The Houma Courier

Issued Every Saturday.

EASTON DUVAL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Official Journal of the Parish of Terrebonne.

OFFICE: MAIN ST.

Entered at the Houma P. O. as second class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....$1.00
One copy six months.....75

In Advance.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Already the delegates to the National Democratic Convention have begun to assemble in Chicago and to make preliminary preparations for the nomination of a president and vice-president.

A very peculiar condition of affairs will exist at the convention. The gold advocates compose about two-thirds of the national committee, while more than two-thirds of the delegates elected are for free silver.

It is probable that the gold standard committee men will try to force the convention to accept one of their number as chairman of the convention so that his speech in favor of the yellow metal can be printed and circulated over the country; and it is equally as probable that the silverites will resist any such procedure, and in convention seat an outspoken advocate of free coinage.

From present indications it seems that the hope some of the monometalists have of controlling the convention is a futile one, as the silver men are overwhelmingly in the majority and will nominate one of their number, probably Boies of Iowa or "Silver Dick" Bland, for President.

The nomination of either of these leaders of the silver forces would put the Democratic party in excellent shape for the coming war of the metals, and spread even greater consternation than now exists in the Republican ranks.

The free silver cause is spreading like wild fire over the country and all the threadbare many-times-upset arguments that the enemies of free silver can load [illegible] cannot stem the tide, or snatch victory [illegible] Democrats.

The Sup[illegible] trial in the case of [illegible] Terrebonne to determine the [illegible] line between the two parishes. This suit was lost by Terrebonne in the lower court and the decision reversed by the Supreme Court. A new hearing was granted however and the Supreme Court decided to send the case back to the lower court. Justice seems to be see-sawing with Lafourche up and Terrebonne down and Terrebonne up and Lafourche down. Probably the best way to settle the case would be for the judge to order a surveyor to run a line according to the first decision of the Supreme Court. In this way the question whether bayou Pointe-au-Chien is a continuation of bayou Blue would be settled for all time to come.

THE COURIER does not know much more about the matter than the learned judges who disagree as to the proper boundary line; but we have been told by parties who know the lay of the country in this section thoroughly and by surveyors, that it is a physical and geographical impossibility for bayou Pointe-au-Chien to be a part of or a continuation of Bayou Blue, as these two bayous have different sources and run in different directions.

TERREBONNE DOES NOT WANT IT.

Mr. John Dymond's oyster bill, fortunately for Terrebonne and other large oyster producing parishes has been killed. The present oyster law has some imperfections in it, but it is much better than any bill that representatives from parishes that have no oyster beds to speak of are apt to introduce. If any change is made in oyster legislation it ought to be to more completely shut out raids on our oyster beds by outsiders. Terrebonne is the largest oyster yielding parish of this State. Our oyster beds are a source of revenue for many of its people, and they are entitled to the very best legislative protection. If fishermen from non-producing parishes are permitted to come to our coast at any and all seasons of the year and carry away oysters it would be only a question of a little time when the industry would be completely wrecked. THE COURIER is glad that the Legislature dealt a death blow to the Plaquemines gentleman's bill. We need legislation to more thoroughly protect and encourage the oyster business, but we do not need any such legislation as Plaquemines offers to give us, for it would result in plenty of good to Plaquemines and only injury to the large oyster producing parishes.

THE COURIER cautions the senators and representatives from this and Lafourche parish to be on their guard and watch the triggers of these oyster bill fathers, and on general principles to steer shy of oyster bills fathered by representatives from depredating parishes, who drink gumbo made with Terrebonne oysters, and talk about the oyster yield and wonderful oyster beds of their parish.

Since writing the above the bill has been reconsidered and passed by the House. It will probably be killed in the Senate. The bill so THE COURIER has been informed only makes a few changes in the old oyster law. Most of these changes are not what the people of Terrebonne would like, as they are intended to partly remove the obstacles in the way of outside fishermen who want to fish oysters in this parish.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

It is passed by the Senate and only wants the Governor's signature to become a law.

"Baton Rouge, La., June 30.—The house to-day devoted almost its entire time to passing bills, and it disposed of quite a number, among them the registration law. The city charter will soon come as the special order to-morrow morning, immediately after the morning hour. It is now on final passage, and it is doubtful if there will be any votes against it.

