

ST. LANDRY CLARION.

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

VOL. I. NO. 7.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 A YEAR.

THE CLARION.

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OPELOUSAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

Opelousas Union No. 451 meets every other Saturday at 4 p. m., in Chachere's Hall. J. J. Thompson, president; S. M. Peters, secretary.

Caledonia Union No. 663 meets the 1st and 3d Saturdays of every month, at the secretary's home. Rene Carriere president, G. T. St. Cyr vice-president, A. Vain secretary, Mrs. A. Vain treasurer, John Jennings chaplain, Walter St. Cyr lecturer, Armand Carriere assistant lecturer, Giner Somnier doorkeeper, Albert Rider assistant doorkeeper, Albert Whaley sergeant-at-arms.

It is said that a toad kept in a room will rid it of cockroaches.

At a recent election in Lincoln parish on the fence question: No fence 280; fence 1,187.

The next congress will have 231 Democrats, 116 from the South and 115 from the North.

Our neighbor, Mrs. Ludger Birotte, slaughtered a hog a few days since that weighed 570 lbs. net.

Mr. J. M. White, the contractor, finished the new bridge across the Teche at Leonville, last week.

On Oct. 26th, was celebrated at New York the 124th anniversary of the old John street Methodist church of that city, the oldest Methodist church in America.

W. S. H. Doran, the boy smoker of Trenton, N. J., has died in the fifth year of his age. It is said that he smoked from the time he was seven months old.

Last Thursday the contract for rebuilding the Callihan bridge three miles south of Opelousas, was let out to the lowest bidder. Messrs. J. M. White and Geo. Fulford, Jr., secured the job at \$400.

It seems that the U. S. Express Company, the Adams Express Company, and the Wells, Fargo & Company Express have all dropped the lottery. At that rate the lottery operations will soon be confined to New Orleans.

Judging from a strong anti-lottery article from the New York Times, that appeared last week in the columns of the St. Landry Democrat, without any comment, our neighbor must be changing front on the lottery question, and coming over on the right side.

The new brick courthouse at Abbeville was nearly completed, when the storm occurred last Sunday night. The brick work had been done, and the roof was on, and the carpenters were ceiling the inside. We hear that the wind took the entire roof off, besides doing other damage.

Micah W. Norton, recently convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, in Maine, had property to the amount of \$20,000, which he will to his children and wife, as the sentence involved his civil death. In Louisiana, a man worth \$20,000, is not apt to go to the penitentiary for any offence.

The storm last Sunday night did considerable damage. Old fences, parts of old buildings, and some trees were blown down; but the greatest damage done in this section was in the fields. The ungathered corn was blown down, but that can be saved before it rots; the cotton has been injured most, it was about all open, and now a great deal is on the ground and tangled on the limbs. Picking will now be slow work.

The United States government spent about \$12,000 for supervisors, special deputy marshals, chief deputy marshals, etc., in the first and second congressional districts of this State, at the recent election, where it was expected two Republican congressmen would be elected. Such proceedings would soon get rid of the surplus in the treasury, and it is about time for such extravagance to be stopped. The "Kansas cranks" have taken the first step in the right direction to stop it.

The Shreveport Caucasian says of the Hon. M. J. Foster's speech at the recent anti-lottery meeting in that city:

He gave a brief review of the Morris combine's proposition, its baneful influence in the Legislature, and referred to the several amendments which had been presented by the minority to protect Louisiana and the people, but which the lotteryists had voted down in compliance with Morris' dictation. The lottery, he said, was not intended to benefit Louisiana or the people, but Morris and his combination—"the six unnamed and unknown." The lottery is against the Democratic party, and its mission is to disrupt that party. Among the associates directly concerned in its business success are Finch, Herwig and Baldwin, known Republicans, who have no love for the Democratic party.

Vernon Patriot.

Editor Patriot:—I am converted frankly over to the Lottery—and why? Well here are my reasons and I want them published in the Patriot.

I received a postal card to-night from the tax collector of this parish notifying me that I would be sued in ten days without a remittance of my taxes. I never thought of such a thing. I thought by the first of December was the limit. I find 10 cents charges too on the bill and I did think the tax collector had to come to all the voting places and collect the taxes. I didn't know it took forty-five cents to pay the tax on \$22; that is nearly \$2 per hundred. So I now declare myself a lottery man and I want every tax payer to vote for John Morris's lottery to try and reduce taxes. I would like to know how much money will be paid this year as taxes in this State at \$2 per \$100.00 worth of property, and why it is I have to pay ten cents a cent for writing a postal card. All I have to say is Hurrah for John A. Morris & Co! Come on John with your \$1,250,000, let us be relieved of 10 much taxes. Yours in dead earnest. BOB.

