The Houma Courier.

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In Advance.

AND. F. CHANFREAU, Editor.

Rudolph L. Zelenka, Publisher.

Truly yours. S. McEnery

FOR GOVERNOR

Samuel D. McEnery

OF OUACHITA.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

R. C. WICKLIFFE.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

—FOR STATE OFFICERS—

Democratic Primary, Tuesday, March 22nd. 1892.

For Governor,
S. D. McENERY,
of Ouachita.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ROBT. C. WICKLIFFE,
of West Feliciana.

For Attorney General,
E. W. SUTHERLIN,
of De Soto.

For Auditor,
O. B. STEELE,
of Union.

For Treasurer,
GABRIEL MONTGOUT,
of Terrebonne.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
J. V. CALHOUN,
of Orleans.

For Secretary of State,
L. F. MASON,
of Concordia.

PARISH TICKET.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

J. C. Dupont,
Jno. R. Grinage.

FOR CLERK OF COURT:

Aubin Bourg.

FOR SHERIFF:

A. W. Connely.

FOR CORONER:

Dr. L. H. Jastremski.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1891.

The election in March will perhaps be the fairest one that St. Mary parish has had for years. Dr. Wise, no doubt, may be able to reduce his vigilence, and the Democrats will stand a chance of getting the votes in that parish that they have a right to claim.

The farmers might as well know that the Whitney National Bank is the largest contributor to the Foster campaign fund. The statement of this bank makes the most magnificent showing that perhaps was ever made by any bank in this State, and in fact any other enterprise. This bank is only eight years old, and starting with a capital of $300,000 now has a capital of $618,000 and pays annually to their stockholders $122,000. Why does this bank want Foster for governor?

THE COMPROMISE.

In another column we publish a synopsis of the agreement entered into by the McEnery and Foster committees. The compromise is a vindication of the principles of Democracy as enunciated by Gov. McEnery and his friends since the opening of this bitter campaign.

The whole dispute has been wisely relegated to the action of the white Democrats of Louisiana, to be dedcided at a primary election to be held throughout the State on the 22nd day of March. The ticket receiving the highest number of votes will then be declared as the regular Democratic ticket of this State.

The compromise was effected without giving cause for humiliation to either faction, and the conferences were conducted in a patriotic spirit of fairness and friendly consideration.

It now remains for the friends of Gov. McEnery and Mr. Foster to conduct the present campaign, prior to the primary election, in such a manner as to give no cause for bitter feelings and intemperate language. Let every man work for his side with all his might, but let him do so in a friendly, courteous manner. Neither factions can make friends to the cause they advocate by uncalled for denunciations of men on the opposition ticket. We do not want only harmony in Democratic ranks, but we also want harmony of kindly feelings in the hearts of brother Democrats.

THE COMPROMISE.

Full Text of the Agreement.

As soon as they withdrew from the McEnery committee, the Fosterites proceeded in a body to the St. Charles Hotel, where they were soon afterwards joined by the regulars. The committee lost no time in getting down to work, and in an hour had settled all the details for the election. Stenographer McGuirk made copies of the agreement, and while he was doing so the conferees fraternized and congratulated each other on the successful outcome of their negotiations.

When Gen. Young first entered the conference he shook hands pleasantly with the other side and said; "Gentlemen, we have been a long time getting over to you, but we have gotten here at last."

Just before 11 o'clock the McEneryites strolled over to their headquarters, and a few minutes afterwards Gen. Jastremski rapped for order.

Mr. Butler, rising, said he had to ask the indulgence of the committee for a few moments, Mr. Caffery having been called to his headquarters before signing the agreement and Col. Crandell having followed him to secure his signature.

AGAINST AN INCRASE IN TAXATION.

While waiting on the return of Col. Crandell with the agreement, Col Harry Ogden offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That this committee is unalterately opposed to any increase of the rate of taxation above six mills as now prescribed and limited by the constitution of this State; that we recommend to and urge upon the various Democratic parish and senatorial conventions to instruct their nominees for the general assembly to oppose and vote against any constitutional amendment that may be proposed looking to the levy of a taxation beyond the limits now fixed by the organic law.

In a few moments Col. Grandell appeared and rising read:

NEW ORLEANS, February 20, 1892.