Two of the surprises of the day in the house were the defeat of bills which had been passed to third reading yesterday over unfavorable reports of the committees. One was the bill providing for the purchase of Indian Camp for the lepers and the other Mr. Barrett's bill to abrogate the penitentiary lease insofar as it permitted the lessees to manufacture jeans pants.

Mr. Trezevant, on behalf of the committee on ways and means, to-day gave notice of a resolution which he would send up later, which would recommend to the legislature the licensing of poolrooms, in view of the fact that they cannot be suppressed and it would be better to have them under surveillance and the state derive some revenue from them. It is not [illegible] see what the object of the [illegible] to put the house [illegible] this plan.

Two [illegible] been passed (excepting [illegible] was defeated) and they are now in the hands of the senate, and Mr. Trezevant, when questioned, said that it was not the intention of the committee to attempt to tack this license to any of these bills or to draw up any other bill on this line.

The anti-options bill has received so many set backs that it is really dead, but Mr. Gunby is loath to believe this, and will persist in efforts to resuscitate it. There was a meeting of the committee on agriculture this morning to consider the bill, and after a good deal of desultory talk the committee, by a vote of 7 to 4, voted to report the bill back to the house without action, and recommend that it be referred to the committee on ways and means. There was a call in the committee for the Gunby substitute, but this prohibitory measure had been misplaced, and could not be found. The chairman of the committee withheld the report from the house to-day, because Mr. Gunby wanted time to draw up a minority report, and this he did to-night. It will be signed by himself, Messrs. Pipes, Truman and Williams. This minority report will simply dissent from the other and report as a substitute the bill of Mr. Gunby. It is needless to say what will be the result when the matter comes to a vote, if ever it does.

The senate consumed almost the entire evening in consideration of the general appropriation bill, which provoked some very spicy debates. The senate also passed the constitutional convention bill, which now simply awaits the governor's signature to become a law. That it will receive as soon as he returns here.

The joint committee, which has been investigating the affairs of the State University, has completed an elaborate report of their labors, and this will be submitted to both branches of the legislature to-morrow. It deals very fully with all the phases of the recent troubles there, and recognizes the necessity of better discipline in that institution."

The Disaster Bogey.

[Times-Democrat].

It will be remembered by readers of The Times-Democrat that, in a manifesto issued to the public at the end of last week, ex-Secretary Whitney, who is a bimetallist of the bolting or international brand, insisted on the prediction that, in the event of the election of a free-coinage President and a free-coinage Congress, financial disaster would be the immediate and inevitable lot of these United States.

The New York Journal, apropos of that utterance of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, sought the views of a number of public men of prominence as to the relevancy or irrelevancy of Mr. Whitney's vaticination. Among the men to whom the Journal appealed for an expression of their views on the subject was "Coin" Harvey of Chicago, who has not been heard from this long time.

The reply with which the author of "Coin's School" favored the Journal in response to Mr. Whitney's prophecy of evil is so simple and yet so convincing that, with acknowledgments to the New York Journal but without any apology to our readers, we "convey" it entire. Mr. Harvey said:

"On the election of a President and Congress in November committed to free coinage the danger of a panic will pass in a day. We will cross the danger line the moment that fact is known. The next day silver will begin to advance and gold to decline. Declining, gold will come out from hiding in a few days after the election, hurry to seek an investment, and will go actively into circulation. It will seek to invest itself in things that are rising, for it will fall in value. This is a law as inexorable as any of the certain laws of trade. The wheat in existence is sure to fall in value when it is known that a large new crop is coming; the effect is felt before the new crop is harvested. So it will be with gold when it is known that a new crop of money is coming.

"It is enhanced gold that is hoarded. Depreciating gold will go rapidly into circulation for favored investments in the rising markets. By the time the free coinage act is passed the two metals will have come together. Those who fear disaster from a bimetallic standard do not understand what bimetallism is, or are selfishly interested in promoting a dear money. Bimetallism is the right to use money made from either of two metals; when one is scarce the other is used. If gold is cornered the people use silver. If the production of one is lessened the other is used. Bimetallism gives to the debtor the option to use money made from either metal. If one is easier to get than the other, or is cheaper than the other, he uses it, and this shifts the demand from the dearer metal to the cheaper metal and restores the commercial parity. Beef, pork and mutton are in competition with each other to supply the demand for meats, and as long as this is the case neither can rise unduly in value and threaten the health of the nation.

