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 Office at J. J. Merrill's Drug Store,
 Business on Lafayette Street.

DR. R. E. McBRIDE,
 Physician and Surgeon,
 Houma, La.
 Office at Main Street, over Standard Drug Store,
 It is a sign for the Doctor may be left at Stand
 and Street Store.

DR. R. L. ZELENKA,
 Dentist.
 Office and residence Bonnet street, half block
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S. B. STAPLES, D.V.S.,
 Veterinarian.
 Professor of Veterinary Science and Physi-
 ology at Louisiana State University, and Veter-
 inary Surgeon in State Experimental Station.
 Practically located in Houma. All do-
 mestic stock treated. Office and Hospital at A
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 Silver and Goldsmith.
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 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
 Repaired at Moderate Prices.

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 Tinsmith.
 Galvanized Sheet-Iron, Gutter
 and Cornice Work.
 HOUMA, LA. LOUISIANA
 COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
 The public is hereby notified that logging,
 camping or mess-pitching on the Washou, St.
 George and Julia plantations, is forbidden, as
 the property of the law.
 JOHN T. MOORE PLANTING CO., L'VE.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
 The public is hereby notified not to hunt or
 otherwise trespass on my property on Grand
 Saline, Bayou Sale and Bayou Gray. The
 lands through said properties are not public
 but private, and all persons are warned not to
 trespass without first obtaining the permission of
 the owner, under penalty of the law. Trespassing
 in some sections on the property of St. Cath-
 arine Grand Saline. PIERRE CHENAUX.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 Hunting, trapping or trespassing on my Indian
 game plantation, Little Calion, is hereby for-
 bidden. Parties caught trespassing on said
 plantation will be dealt with according to law.
 JOHN T. MOORE PLANTING CO., L'VE.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 The public is hereby notified not to hunt, pick
 snags or trespass on Assage Plantation, under
 penalty of the law.
 J. S. LABLANC.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 The public is hereby notified not to hunt, trap
 snags or otherwise trespass on the St. Et-
 iennot, Bayou DuLarge, under penalty of
 the law.
 M. ROUSSEAU, Tutor.

NOTICE.
 All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or
 fish on the following plantations: Southdown,
 Hollywood, Concord, Waterproof, Laurel and
 Woodside.
 JOHN D. MINOR,
 Estate of C. C. Minor.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
 From and after January 1, 1917, no trespass-
 ing is allowed on Business Plantation of
 Assage lands.
 Any and all cattle, horses, mules, etc., found
 on said plantation after above date, will be
 impounded and held for damage. All dogs and
 other annoying animals will be killed when found on
 lands of the above plantation.
 MRS. V. B. WOODS.

NOTICE.
 All hunting and trespassing on Oak Forest,
 Concession and Recreat tract positively prohib-
 ited.
 T. H. CASBY, Agent.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
 All parties are forbidden, under penalty of the
 law, to hunt, trap, or use wood, snags, trees,
 pick snags or otherwise trespass on the Wood-
 down and Ashland plantations.
 CALLOUET & MAGINNIA.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 The public is hereby notified not to hunt, pick
 snags or otherwise trespass on the Bayou
 plantation of Mrs. S. G. Kumpfner, under pen-
 alty of the law.
 T. H. CASBY, Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 The public is hereby notified not to hunt, pick
 snags or otherwise trespass on the Bayou
 plantation of Mrs. S. G. Kumpfner, under pen-
 alty of the law.
 T. H. CASBY, Agent.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
 All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or
 otherwise trespass on Mrs. C. Burgess' prop-
 erty, under penalty of the law.
 MRS. C. BURGESS.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN
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WOMEN IN COREA.
 Brides with Closed Eyes—Paste Used
 Instead of Thread in Clothes—
 Bachelors Held in Contempt.

"A Corean bride has her eyelids
 pasted together until she has been
 three days a wife," said Mrs. S. L. Bal-
 win, who, according to the New York
 Sun, has lived for more than 20 years
 in China and Corea, and who is consid-
 ered among missionaries to know more
 about the Hermit nation, as the Core-
 ans are called, than any other for-
 eigners. "Notwithstanding this rather
 unpromising beginning, the life of the
 Corean woman, while secluded, is not
 as unbearable as that of the women of
 many other oriental nations. They
 are poor, and consequently compelled
 to work very hard, but, as a rule, are
 well treated by their husbands. They
 have pretty names, meaning plum-
 blossom, treasure, etc., but after mar-
 riage are known only as So-and-so's
 wife, until they have a son, after which
 they are known as the mother of that
 son.

