

MOUTON BROS.

General Merchandise. Dealers in...

Lowest Prices Consistent With Quality of Goods.

Lincoln Avenue, LAFAYETTE, LA.

CHEAP STORE.

LOUIS NOLLIVE, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

Opposite Mouton & Salles' Store, LAFAYETTE, LA.

Gold medal awarded at Exposition of 1878. Repairing of fine watches a specialty.

MT. CARMEL CONVENT

LAFAYETTE, LA.

The system of education includes the French and English languages, Music and all kinds of needlework.

LAFAYETTE Blacksmith, WHEELWRIGHT and SUPPLY SHOP.

FRED MOUTON, Proprietor. Lowest prices, consistent with work done.

H. C. SALLES, DENTIST.

Office on Buchanan Street, LAFAYETTE, LA.

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

Office on Buchanan Street, LAFAYETTE, LA.

R. W. ELLIOTT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Office on Buchanan Street, LAFAYETTE, LA.

Sidney Veazey, LIVERY AND FEED Stable.

Lincoln Avenue, Two Blocks From Depot. First-class rigs at reasonable prices.

C. DEBAILLON, LAWYER.

Will practice in Lafayette, St. Mary and Vermilion Parishes, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Opelousas and New Orleans.

RAILROAD BARBER SHOP.

Lincoln Avenue, Near Depot. THE "OLD RELIABLE."

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

B. CONSTANTIN, Proprietor. LAFAYETTE, LA.

DR. J. L. DUHART.

A practitioner in the State 22 years, and in Lafayette Parish 11 years, calls attention to his new and successful treatment of the respiratory organs.

O. P. GUILBEAU, Notary Public.

Justice of the Peace. Careful and prompt attention given to the collection of bills, accounts, notes or drafts.

C. H. MOUTON, Attorney at Law.

St. Martinville, La.

DON'T LEAVE THE OLD HOME

Yes, Bill, I've thought about the scheme. The you proposed last night. And, speaking plain, it doesn't seem to me the least bit right.

There's neither cruelty nor need to drive us from our homes. For love in every thought and deed to our lot daily comes.

Let's brighten for the old folks, Bill. The days of their decline. And while we're there, let's measure Bill.

Let's brighten for the old folks, Bill. The days of their decline. And while we're there, let's measure Bill.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

BY A TENDER FOOT.

late in the autumn of 1883 I, with three classmates of the School of Mines, invested in the lease of some mining property in Colorado.

Before the snow stopped operations we had on the heap many tons of valuable ore. The depth of the snow, however, prevented its shipment.

On my return I reached the little village of Mater, some four thousand feet below the mine, where I was told by Reynolds, the other partner, that there were rumblings of an approaching storm.

We determined that we would go to the mine and talk over the state of affairs with the men. Unfortunately, it had been rumored that I had brought back with me a large sum of money which I had deposited in the local bank.

Soon after reaching our snow-covered cabin and making a fire—for the temperature was twenty degrees below zero—the door was thrust open and three sullen-looking men, who had recently been drinking heavily, entered in.

They wanted to know—as a committee of the miners—what we proposed to do about paying the wages due them. We were armed. And we knew that they were.

I realized that I had been unsuccessful in my journey east and had returned to ask them to wait for the opening of the spring so that the ore could be realized on. The spokesman interrupted angrily.

"You lie! We ain't no fools. We know you've got five thousand dollars in the bank at Mater, and we propose to have our money and have it now!"

I said I would willingly sign a blank check and allow them to fill in any amount they wished and let them see if they could get it cashed.

The chairman of the committee called me to the little window of the cabin and pointing to a tree in the foreground, said: "Chambers, do you see that ar tree thar?"

"Well," he answered, "if at the end of three days you don't have the money ready to pay us, we'll swing you from that lowest limb. And you don't leave this cabin, nuther. One of us and his gun will be outside the door all the time. Write this telegram: 'If you don't send three thousand dollars in three days, they'll hang me.' Sign it."

I protested that I knew no one to send it to; but concluded that it would be wise to temporize and do as they wished, and I wrote and signed the message, directing it to my brother in New York.