"Neither could gold rise unduly in value, as it has, and threaten the credit of this nation, if silver were in competition with it as money. The supply of the two metals is limited. All the gold in the world available for use as money can be put in the first-floor offices of the Journal, and all the silver in the world available for use as money can be stored in the same building. The United States produces in a single year, from its factories and fields, enough to require all the silver in the world to pay for it. Such a nation can maintain the commercial parity between the two metals. It is the lack of knowledge of the world's production of gold and silver before and since 1873 that accounts for the errors into which the Eastern people fall.

"To the statement that free coinage of silver will drive gold out of circulation the answer is, there is no gold now in circulation. The bankers have cornered it. The only hope of the nation is to put silver in competition with gold as money. The answer to the statement that the election of a free coinage President will cause a run on the United States treasury, and thus bring on a panic, is, that if it is the voice of the people that silver is to be restored by the side of gold Mr. Cleveland should be expected to tender in payment for representative money presented at the United States treasury silver and not gold. Our government money calls for 'coin' and not gold, and 'coin' means either gold or silver. If he pays out gold and aids in bringing on a panic, he will be responsible for the panic, and not the people. Mr. Whitney's statement of predicted ruin is the threat of Wall street, and is intended to frighten business men and to intimidate the people. If it is true that the money power can do what is threatened, it is a sufficient reason for its overthrow and for treating it as the enemy of the republic."

This argument is about as conclusive as anything that we have heard. If Mr. Whitney will only examine a little more carefully the laws of trade, he will see that it is his own fears of what may happen to his Wall street brethren and not any well-grounded danger of a financial cataclysm that is frightening him. An honest expansion of the currency has never in the past brought ruin to the country or loss to any considerable section of the community, and there cannot be any conceivable reason why it should do so in the future.

NOTICE!

HOUMA, LA., JULY 3, 1896.

The Police Jury of Terrebonne Parish will meet Tuesday July 7th, 1896, and sit as a Board of Reviewers.

By order of

Alex McCollam, Pres.
C. A. Celestin, Clerk.

STATE TAX SALES
—OF—
Immovable Property.

The State of Louisiana,
vs.
Delinquent Tax Debtors.

PARISH OF TERREBONNE, DISTRICT 18th.

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, I will sell, at the front door of the court house, in which the Civil District Court of said parish is held, within the legal hours for judicial sales, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., on

SATURDAY, THE 11th. DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1896,

and continuing on each succeeding day until said sales are completed, all immovable property on which taxes are now due to the State of Louisiana, and parish of Terrebonne, to enforce collection of taxes assessed in the year 1895, together with interest thereon from the 31st. day of December 1895, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid, and all costs. The names of said delinquent taxpayers, the amount of taxes due by each on the assessment of said year, and the immovable property assessed to each to be offered for sale as follows, to wit:

(*The properties assessed to Luke S. Boudreaux owe taxes of 1894 also, and the interest thereon is at the rate of two per cent. per month from December 31st, 1894.*)

Arceneaux, Désiré 139 acres of land bounded above by Mrs. L. P. Duplantis and below by Albert Theriot, taxes $4.02½ Poll $1.00.

Aycock, C. V. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 84 Plan "B" of Newtown, taxes $1 24

Boudreaux, Luc S. 117 acres of land bounded above by Estate Mrs. A. F. Aycock and Trasimond Aycock and below by Adolphe Lajaunie, taxes 1894 $8 50½, taxes 1895 $7 26½.

Boudreaux, Luc S. 164 acres of land section 16 T 16 S R 15 E, taxes 1894 $9 00, taxes 1895 $8 34.

Cambon Brothers and A. Ferié, 157 acres of land, all of sections 11, 12 and 17 T 20 S R 18 E, taxes $8 57½.