"As a little lass the Corean girl is
 taught all about the domestic work,
 and begins early to assist her mother
 in making the family clothes. If too
 young to paste, she can at least hold
 over the stove the long iron rod to be
 used in pressing seams. The heating
 of this rod is the first thing taught a
 little girl. Later she learns how to
 paste clothes together, then to wash
 and iron them. Now, this use of paste
 instead of thread is a custom, so far
 as I know, practiced only by the Core-
 ans. It is done on account of their
 mode of ironing. To accomplish this
 difficult feat they rip their garments
 to pieces before putting them in water.
 After the washing garments are laid
 on a smooth block of wood or stone
 and are beaten smooth with ironing
 sticks. These sticks resemble a pol-
 iceman's club and each ironer uses
 two.

"Girls and boys wear their hair hang-
 ing in two plaits until engaged to be
 married, after which the boy fastens
 his on top of his head, and the girl
 twists hers at the nape of her neck.
 Coreans hold marriage in high regard,
 and show a married man profound re-
 spect, while a bachelor is treated by
 them with marked contempt. I have
 seen men greet a slip of a boy wearing
 a top-knot with ceremonious defer-
 ence, saying to each other: 'He is a
 man; he is about to be married;' while
 of a much older man, and possibly a
 richer, who wears his two plaits, they
 remark that 'he is a pig. He cannot
 get a wife. He will always be a boy.'

"In the choice of his first bride, the
 Corean leaves everything to the go-
 between. But of all other wives, and
 a Corean may have ten, the man makes
 his own selection. It is seldom, how-
 ever, that a second wife is added to the
 household, except where the first wife
 proves childless. In such instances
 other wives are taken, but the dignity
 always remains with the first wife.
 Women are well treated, and, as a
 rule, live happy, contented lives. They
 are gentle, attractive little bodies and
 devoted to their homes."

SMOTE THEM WITH EMERODS.
 The Bible Plague Inflicted Upon Ash-
 dod Was the Same as the
 Bubonic One.

Not long ago certain scientists were
 satisfied with having, to their own sat-
 isfaction, proven that the bubonic
 plague existed 300 years before Christ.
 But lately other scientists, namely,
 Drs. F. Tidswell and J. A. Dick, have
 brought before the Royal Society of
 New South Wales evidence to show
 that the epidemic of 1141 before
 Christ, described in the first book of
 Samuel (chapters 4 and 5), was true
 bubonic plague.
 After the Philistines had captured
 the ark of the covenant and taken it
 to Ashdod severe illness broke out
 among the people. "The hand of the
 Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod,
 and he destroyed them and smote
 them with emerods." The ark was
 afterward taken to Ekron, and here
 again we are told "There was a dead-
 ly destruction throughout all the
 city * * * and the men that died
 not were smitten with emerods, and
 the cry of the city went up to heav-
 en."
 The word "emerod" has usually
 been taken to mean hemorrhoids, but
 in the revised version of the Old Tes-
 tament it is stated to mean tumor or
 plague boil. The epidemic in Philis-
 tia occurred at the time of the regular
 plague season, and mice are men-
 tioned in connection with it, which
 furnishes additional evidence that the
 epidemic was plague, for a connection
 between the death of rats and plague
 at Bombay and elsewhere has been
 clearly established. Taking all the
 facts into consideration, there ap-
 pears to be contained in the few chap-
 ters of I. Samuel an account of bu-
 bonic plague that occurred more than
 300 years previous to the hitherto ac-
 cepted historic record.

Reveries for Andree Relica.
 Notice has been received at the
 Swedish and Norwegian consulate in
 New York that the king of Sweden
 and Norway has decided to reward
 persons who have found objects be-
 longing to the Andree polar expedi-
 tion, and that a fund has been set
 aside for rewards for persons who may
 hereafter find objects from the expedi-
 tion. It is supposed that the hope
 of reward is meant to be an incentive
 to whalers and other mariners who
 go far north to search for traces of
 the explorer and penetrate places out
 of the beaten path for that purpose.

Blissful Ignorance.
 Mother (sternly)—He kissed you
 twice to my knowledge, and I don't
 know how often after that.
 Daughter—Neither do I, ma. I never
 was much good at mental arithme-
 tic.—Philadelphia Press.

SHAVED ONLY IN WINTER.
 Washington Man Learns That His
 Barber Is a Coney Island
 Barker and Freak.

New Yorkers who go to Coney Is-
 land every summer may think they
 know where the freaks and exhibits
 come from. But they do not know
 that every spring there is an exodus
 from the towns and cities of other
 states of individuals, who, during the
 winter, are not freaks until the sea-
 son opens at Coney Island, says the
 New York Sun.

The other day a man went into a
 barber shop where he had been a
 patron for the last four months. The
 chair in which he had stretched him-
 self so often was vacant. The boss
 offered his chair.
 "Where's my barber?" asked the
 patron.
 "He ain't here any more," was the
 reply.
 The patron thought nothing of this
 and placed himself under the care of
 the boss. As the patron was receiv-
 ing the finishing touches he recalled
 the finishing touches he recalled to
 the "artist" who had the job had gone to
 some other shop.
 "Now," replied the boss, "he's left
 the city."