Chairman Democratic State Central Committee:

Sir: Your undersigned committee on conference, appointed to confer with a like committee appointed by the Democratic State central committee, over which the Hon. Theo. Wilkinson, presides, beg leave to report that they have reached a full basis of adjustment of existing differences within the Democratic party, and report the said adjustment by annexed resolution which they recommend for adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. CRANDELL Chairman

THE AGREEMENT

Resolved, That in order to heal all existing differences in the Democratic party the following agreement is hereby adopted, viz:

First—The tickets nominated by the conventions which met in the city of Baton Rouge on the 16th, of December, 1891; one in Pike's Hall and the other in the State House. One headed by the Hon. Samuel D. McEnery as governor, and the other by Hon. Murphy J. Foster, as governor, be placed before the white Democratic voters of the State at a primary election to be held prior to the general election in April next; the persons thereon receiving the highest number of votes for their respective offices shall be the nominees of the Democratic party of Louisiana and shall receive its united vote.

Second—The basis of representation in all District Congressional and State nominating conventions up to and including the next nominating convention, shall be the total vote cast for the heads of the two tickets at said primary election, and all ballots cast at said primary election shall, in addition to the name of the candidates voted for, contain the words "for or against the basis of representation suggested by the State central committee of the Democratic party."

Third—All ballots shall be printed on white paper of uniform size and texture, without device; the election to be held on the same day throughout the State.

Fourth—Said election shall be held on.

THE 22D DAY OF MARCH, 1892.

and the conduct of the same, the ascertainment and promulgation of the result thereof and all details necessary to carry the above plan into execution shall be formulated by a committee to be composed as follows: Three members to be chosen by the committee of which the Honorable Leon Jastremski is chairman; three by the committee of which the Honorable Theodore S. Wilkinson is chairman; and the Honorable John S. Young is hereby designated as the seventh member and chairman of said committee.

It is hereby made the duty of said committee to accord each side equal representation in the commissioners of election at each polling place throughout the State and an odd man to be selected alternately by each faction under such rules as may be established by said committee of seven, and said committee of seven shall give at least fifteen days' notice of said election by publication.

Fifth: All white Democratic voters shall have a right to vote at said election, provided that said voters in the parish of Orleans shall have been registered at least ten days prior to said election.

Sixth. There shall be as many polling places at said election throughout the State as at a general election, the location of said polling places to be fixed by said committee of seven.

The State central committee shall be reorganized after said election, as follows, viz: By the election of one member from each parish throughout the State, and one from each ward in the Parish of Orleans, to be voted for at the same time and upon the same ticket as the State ticket. In addition to said members so elected, in the event that the Hon. Samuel D. McEnery be elected, the Hon Leon Jastremski shall be ex officio a member of said State central committee and shall appoint twenty-four other persons to be members at large. In the event that the Hon. Murphy J. Foster be elected, the Hon. Theodore S Wilkinson shall be ex-officio a member of said State central committee and shall appoint twenty-four other persons to be members at large; and the Hon. Leon Jastremski, if the McEnery ticket be elected, is hereby further empowered to convene said State central committee, and Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson of the Foster ticket be elected, is in the same manner empowered to convene said State central committee when organized as above, shall adopt such rules as may seem to them most expedient to harmonize party differences existing in the various parishes where dual parish committees and dual tickets may have been nominated.

The report of the conference committee was then unanimously ratified.

A motion was offered and carried to proceed to the.

ELECTION OF THE THREE MEMBERS,

who shall represent the McEnery side in the committee of seven, and Capt. John Fitzpatriet, Mr. Charles A. Butler and Col. Crandell were selected.

Mr. Houston started to move an adjournment subject to the call of the chair, but Mr. Crandell interrupted him to make a statement. He said he had just had a conference with the Hon. Young, of Caddo, who had promised to remain in the city until Monday, and requested the committee of which he had been appointed as the seventh member to meet him at 11 o'clock on Monday at the St Charles Hotel, for the purpose of carrying out the objects for which it had been formed.

On motion of Mr. Houston the chairman was directed to notify Col Young of the election of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Butler and Crandell as members of the committee.