Domingue, Olexime 300 acres of land bounded above by Thomas Rhodes and below by Mrs. Hippolyte Naquin, taxes $8 43, Poll $1 00.

DeHart, Abraham 160 acres of land E ½ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ of Section 15 T. 17 S R 15 E, taxes $6 68½, Poll $1 00.

Fanguy, Lafayette 4 acres of land, bounded above by Pompelus Chauvin and below by Mrs. Cadet Eschté taxes $5 76½ Poll $1 00

Henri, Trasimond 210 acres of land bounded above by the Estate of James Litette and below by Emile Daigle, taxes $6 49.

Hubbard, George Lot No. 7 in Block "C" Montegut Street, Bateyville, taxes 31cts. Poll $1 00.

Jackson, Andrew Lot No 5 in Block "C" Bateyville taxes 62cts, Poll $1 00.

Jackson, William Lot No. 2 in Block 63 Verret and Woods Sts., Houma, taxes $2 17. Poll $1 00.

Kuhn, Jacob 1½ lots of ground situated in the town of Houma, being lot No. 4 and west half of lot number 2 in block number 1 on Main and Canal Sts. taxes $49 60. Poll $1 00.

LeBlanc, Mrs. P. P. 10 acres of land bounded above by the Ellis Causeway and below by John B. Quimby, taxes $14 20.

Livas, Tucker The undivided ½ of 28 acres of land bounded above by the Estate of James Redman and below by Austin Kenedy and als, situated on Bayou Terrebonne, taxes $1 92, Poll $1 00.

Le Boeuf, Olens 10 acres of land situated on Bayou Terrebonne, bounded above by the Citizens Bank, and below by André Bourg, taxes $3 35 Poll $1 00.

Lacassagne, Laurent and Mrs. T. H. Casey 1239 acres of land situated on Lower Bayou Black bounded above by D. C. McIntyre and below by Eugène Badeau and als, taxes $92 97½.

Lajaunie, Est. Meldorff The undivided one-half of 436 acres of land being sections 61 and 62 and lot 1 of section 111 T 16 S R 15 E, taxes $12 89.

Lajaunie, Est. Meldorff 56 acres of land situated on Bayou Chacahoula bounded above by A. Lajaunie and below by L. Hebert, taxes $3 72½.

McIntyre, D. C. 90 acres of land situated on the Lower Bayou Black bounded above by Victor Prejeant, Sr., and below by L. Lacassagne and Mrs. T. H. Casey, taxes $7 83 Poll $1 00.

McIntyre, D. C. 30 acres of land situated on the Lower Bayou Black bounded above by W. S. Benedict and below by Daigle and Durand, taxes $2 61.

Picou, Eusèbe 200 acres of land situated on Bayou Little Caillou bounded above by Gustave Pelegrin and below by Mrs. Louis Verret, taxes $7 94½, Poll $1 00.

Rhodes, Anatole 105 acres of land situated on Bayou Terrebonne bounded above by Jean Louis Hebert and below by Leon Rhodes, taxes $3 24½.

Rhodes, Maximin A. 105 acres of land situated on Bayou Terrebonne bounded above by Robert Rhodes and below by Oscar D. Price, taxes $3 24½.

Rochel, Ivy 111 acres of land situated on the Lower Bayou Black bounded above by Kennith Rochel and below by J. Harris and als, taxes $7 73½.

Rochel, Kennith 112 acres of land situated on the Lower Bayou Black bounded above by Jos. Breaux and below by Ivy Rochel, taxes $6 25, Poll $1 00.

Richaud, F. R. & J. F. 847 acres of land situated on the Lower Bayou Black bounded above by Mrs. B. Doujean and below by Bucna Vista Plaster Co. taxes $58 37½.

Shields, Stephen The North half of lot number 22 on Plan "C" of Newtown situated on the Bayou Lacarpe at the rear of the town of Houma, taxes 54½ cents, Poll $1 00.

Thomas, Henry one lot of ground situated on the upper Bayou Black bounded above by the Houma Branch Rail Road, and below by the Public Road, taxes 93 cents Poll $1 00

Verret, Mrs Antoinette A. 3 lots of ground situated in the town of Houma, being lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in block 54 Gabasse and Court Street taxes 13 17½.