"He was a good barber," said the
 patron.
 "He ain't a regular barber," re-
 turned the boss. "He only shaves in
 winter."
 "What does he do in summer—go to
 Europe with the other pilgrims?"
 "Him? I reckon not! Goes to
 Coney."

"You don't mean to tell me he is a
 Coney Island barber—and he's been
 shaving me all winter."
 "Now, he's only a barber when he's
 in Washington."
 "What's his business at Coney?"
 "Well, he kind o' fluctuates. Some-
 times he helps ladies and gents to
 mounts on the merry-go-rounds.
 Sometimes he is a press agent for a
 fortune-teller. Sometimes he's a
 barker for the snake aquarium, but
 he most generally goes on one of the
 stages as a female impersonator, and
 one summer he was an Arab in the
 place where they have the camels. He
 makes a better Arab than anything
 else."

"And then he comes to Washington
 in winter as a barber?"
 "That's what he done this winter."
 "Did you know it?"
 "Well, I didn't know it at first, not
 for certain. But one Sunday morning
 I came to the shop unexpectedly—you
 know barber shops are not open in
 Washington on Sunday, and I caught
 him juggling razors and scissors and
 then I had my suspicions he was a
 showman. But I didn't know he done
 that Arab act till just as he was
 leaving me. Then he done told me
 what his principal business was in
 Coney."

"I guess you may give me my cup
 and brush and razor. I think I will
 shave myself as long as I have to
 stay in this town," said the patron as
 he climbed out of the chair. After
 he was gone the boss remarked to
 the "next" as he lathered him:
 "That's the biggest kicker that ever
 came into this shop—that fellow that
 just went out. I'll bet he won't have
 a well day till he goes to Coney Is-
 land and finds that barber."

SKIN TIGHT TROUSERS.
 Gen. Bates Waits Two Hours While
 a Date of Sain Changes His
 Nether Garments.

"The most amazing thing about a
 Moro is his trousers. If he is of any
 station, or has any money, they are
 made of silk, and the more colors and
 the brighter they are the better. I
 have seen," says a writer in *Ainslee's*
Magazine, "red, green, yellow, white
 and black all in one pair. And the
 greens and reds are no soft, subdued
 affairs; they are the most violent and
 vehement things in the color line. It
 is the fit of them that is the wonder,
 though. If they were of the right
 shade of brown, you couldn't tell that
 there were any trousers. Nothing as
 light ever was contrived by any sar-
 torial artist who uses the English
 language. But for one thing the con-
 clusion would be irresistible that they
 are made on the wearers, and worn
 off; that is, that sometimes they are
 changed. Gen. Bates once waited
 about two hours for a Date, with
 whom he had some business, to change
 his trousers, and these two hours
 were filled with language and strange
 sounds from within the house of the
 Date. But at the end of them there
 was the demonstration that the trou-
 sers could be changed, although the
 mystery of their construction was in-
 creased."

"Moro women wear trousers, also,
 but they go to the other extreme.
 Each trouser leg is big enough to
 make sacks for 400 pounds of bran.
 Each woman dyes the flimsy silk of
 which she makes her trousers to suit
 herself. I saw some that were of
 seven or eight colors, the different
 dyes running in uneven streaks
 around the leg. The women wear
 very tight waists, but the men usual-
 ly leave their jackets unbuttoned, dis-
 playing their brawny chests. If a man
 is a howling swell, his jacket is em-
 brodered all over with prayers and
 other remarks in the Moro tongue.
 Sometimes the women twist a bolt or
 two of gauze, gaudy stuff into a big
 loop and throw it over one shoulder.
 If the woman is young enough, that
 is all she wears."

Oddly Named St. Helena Pinacles.
 The island of St. Helena is a great
 place for caves and hills. Geographi-
 cally speaking, the island is largely,
 if not wholly, volcanic, and a lot of
 extinct craters are apparent. Some
 of the pinacles have names, such as
 Lot's Wife, the Man and the Horse,
 the Asses' Ears and Holdfast Tom.

OFFICER'S RANK INDICATED.
 How to Tell His Standing in the Mil-
 itia by the Marking on His
 Uniform.

While the procession in honor of
 Admiral Dewey was moving up Mich-
 igan avenue a party that was seated
 in a balcony of a well-known citizen's
 house had the conversation turned
 on the rank of officers and how to
 tell it in each case. An ex-soldier of
 the civil war, who as an officer won
 distinction in that war, was of the
 party, and he was asked to explain
 what this, that or the other marking
 on the uniforms mean, says a Chicago
 paper.