Mr. Butler, rising said it had been agreed that the two committees should exchange agreements after they had been duly approved by the chairman. de therefore moved that Chairman Jastremski be directed to transmit to the other side the agreement,

JUST RATIFIED

and receive in exchange the agreement ratified by the Foster committee.

Mr. Houston moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the conference committee for their labors.

Congressman Boatner suggested that the motion be broadened into a resolution which should express the profound thanks of the committee to the particle Democrats of both sides who had so zealously labored to bring about this happy settlement of the differences existing between them.

Col. Boatner's suggestion was adopted and the resolution carried.

Col. Crandell refered to the hospitable treatment extended to the members of the committee by Col. Rivers, of the St. Charles, who declined to receive any compensation, and moved a vote of thanks, which motion was unanimously adopted.

Judge Kennedy rose and said, before adjourning the gentlemen ought to bear in mind one thing which was that this is just the beginning of the campaign and that the cry now should be "To your tents, O Israel!" Every man should buckle on his armor and show that

MCENERY IS THE CHOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY

of Louisiana, by at least 15,000 majority. That is what is wanted, now is the opportunity to prove what had always been claimed by the side Judge Kennedy represented, that McEnery is the choice of the people.

There were cries for Congressman Boatner. Col. Boatner responded. He said the report of the committee on conference had afforded a happy solution of the difficulties that seemed to surround the situation. As a Democrat and a citizen of Louisiana, he hailed this settlement of recently existing differences with feelings which he was hardly able to describe since it afforded a certain solution of the differences and a harmonization of the party as far as harmony was possible. If it was supposed that all could be satisfied, those who entertained that belief would be mistaken, because certain elements in the Democratic party can no more be brought into harmony with the Democratic masses and Democratic principles than can oil be made to mix with water.

This whole campaign up to the present had been a crusade against the will of the people. The question was whether the people had the right to guard their own interests or whether would be guardians, would-be censors of a people's morals, should be permitted to seize the reins over the people through the authority given them four years ago. Of the two factions one had been denominated the true Democracy. The other had not been denominated, but Mr Boatner said he would name them the patriotic, the straightout Democrats who propose

TO STAND BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY

and who do not arrogate to themselves the right to control its destinies. The latter had planted themselves on the solid rock that the Democracy in the State of Louisiana should rule; the others on the dogma that certain gentlemen may arrogate to themselves the authority of saying who shall be your governor or who shall be your nominees. The McEnery men refused to enter into this discussion. They refused to concede that the state central committees could take down their candidates and dictate to the people any other man authorized to represent them. But they said the tickets must go to the people and the other side have at last come to that agreement. By a majority of 15,000 the Democracy of this State had entrusted its colors to McEnery. Mr. Boatner believed, now that fanaticism had been swept away, since it is conceded that the lottery is out of the way, that that

MAJORITY WOULD BE SWELLED TO 25,000

or 30,000, and the people would rebuke the aspersions which had been cast upon the gentlemen who had been honored with your preference. He believed that under the leadership of the men that had been selected by the regular convention the Democratic party would enter upon a career of peace and prosperity; would perpetuate white supremacy and would destroy that faction which would rule or ruin. He hoped the approaching campaign would bring the people together. He hoped the majority of the people would say that the Pike Hall convention was the regular convention and that the gentlemen who received its honors are the nominees and the standard bearers of the Democracy. That was the issue, said Col. Boatner, and he would meet it without apprehension.

The committee then adjourned.

The above was the last proposal of the McEnery party, th rough its conference committee, to a like body of the Fosterites, after all hopes of a compromise seemed a vain dream. Public opinion was loud in its approval of the course of Gov. McEnery and his supporters and as loud in its denunciations of the stubborness of the Foster men who seemed to control autocratically the actions of their Central Committee and cause it, not only to refuse all proposals of peace, but to make such counter-proposals as were not only an insult to the good faith of their opponents but above all a total disregard of the people's right to judge in the premises and under its verdict through its ballot.—a right the McEnery side would never ignore as being the fundamental principle of sovereign popular Democracy.

Added to this was the influence of the Foster men who were honest Democrats, sensible and reasonable beings and citizens who sought no office but harmony and victory. This combination of circumstances forced the rabid bolters and office-seekers to the wall, and much to their despair and humiliation they were compelled to accept the above compact;—a compact based exclusively upon the first proposals of McEnery and his committee and leaving the people free to choose its leaders and servants through an untrammelled ballot.