Welsh, Estate Peter The undivided one half of 140 acres of land situated on the Bayou Little Caillou bounded above by Mrs. S. Boudreaux and below by Chas Daspit, balance taxes 1894 $4 80, taxes 1895 $2 13½.

Williams, N. S., Moore, W. H., Gidiere J. J. and Kaufman, M. 1800 acres of land situated on the Lower Bayou Black bounded above by Estate of John Smith and below by Henry Walther, taxes $49 60 Poll $1 00

Walker, Albert 1 lot of ground situated in Boardville being lot No. 19 on John Street, taxes $4 65, Poll $1 00.

Non Residents.

Chase, Charles V 240 acres of land situated in the Parish of Terrebonne, as follows: N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 3; E ½ of S E ¼ of section 4; W ½ of N E ¼ of section 4; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of section 3; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 4, all in T 17 S R 14 E, taxes $9 72.

Naquin, Mrs. Melite 1 lot of ground situated on the Bayou Terrebonne above the town of Houma being bounded above by Volcar Hebert and below by Euzelion Babin, taxes 64½ cents.

Welker, Est. John 360 acres of land being N ½ of Section 5, and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of section 5 T 17 S R 14 E, taxes $12 10.

On said day of sale I will sell such portions of said property as each debtor will point out, and in case the debtor will not point out sufficient property, will at once, and without further delay, sell the least quantity of said property of any debtor which any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interests and costs due by said tax debtor; the sale will be without appraisement, for CASH, in legal tender money of the United States, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year by paying the price given with twenty per cent added; and in case there be no bidder for any of the said property, the same will be bid in for the State of Louisiana.

A. W. COSSELY,
Sheriff & Ex-Officio Tax Collector
Parish of Terrebonne, La.
Houma, La., June 6th, 1896.

—GRAND—
EXCURSION

Given by

HELLIER BRASS BAND.

—FROM—

HOUMA TO NEW ORLEANS,

—ON—

Sunday, July 26, 1896.

Go to West End, Spanish Fort and other pleasure resorts.

Music by the Famous Hellier Brass Band on Train.

Refreshments and Lunches sold on Train at reasonable rates. Sale of liquors prohibited on Train. Sufficient number of first-class coaches have been engaged.

Train leaves Houma at 8 o'clock A. M., return leaves New Orleans at 9 P. M.

FARE ROUND TRIP

From Houma to New Orleans..... $1.50
" Schriever " " " 1.50
" Lafourche Crossing to New Orleans..... 1.25
From Raceland to New Orleans.... 1.00
Children under 12 years half fare.

Tickets purchased by July 15th, 1896, at $1 25 after that date full fare.

For Particulars apply to the following Committee:

F. X. ZERINGER, Chairman;
T. V. Dorsey, A. J. Bethancourt.
Wolf Schwartz, Willie Ernest,
Willie Kohmann.

To The Public.

All persons are hereby warned and notified not to trespass and hunt on my lands without my permission under penalty of the law.

JOHN BABIN.

June 27 6mos.

To the Public and to Hunters Especially.

All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or in any wise trespass on the Honduras plantation under penalty of the law.

J. O. DASPIT,

mar10-1y.

To the Public.

The public is hereby notified not to hunt pick-moss or otherwise trespass on the Magnolia plantation of Mrs. S. G. Humphreys, under penalty of law.

sep15-1y T. H. CASEY, Agt.

NEW

SUMMER GOODS

JUST

RECEIVED.

We are Headquarters

—FOR—

SIBERIA REFRIGERATORS.

WATER COOLERS.

ARTIC ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

MASONS FRUIT JARS.

JELLY GLASSES.

BIRD CAGES.

LAWN MOWERS.

Wire Gauze Screens for doors and windows.

OIL STOVES.

PRESERVE KETTLES.

BASE BALLS AND BATS.

FISHING TACKLE.

BICYCLES.

Eagle, Westminister, Road Queen, Iver Johnson and Delmar.

We are agents for the above well known High Grade Wheels, and are still selling them on

Easy Terms.

DAVIDSON & AVERY.

Main and Roussell Sts.
Houma, La.
U. S. A.