By then I was left, placing one of their number on guard. An hour passed by and the almost perishing man came in, saying that he would stay inside and watch there.

Reynolds and I, after long deliberation, concluded to offer our individual notes to the men, payable at thirty days. We were escorted to the engine house, and after some further parleying, the men consented to accept and to escort us under a guard of two to the village below to get the needed bank.

How well I remember our walk down the mountain side, over the snow trail, in Indian file—Reynolds and I ahead and the two guards behind. The moon was shining at the full, and from the distance, adding a strange, uncanny feeling to our already overwrought nerves, came the cries of the puma—the mountain lion.

It was nine o'clock when we reached Mater and obtained the notes from the banker. We had taken a light supper of unwarmed canned meat only and were quite exhausted from the cold on our walk down. Retiring to the little office we owned in the village, we made out our promises to pay and gave them to the guard, who, notwithstanding, maintained his careful watch.

While sitting there, half frozen and discussing our position, two of the miners came in. They were the Malcolm brothers, both men of superior education and refinement. They said to us, in a low tone, fearing to be overheard by the watcher outside:

"Boys, although you have given these notes, you will still be prisoners. We have faith in you and believe you are square; but this is no place for you, and you ought to leave this camp and as quickly as possible. The fellows mean what they say and are bad men. They will stop at nothing to get their money in fact they will think to more of hanging you than of smothering their evening pipes. Now, we will do anything in our power to serve you; and there are four more of us of the same kind. Command us!"

We told them how deeply we appreciated their loyalty to us and asked what they and we could do so that we might leave the camp. They replied: "The train leaves the station at seven o'clock, a mile and a half below here, as you know. We will bring four horses here at 6:45. Be sure to be ready to start immediately. Get up quietly at six and put on only your winter clothes. Do not think of packing or doing anything to attract the attention of the guard."

NIGHT FISHING.

A Novel Way of Catching Big Black Bass in New York State.

When the cold weather comes on in the fall the Lake Keuka lover of angling looks forward to what is to him the most enjoyable sport of all the year, although the average angler elsewhere would not be apt to see much pleasure in it.

These baits Lake Keuka black bass are very sensitive to, and during the day the anglers on Lake Keuka meet with little success if he fishes with any of the baits that are usually killing elsewhere, such as dobson or crawfish.

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HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

On next fish day try boiling the tasteless cod in salted water, with a bouquet of vegetables, a slice of onion, a stalk of celery, or a sprig of parsley, and half a dozen peppercorns.

Baked Biscuit and Cheese: Soak five large broken biscuits in one cup of milk a few minutes, then add one cup of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of melted butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well, put in buttered baking dish and bake slowly for an hour.

Oyster Macaroni: Boil macaroni till tender, take a layer of macaroni, then a layer of oysters, repeat till the dish is full; pour over all half a cup of milk, add a piece of butter size of an egg and cover with fine bread-crumbs. Bake and garnish with boiled eggs sliced and parsley.

Plum Koll: Take very ripe, sweet plums; cut them in two, remove the stones, and then slightly mash the plums. Make a nice, sweet-milk dough, such as for biscuits; roll it out thin, and spread over it the plums and thickly sprinkle them with white sugar; roll this together firmly, tie it in a pudding cloth and either steam or boil it one and one-half hours. To be eaten warm with whipped cream sweetened.

An easy way of using stale sponge cake for lunch is taken from Household News under the name of fair-toast. Toast slices of the cake and cut into pieces two inches square. Turn half a tumbler of apple or quince jelly into a bowl, and with an egg beater whip it up light. Then stir in gradually the well-beaten whites of six eggs. Heap this over the squares of toast cake. Put a fresh cherry right in the center of the nest and serve with plain cream.

Vinegar Pie: Into a cup of boiling vinegar stir thickening made of one tablespoonful of flour, yolks of three eggs, half a cup of sugar, and a little cup of cold water thoroughly beaten together; season with grated lemon peel or nutmeg. Have the crusts ready in two pie tins, pour in the filling and bake ten minutes. Beat whites of three eggs stiff with four teaspoonfuls of white sugar, spread this over the pie, and brown quickly in a hot oven. Watch, for it burns easily.