The above is a communication in the Vernon Patriot. "Bob" must be a wag, or a very curious patriotic citizen if he is "in dead earnest." Because his taxes amount to "forty-five cents," and he thinks that too much; and because the tax collector did not go to his voting place to collect that enormous sum, but charged him ten cents for notification of his delinquency, he "wants every tax payer to vote for John Morris's lottery to try and reduce taxes." If "Bob's" taxes of "forty-five cents" were reduced, how much would he have to pay? But Mr. Morris' proposition does not propose to reduce taxes; he proposed to give the State a certain sum for certain purposes, but there was no proposition to reduce taxes. If Mr. Morris' proposed amendment were to become a law, the crowd that would get into office with it, would dispose of the lottery appropriation, of "Bob's" "forty-five cents," and of everybody else's taxes, and then not have enough—under them "Bob" would have to pay his "forty-five cents," as now, unless he got rid of his property to avoid it.

But Bob's taxes will not run much risk of being reduced by the lottery amendment, even if the amendment should be submitted to the people, for it would unquestionably be rejected by popular vote—the mass of the voters do not hold their patriotism and votes at the price of a reduction on a tax of "forty-five cents." The proposed amendment will not be submitted. In the face of the hostility of the people of the United States, of the Federal and State governments, with the postal law and the hostile action of the express companies to contend with, Mr. Morris and his associates would have no use for a lottery charter. He would not most probably be willing to compromise, and be thankful if he were allowed to finish the term of the present charter without the opposition that has been raised against him by his efforts to get another charter. If he could restore the status quo as it was before he began his political campaign in this State, for a renewal of the charter, and had back the money that he has spent in that campaign, in the light of subsequent events and present prospects, he would no doubt be a much happier man than he now is, and be glad to finish the term of the present charter and quit. But vaulting ambition overleaps itself; some men become drunk with success and commit acts of folly; Napoleon, after conquering all Europe, braved the snow and ice fields of Russia, and Waterloo followed; Mr. Morris is not Napoleon, but he has had phenomenal success in corrupting Louisiana politicians and in making money thereby; but in seeking a new charter, and trying to corrupt the majority of the people of the State, and thereby outraging the moral sentiment of the best people of the whole United States, he has paved the way to the lottery's destruction. There is a tide in the affairs of men, even in evil affairs, that leads to success; but the tide ebbs, and when the ebb begins wisdom would call a halt. Mr. Morris' kind of wisdom enabled him to see only the flow, and not the ebb; the ebb-tide of the lottery has set in, and it will soon be swept into the ocean of the past.

A correspondent of the Vicksburg Commercial Herald, gives the following as an unfailing remedy for screw worms: "Take any quantity of alder leaves you wish, put them in a strong piece of white cloth, tie it, then bruise it by pounding on the cloths, then squeeze the juice of the leaves out; now you are ready to expel the screw worm by pouring a little of the juice on the wound. In about five minutes the worm will commence to wiggle out. Repeat every six hours, and in three days the wound will be clean and heal."

If the free coinage silver bill had not been killed by the recent Republican Congress, cotton would have been worth to-day at least 12 cts. per pound, which would have been thousands of dollars in the pockets of Southern farmers.—Town Talk.

COLD COMFORT.

Mr. Editor: The Courier in its last issue copies from the Pointe Coupee Democrat an article headed: "Reaction"—in which the writer says that the people have in part recovered from the "Anti-Lottery craze," and he sees many evidences of "returning good sense, etc."

Are any of the following facts evidences of any such "Reaction"? The United States Express Company, has issued orders to its employees, forbidding them from acting as agents to the Louisiana State Lottery, or assisting them in the transaction of their gambling business.

Adams & Co's. Express, which began business in 1839, the first Express Co., has recently given instructions to its agents and employees, reciting the fact of the passage of the law closing the mails to the Lottery, and declaring that it is as much the duty of express companies to further the objects aimed at by the law as it is of the employees of the Post Office, they forbid their agents to act as agents for the Lottery, or to give them any assistance in any way.

