catter, Corn and Cotton Planters, Sulky Plows, Turning Plows, Hay Rakes, Road Carts.
Corner of Jefferson and Vermillion Streets, LAFAYETTE, LA.

Land Attorney, Surveyor, and Real Estate Agent.
ALSO REPRESENTING THE
MANHATTAN
2: Loan Association.
This company negotiates loans on real estate, making payments of principal quite as easy as interest payments on the old plan of loans. For further information address or apply to
Welman Bradford,
Agent, Rayne, La.

THERE IS A STORE
ON THE SOUTHWEST COR. COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.
Where Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Stationary, etc., Fine Cigars, and the best of Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, are sold at reasonable prices.
Also a few fine Groceries are to be had and some Hardware.
THIS PLACE IS OWNED BY
WM. CLEGG.

The Singer Sewing Machine.
Is the best in the world. Light Running, Durable, Noiseless, Simple.
J. CHARLES BAUDIER
General Agent For Lafayette Parish.
Office at J. P. Buhler Shoe Store

DR. T. B. Hopkins
Having returned to Lafayette, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country.
Office at former residence, and at night and at night at Kennedy's old residence.

C. DEBAILLON,
Lawyer.
Will practice in Lafayette, St. Mary and Vermilion parishes, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Opelousas and New Orleans.
LAFAYETTE, LA.

LIVERY, FEED, AND SALE Stable.
E. CONSTANTIN,
Lafayette, La. Paroprietor.

CITY BAKERY, LEONCE GUIDRY,
LAFAYETTE, LA. Proprietor.

NUMA BROUSSARD,
CABINET MAKER AND FURNITURE REPAIRING
OF ALL KINDS.

Turning of Banisters, Scroll Banisters, Fancy and Plain Mantels, Fancy Glass Doors of all kinds, Brackets, etc., etc.
Lafayette, La.

LAFAYETTE BLACKSMITH,
WHEELWRIGHT AND SUPPLY SHOP.
Near Bank Building.

FRED. MOUTON, - - - Proprietor.
Lowest prices, consistent with work done. All work promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALBERT de la HOUSSAYE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER
Vermillion street, Lafayette, La.

H. C. Salles,
DENTIST.
Office on Buchanan street.
LAFAYETTE, - - - LA.

F. R. TOLSON, M. D.
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
Office at Residence : : : LAFAYETTE, LA.

DR. N. W. SWORDS,
Dentist,
Office next to Bank building. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. G. VOORHIES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
LAFAYETTE, LA.

R. W. ELLIOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Lafayette, La.

O. C. & J. MOUTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LAFAYETTE, LA.

RAILROAD BARBER SHOP,
Lincoln ave., near depot.
JOHN VANDERGRIEF, Proprietor.
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting at Domicile

E. Priollaud,
Watchmaker
—and—
Jeweler.
and dealer in
Rich Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, etc.
Clegg's Building, Courthouse Square, Lafayette, La.

Cash tells the story.
Come and see
Mouton Bros.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL Merchandise
Lowest prices consistent with quality of goods.

H. L. Monnier,
Dealer In
General Merchandise
Fresh Groceries always on hand.

"Old Taylor" Whiskey.
A. M. MARTIN,
—AGENT FOR LAFAYETTE.—
The "Old Taylor" is the best Whiskey that experience, skill and expenditure can produce. It is the perfection of distillation from grain.