We can well understand the resistance of the Fosterite office-seekers—the pets and proteges of Nicholls, the would be successors of the most unpopular administration ever know to Louisiana, the minions of a governor noted for his tyranny, partiality, vindictiveness and nefarious rule, feared to again appeal to the people; under circumstances ten fold more favorable, when side issues, and false representations, Adams' candidacy and other obstacles were arrayed against McEnery's candidacy, he was still the nominee of Democracy by a majority of 15,000 voices. The only hope of the Fosterites for success was revolt, bloodshed and an attempt to be returned into office by the Nicholls Electoral machine, even at the cost of destroying Democracy and delivering Louisiana a prey to the Republicans and Radicals. And when all the obstacles of the primaries were removed from McEnery's path, when he appeared by his own patriotic actions to be more than ever the champion of Democracy and White supremacy, ready to sacrifice personal feeling and ambition for the welfare of the State how could they dare hope to meet him before the people. He, the man who in 1888 proved to the world that as a Louisianian and Democrat he under no consideration would listen to dissenting minorities.

Long live our united Democracy! Let us hail the news with delight. It is an assurance of McEnery's election, and a further assurance that four years from now no set of office-seeking bolters will dare hope to seek his administrations' patronage to satisfy their unlawful ambitions and disrupt the Democracy.

About Rice.

We make the following extracts from a letter written to a planter friend by Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons, New York, 20th inst:—Shall have to modify our views regarding the present and future values of rice. It were rank folly and false friendship to conceal the true situation from those who rely on us to diagnose and describe the symptoms of market from time to time. We might see no cause for alarm as regards holding in Atlantic Coast markets, as the stock is not in excess of local requirements, but in the Southwest, New Orleans, the situation is greatly different. Some people say present troubles are due to the attempt of millers to get their heads together, so as to avoid ruin. Any man who blames the millers or their organization for present condition of market is unacquainted with the facts. It is so easy to growl, rain is good for the potatoes, but, says growler, it is bad for the hay. If the Almighty himself does not escape criticism how much less shall mortal man. The movement is altogether too slow and greatly disappointing. The fact that the trade will not buy, is a fair superficial reason that prices are high or so regarded.

In the first place, the visible supply:—In New Orleans, 200,000 sacks; to come in at ratio of past experience not less than 200,000 sacks more, equal to cleaned to say 175,000 bbls. 2nd, the movement. This at present is scarcely 1000 bbls. per day, which is—unless demand quickens—seven months supply and only five months to harvest! 3rd, Reasons for falling away in demand for Domestic this season—(a) it arrived late and fully 100,000 bags of Foreign were sold during the time that home rice ordinarily has full sway; (b) an open fall kept vegetables and fruits in the markets as competitors and to great extent interfered with sale of foreign just alluded to; (c) in violation of the Inter—State Commerce Law, Japan rice has been illegally freighted through from Japan to all larger points in the West, a distance of 7000 miles, at less than it could be freighted from San Francisco or any Eastern points at given distance of 2000 miles. Japan at 4½-5c. per pound delivered everywhere is a tough competitor and accounts quite largely for the diminution in the demand in the home product. This at the moment is suspended by reason of pressure of other and higher priced freights on Pacific steamers, but it is quite generally anticipated will be renewed; (d) canned vegetables, fruits and competing cereals are cheap.

It were certainly unwise to ignore the competition of Japan, for while it may not be at present, it is sure to be a lively opponent and of new crop, in the near future. To meet it will require a radical lowering of values in rough and cleaned, in primary markets for strict good or prime. Grades below such will not have to fall away relatively, as they do not suffer from any possible competition from foreign.

These are, perhaps, cold unpalatable facts, but it is due that they be made know. It is time to begin more active marketing of crop, if an overplus is to be avoided. Were we a planter should sell part of our holdings now, or at some early date, at best possible prices and retain balance until arrival of spring trade, when it is hoped conditions will improve for the better. If the crop is to be placed, a break has got to be made to get things started.

Partie Francaise.

ENTENTE ENTRE LES DEUX FACTIONS DEMOCRATIQUES.

NOUVELLES ELECTIONS PRIMAIRES LE 22 MARS.