Macaroni with Sweetbreads: Parboil the sweetbreads and cut into even-sized pieces, sprinkle with pepper and salt, dip in the yolk of an egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard. Boil a cup of cold water, pour over the macaroni, melt a lump of butter the size of an egg, and grate a handful of cheese. Put a little of the macaroni in a baking dish, with a layer of butter and cheese on top. Fill the dish in this way, and put in the oven long enough to let the macaroni soak up the butter and cheese. Have the sweetbreads on a flat dish, pour the macaroni around them and carry to the table immediately or the cheese will cool and harden.

Afternoon and Sunday Frocks. Checked velvets and those in small blocks are used on afternoon frocks and wailetes on afternoon frocks and fancy wools. Velvet in quarter-inch checks of binet, red and ecrin forms a little bolero with collarlette on a full-belted waist of veseda-green camels-hair. The collarlette is cut down at the top and filled with a plastron of guipure lace. The sleeves are very full, and the short, wide skirt is simply laced below and gathered above.

An imported dress of brown camels-hair is an excellent model for street dresses for girls of fourteen or sixteen years. The drooping blouse, front and back are cut in one piece, and completed by a short bolero jacket that reaches low on the belt, and has for its chief feature a large square collar of yellow moire. The skirt, which fastens in the back, is lined with percaline, reaches the ankles and has three golden folds in the back. The blouse falls in a box-plait, stitched lengthwise, on a bias belt of the moire. The little jacket is of simple shape and has very large sleeves.

Here's a Delicious Entree. To prepare twelve large mushrooms use six tablespoonfuls of finely-chopped cooked chicken, three tablespoonfuls of stale bread, one gill of stock, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, the juice of one lemon and one cupful of bread crumbs grated fine. Soak together for ten minutes the three tablespoonfuls of stale bread and the stock. Add the meat, salt, pepper, onion juice and one tablespoonful of the butter. Let this stand while the mushrooms are being prepared. Cut off the stalks and pare the mushrooms. As each one is pared drop it into a dish in which there is a quart of water and the juice of the lemon. When all are done take them from the acidulated water and place them in a shallow baking-pan, having the cup side up. Put one-twelfth of the stuffing in each mushroom. Sprinkle with the grated crumbs and dot with the second tablespoonful of butter. Cook in a moderately hot oven for ten minutes.

Making an Omelet. It is an easy thing to do and not often well done. The trouble lies in the fact that most cooks overbeat their eggs. A simple omelet is not a soufflé. Break all your eggs in one plate; stir, rather than beat, up the whites and yolks; to each three eggs put in a tablespoonful of cold water; some do not like milk; salt and pepper your eggs moderately; take some parsley and chop it; let the parsley be fine; put two ounces of butter in a pan; when the butter is very hot pour in the eggs; just as soon as it is cooked on one side, no crisp turn quickly and cook on the other side; double it over when you serve it on a very hot plate; the cold water in the eggs makes the omelet light and moist.

A Distraction. Mrs. Brown—Considering the trouble you have with dyspepsia, I should think you wouldn't insist on eating everything! Brown—My dear, the only time I don't feel miserable is when I'm eating.—Puck.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Trees for Highways. Apple and Pear Trees Might Be Planted to Good Advantage.

The use of fruit trees in highways is not for shade only, but for the flowers and the fruit. Can they be preserved from mutilation by persons climbing and beating them for fruit? I have been surprised to observe how very little damage of this sort is done to apple trees standing along a very much traveled road.

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DANISH DAIRY COWS.

Description of a Breed Indigenous to the Peninsula of Jutland.

These cattle are black and white, and the dairy qualities are not quite so well developed as those of the red cattle of the islands. They have been handled more as a half breed, until the dairy industry became most profitable. Their origin is unknown. They are native to the location, and have been very slightly modified by the introduction of foreign blood.

These cattle are black and white, and the dairy qualities are not quite so well developed as those of the red cattle of the islands. They have been handled more as a half breed, until the dairy industry became most profitable. Their origin is unknown. They are native to the location, and have been very slightly modified by the introduction of foreign blood.

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