"To begin with," he said, "an officer
 may be distinguished by his shoulder-
 straps and the marking within them
 will tell you what his rank is. A gen-
 eral has an eagle between two stars;
 lieutenant general, one large star,
 flanked by two smaller ones; major
 general, two stars; brigadier general,
 one star; colonel, a silver eagle;
 lieutenant colonel, two silver oak
 leaves; major, two golden oak leaves;
 captain, two bars at either end of the
 shoulderstrap; first lieutenant, a sin-
 gle bar at either end of the shoulder-
 strap; second lieutenant, the plain
 shoulderstrap without marking.
 "Then come the noncommissioned
 officers, or the 'nonoms,' as they are
 generally termed. Their rank is dis-
 tinguished by the chevrons on their
 sleeves, as follows: Sergeant major of
 a regiment, three bars and an arc of
 three bars; regimental or battalion
 quartermaster sergeant, three bars
 and a tie of three bars; commissary
 sergeant, three bars and a crescent;
 hospital steward, three bars and an
 arc of one bar, including a red cross;
 company quartermaster sergeant,
 three bars and a tie of one bar; ser-
 geant, three bars; corporal, two bars.
 "The different branches of the ser-
 vice to which the men belong are shown
 by the insignia on the officers' head-
 gear and collars and by the relieving
 colors of their uniforms. The artillery
 is red, which in the case of the officers
 shows in the field of the shoulder-
 straps, in the stripes on the trousers
 and the lining of the cloak; their in-
 signia is the crossed cannons; the cav-
 alry is yellow, and their insignia the
 crossed swords; the infantry white,
 the insignia the crossed rifles; the
 engineers red, the insignia the castle;
 the signal corps orange, the insignia
 the crossed flags, and the medical corps
 green, the insignia the Maltese cross.
 "Chaplains wear shoulder straps
 showing a cross on a black field. These
 markings and insignia refer only to
 what is known as the line. In the
 staff the prevailing color is dark blue,
 no stripes are worn on the trousers
 and the field of the shoulderstraps is
 dark blue. The departments to which
 the various staff officers belong are
 indicated by the markings on the col-
 lars of their coats. In addition to these
 various means of distinguishing offi-
 cers, which apply principally to their
 undress uniforms, there are differences
 in the arrangement of the buttons on
 their coats, the braiding on their
 sleeves and the style of their headgear
 and the color and number of plumes
 worn upon them."

MOUNTAIN THAT IS A MIRROR.
 An African Phenomenon That Sur-
 prised and Greatly Interested
 Catholic Missionaries.

A few months ago some Catholic mis-
 sionaries made a journey in Katanga,
 a large district which contains many
 of the upper waters of the Congo. One
 day they approached a mountain
 which, they later learned, was ex-
 tremely rich in iron ore. In fact, the
 travelers say the mountain is little else
 than a huge block of iron from summit
 to base. The natives call the moun-
 tain Kabwe-Marwi.
 The missionaries, says a foreign ex-
 change, spent several days in the neigh-
 borhood, and each evening, they say,
 the mountain was illumined in a won-
 derful manner under the influence of
 the rays of the setting sun. The upper
 part of it seemed to be an immense
 reflector launching far out into the
 plain the beams of light revived from
 the "Star of Day."
 One evening, after a day of rain that
 had washed all the dust from the
 mountain side, the brilliancy of the
 reflection was greater than usual, and
 Father Ter Mast decided to seek the
 exact cause of this phenomenon. So
 at sunrise next morning he began the
 difficult task of scaling the steep slope
 of this mountain of iron. He finally
 reached the highest peak, 6,888 feet
 above the sea level, and there he found
 a great rock whose side, turned toward
 the western sun, was as polished and
 bright as a mirror and shone like burn-
 ished steel. It seemed to be a block of
 almost pure metal. This shining sur-
 face contains several hundred square
 feet, and fully explains the remark-
 able refraction of the solar rays. The
 only explanation of the increased bril-
 liancy on that particular day is that
 the rain washed away all particles that
 bedimmed the polished surface and left
 it a fine natural mirror where the fall-
 ing beams of light were launched again
 far out over the plain with dazzling
 effect.

A Good Remedy.
 Customer (angrily)—Well, I have
 brought back the drug you said would
 make me thin. I've gained ten pounds
 on it in two weeks.
 Druggist—Ah, you see, that estab-
 lishes the fact that these things often
 work by contraries. Now, let me sell
 you a bottle of this gold medal flesh-
 producer.—N. Y. World.

Embarrassment of Riches.
 Freddie—What do you mean by the
 embarrassment of riches, dad?
 Cobwigger—Well, my boy, I once
 heard of a woman who had a \$25,000
 set of dishes, and she was so afraid of
 the servants breaking them that she
 washed them herself.—What to Eat.

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 Capital, \$15,000. Surplus, \$1,500.
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