Le comité de "conférence," composé de sept membres de chaque faction, qui élaborait, depuis quelques jours le pénible travail d'une entente entre les deux factions est enfin arrivé à un résultat favorable.

Le comité a commencé par poser un principe que nous approuvons sans restriction. Il a dit que la taxe ne devrait pour aucune circonstance être élevée dans chaque paroisse au-dessus de 6 mills, ainsi que le prévient la Constitution.

L'accord s'est enfin établi sur les bases suivantes:

1. Que les tickets choisis par les Conventions qui ont eu lieu à Bâton Rouge, le 16 décembre 1891, l'une portant S. D. McEnery comme gouverneur et l'autre, Murphy J. Foster, soient présentés au peuple, aux élections primaires qui auront lieu au mois d'avril, et que celui qui aura reçu le plus de votes, soit choisi à l'unanimité.

2. Que la représentation, dans tous les districts congressionnels et à la Convention d'Etat, soit basée sur le total des voix obtenues aux élections primaires par le principal candidat de chaque ticket; que tous les bulletins de vote aux élections primaires portent la mention: "Pour ou contre la base de représentation recommandée par le Comité Central d'Etat du parti démocratique."

3. Que tous les bulletins de vote soient imprimés sur papier blanc, de grandeur uniforme, et sans aucun dessin. Que l'élection ait lieu le même jour dans toute la Louisiane.

4. Que l'élection ait lieu le 22 mars, et qu'un comité soit charge de s'occuper de ces détails, conformément aux décisions ci dessus. Ce comité sera composé comme suit:

Trois membres choisis par le Comité duquel l'Hon. Jastremski est président, trois membres choisis par le comité que préside l'Hon. Théo S. Wilkinson et l'Hon. John S. Young sera désigné comme septième membre et président du comité.

Ce comité devra accorder à chaque parti, un nombre égal de commissaires d'élections à chaque bureau de vote dans l'Etat, et un commissaire supplémentaire devra être nommé alternativement par chaque faction selon les règlements établis par le comité de sept.

Le comité devra notifier le public de l'élection au moins 15 jours à l'avance.

5. Tous les démocrates blancs auront le droit de voter, pourvu que dans paroisse d'Orléans ils se soient fait enregistrer au moins 10 jours avant l'élection,

6. Il y aura autant de bureaux de vote qu'aux élections générales d'Etat. L'emplacement de ces bureaux sera choisi par le comité de 7.

Après l'élection, le Comité Central d'Etat sera réorganisé comme suit: Un membre de chaque paroisse de l'Etat, et un membre de chaque ward de la paroisse d'Orléans, en feront partie. De plus, l'Hon Léon Jastremski sera membre ex-officio du Comité Central d'Etat et devra choisir 24 membres "at large."

Si l'Hon. Foster est élu, l'Hon. Théo. S. Wilkinson sera membre ex-officio du comité, et choisira 24 autres membres. Si l'Hon S. D. McEnery est élu l'Hon. Léon Jastremski, aura le droit de réunir le Comité Central. Si l'Hon. Murphy J. Foster est élu, l'Hon. Théo S. Wilkinson aura ce pouvoir.

Le dit comité central ainsi composé, prendra les mesures qui lui paraîtront utiles pour mettre l'accord entre les deux partis dans les paroisses où différents comités auront présenté plusieurs tickets le jour de l'élection.

Ces conditions, logiques et honorables pour les deux camps, clôt la dispute et met fin à la division. Ce sont celles que proposait le Comité Central d'Etat, depuis le commencement. Nous sommes heureux de voir que les Fosterites ont fini par comprendre que le seul compromis qui pût être accepté était de porter la question devant le peuple, juge souverain en la matière.—*L'Orleanois.*

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Mrs. L. W. Goode vs. No. 12054 D. R. Calder.

Home Insurance Co.
Crescent Insurance Co. } Intervenors.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 2nd. DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at 12 o'clock m., at the main entrance to the Court-house, in Houma, La., the following described property, situated in Parish of Terrebonne, La., viz:

A certain sugar plantation, known as "Aragon," about 13 miles below Houma, on both banks of Bayou Terrebonne; bounded above on both banks of said Bayou by the "Hope Farm" plantation of William A Bisland, and below on the right bank descending said Bayou by lands of the estate of Thomas Ellender, and on the left bank descending by lands of the estate of Thomas Ellender, and J. P. Viguerie, and containing a superficial area of 3070 acres, more or less; which said Aragon plantation is composed of the following viz:

1st. The lower portion of the J. B. Henry tract is, that is, such portion of said tract as lies below a line drawn parallel with the upper line of said tract about eight arpents from said upper line, and containing 302 acres, more or less; 2nd Secs. 6, 7, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 65, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of sec. 58 in T. 18, S. R. 9, E together with the following movable property to-wit:

57 Mules, 4 small carts, 2 Water carts, 8 four Horse Plows, 2 cotton meal distributers, 3 small Harrows, 3 Stubble Diggers, 28 acres seed cane, 190 acres stubble cane, 48 sets double Harness, 12 cane wagons, 20 double plows, 4 cultivators, 1 large Harrow, 1 large stable manure distributer, 5 cows and calves, 115 acres planting cane, about 150 cards of wood, 26 sheep and their increase, 2 anvils wise, 19 bbls. cow peas, 100 bundles shingles, 10 bundles barbwire, 3 double mould board plows, 1 stubble shaver, 1 road machine, 1 lot coal oil lamps. Together with the sugar house, engine, boilers, mills and rollers, tanks, clarifiers and Juice stands or tanks.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 25th day of February, 1892.

J. B. DONNALLY,
United States Marshal for the Eastern District of La.

VENIRE.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

19th Judicial District Court, Parish of Terrebonne

List of Jurors drawn for the March term 1892 of the above named Court:

No.	First Week.	Wd.	No.	Second Week.	Wd.
1	Frederick Conway	2	26	N. F. Boudreaux	8
2	Camille Navarre	2	27	Charles LeBlanc	2
3	Walter Gray	2	28	Onezippe Trahan	9
4	Peter Ulmer	9	29	H. S. Gautreaux	1
5	Emile Vice	10	30	A. L. Sigui	4
6	James D Wilson	6	31	B. Bonvillain	9
7	Willis Davidson	3	32	Telis Blanchard	5
8	Adam Navarre	8	33	Adolph Stifel	3
9	Wm Wright, Jr.	3	34	James Miller	4
10	R. B. Hobert	1	35	Aleck King	4
11	F. X. Zeringer	4	36	Louis Montaky	2
12	Theophile Walker	5	37	Calvin Wurzlow	[illegible]
13	Numa Bergeron	2	38	J. F. Larr eu	3
14	Frank Verret	3	39	Clovis Pardigon	6
15	Leufroy Prevost	4	40	Wm. Minor	8
16	Manuel Piedra	1	41	F. A. Trosclair	2
17	Samuel Parker	1	42	V. E. Prevost	8
18	Euzelien Pontiff	2	43	Wolf Seligmann	4
19	Jos. Toups	10	44	L. A. Theodore	8
20	Louis Lewald	3	45	Aleck McCollum	3
21	Edgar Richard	4	46	A. J. Robichaux	2
22	Hubert LeBlanc	8	47	Thos. Prevost	4
23	Jules Kahn	3	48	Ernest Boudreaux	1
24	John Klingman	3	49	Benjmin Penny	4
25	Volcar Lirette	6	50	Granville Wallis	3
	Third Week.			*Fourth Week.*	
1	E. A. Hepler	3	16	John K. Aitkens	3
2	Amelie Theriot	10	17	Lafayette Watkins	3
3	J. W. Guidry	4	18	Jos. Prerie	3
4	Peter Butcher	1	19	Wm. McSherry	3
5	Willis Smith	1	20	Theo. Westphal	3
6	T. J. Piedra	1	21	Albert Tucker	1
7	eRry Jones	6	22	Franklin Porche	10
8	H C. Duplantis	4	23	Emile Guillotte	3
9	Leon McEvers	8	24	Henry Louviere	3
10	Thos. Casey	8	25	Jos. Clement	1
11	Oscar Gautreaux	3	26	Marcellin Daigle	3
12	Euzelien DeLoude	3	27	Emile Hebert	1
13	J. T. Theriot	10	28	John Finley	3
14	Emile Ayo	2	29	H. LeBlanc	2
15	Felix A. Aycock	5	30	Adam Charpentier	2

A true extract, "teste" from original process verbal of jury drawing on file in my office.

Clerk's Office, Houma, La, Feb. 6, 1892.

L.S. E. W. CONDON, Clerk of said Court.

VIGNES & PEPIN,

Wholesale :: Liquor :: Dealers

—AND IMPORTERS OF—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Sole Agents for Belle of Jackson Old Whisky, Oriental Elixir, and Dr. I. Hester's Stomach Bitters.

28 Decatur, 33, 35, 37, 39 & 41 Custom house Streets.

New Orleans, La.

aug13-1y.

Special Notices.

Notice.

All Corporation Taxes of 1891 are now delinquent. Those who wish to save costs and penalties should settle at once. JNO. R. GRINAGE,
Feb. 11, 1892. Marshal & Collector.

Notice.

All Corporation Licenses for the year 1892 are now due, and all those wishing to save costs and penalties should settle at once. JNO. R. GRINAGE,
Feb. 11, 1892. Marshal & Collector.

Trespass Notice.

Trespassing and hunting on my property, situated near the town of Houma, is hereby strictly forbidden, and all trespassers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
feb27 '92. J. EMILE NAQUIN.

Notice to Trespassers.

Trespassing and hunting on my property, situated on Bayou Cane, is hereby strictly forbidden, under penalty of the law. MRS. CALISTE BOURGEOIS,
dec.5-3mos.

Trespass Notice.

Trespassing and hunting strictly forbidden on Cedar Grove plantation, Grand Caillou, under penalty of the law. T. A. Prevost,
jan23-3mos.

Trespass Notice.

Trespassing and hunting is hereby strictly forbidden on my farm, situated on bayou Little Caillou, bounded above by land of S. Lapeyrouse, and below by lands of Mrs. Peter Welsh, and all trespassers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
oct24-3mos. FORSTAL BOUDREAUX.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given that trespassing or hunting on my property is strictly forbidden from this date, under penalty of the Law.
U. J. THERIOT,
Houma, La., June 6th, 1891.

Notice to Trespassers.

HOUMA, LA., Aug., 30, 1890.

Trespassing and hunting strictly forbidden on Aragon plantation, Lower Terrebonne, under penalty of the law. D. R. CALDER.
aug30-m3.

Notice.

All trespassers found hunting, trapping or picking moss on all property in this parish of Terrebonne owned by Cambon Brothers shall be dealt to the fullest extent of the law.
CAMBON BROS.

Notice.

All persons are prohibited from trespassing on Houma Park or Race track and no stock of any kind are allowed on Race track or park grounds—as all offenders will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

For rent of Houma Park or Race Track apply to the following committee.
O. B. Daspit, Cha'n.
A. Zeringer,
Jno. K. Aitkens.

Notice to Trespassers.

Trespassing and hunting strictly forbidden on the properties of the undersigned, situated on Lower Terrebonne, parish of Terrebonne.
Mrs. Zulema Labat,
Neuville Gaidry,
Thomas Rhodes,
Donat Guidry,
Mrs. Hypolite Naquin.

Notice.

All persons who have been getting moss from my swamps will please settle with me without delay.

All persons found in my swamp after the first of June without my consent, will be dealt with by law as trespassers. H. C. MINOR.
Southdown, May 26, 1891.

DR. J. L. POSEY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office Over Bland's Drug Store

Residence: Smith's Hotel.

may30-1y.

HOUMA FRUIT EXCHANGE

W. P. DUPLANTIS,

Proprietor.

Fruits, Cakes & Candies.

General Commission Merchant

For the Sale of Rice, Moss, Hides, Poultry, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce.

The Sale of OYSTERS a specially, and families supplied at reasonable rates.

Main St., near Bland's Drug Store. jan23-1y.

JOSEPH R. DASPIT,

Carpenter and Furniture Repairer.

UPHOLSTERING & FANCY WORK.

All orders left at the store of Mrs. E. Daspit will receive prompt attention.

CHARGES—REASONABLE.

A Household Remedy FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

B. B. B.

Botanic Blood Balm

It Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. Its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure, if directions are followed.

SENT FREE ILLUSTRATED "Book of Wonders." BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.