Wells Fargo & Co's. Express has recently issued circular orders to its employees notifying them that they must not act as agents for the Lottery. As a matter of course an express company can not refuse to take and carry a package to Mr. Dauphin, but these circular orders go to show that they will be glad when they will no longer be forced to do so.

The Dominion of Canada will not allow the tickets of the Louisiana Lottery to be brought in either through the mails or through its Custom Houses—they must be smuggled.

Do these express companies turn their backs to the Lottery simply as a matter of policy, or because they are crazy? Some of the Lotteryites claim the anti-lottery, or is it done at the demands of an honest public sentiment? No, Mr. Pointe Coupee Democrat, you can not comfort the Courier with any such evidences of "Reaction"—they read the hand writing on the wall: "Mene, mene, tickel upharshin, which translated into the language of this country means "The Lottery must go."

CONGRESSMAN BLANCHARD ON THE LOTTERY.

Shreveport, La., November 6.—Capt. T. F. Bell, Chairman Executive Committee Anti-Lottery League, Shreveport, La.—Dear Sir: I regret that illness prevents me from being present at the anti-lottery meeting to-night. But for that circumstance I would be in attendance and speak the sentiments I cherish in opposition to the attempt that is being made to fasten on the State for another term of years the disgrace of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. I am in full sympathy with the great movement of the people which looks to preventing this. Nor is this position new to me. I have been steadily opposed to the lottery from the time I first began to take an interest in public affairs. As representative delegate from the parish of Caddo to the constitutional convention of 1879, I was one of the leaders in that body of the movement to destroy the lottery. I considered it then an institution in the highest degree hurtful to the wellbeing of the State, and my opinion in this regard has strengthened as the years went by. The lottery company should not be tolerated a moment in Louisiana after its present charter expires. Louisiana should range herself in line with her sister States of the Union—all of whom without exception refuse legal recognition to lottery concerns. The enlightened sentiment of the people of the United States is opposed to lotteries, and this has found expression in the recent enactment by Congress of a wise law prohibiting the use of the mails as vehicles for the transaction of lottery business. Let the people of Louisiana do their duty in this regard; let there be no compromise with an institution which, if rechartered, will do an hundred fold more harm than can be compensated for by the money which can be paid; let the great work of organization to defeat this movement go on.

Very truly yours,
N. C. BLANCHARD.

A COTTON PICKING MACHINE.

There was an exhibition at the Cotton Exchange in this city to-day a lot of cotton which had been picked by machinery, and the cotton brokers are to-night talking of the beginning of a new era in the cotton business.

The bale weighed 475 pounds and was picked by the machine in two hours, notwithstanding the rain, on the plantation of C. C. Glover, near this city. The work done is equivalent to that of fifteen men for the same time. The cotton is much cleaner than that picked by hand and will bring from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent more per pound.

The Todd Cotton Harvester, as the machine is called, is the invention of a Mr. Todd, a Southern gentleman, but now of Chicago. It is about the size of an ordinary reaper, and is drawn by two mules. It has a rotary cylinder provided with a large number of rotary fingers, which seize the cotton, leaving the closed and half open bolls untouched.

The cotton winds itself around these fingers and is in this way drawn from the open or "ripe" bolls. The fingers are cleaned at every revolution of the cylinder and then pass over an endless belt into the receiver.

A number of Chicago gentlemen have formed a company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the manufacture of the wonderful machine.—Memphis dispatch of October 25.

A popular fallacy—that the easiest thing to do are to tell the truth and to edit a paper.—Light.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. AND THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

New York Evening Call.

The business men of this city ought not to overlook the remarkable action of the United States Express Company in refusing to carry packages of lottery tickets for the Louisiana State Lottery. The State of Louisiana is in the grip of this monster, and is struggling to shake it off. Congress has tried in vain to kill the lottery by shutting it from the mails. Unable to use the mails for its demoralizing commerce it turns to the express companies. The United States Express Company, rejecting every offer of money, has firmly refused to furnish any facilities for the carriage of lottery packages.

Its sole resource and reliance now is the great Adams Express Company. If that company were to do as the United States Express has done, the Louisiana Lottery would be shut up in New Orleans, the only city in the country that will harbor such an enterprise, and the charter of the lottery company would become of little value.

The decent people of this country should never stop the agitation until this most-lived beast has finally drawn its last breath. They should remember the courage with which one corporation has attacked this evil. That "corporations have no souls" seems to have at least one exception.

AN ANTI-LOTTERY EXPRESS COMPANY. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The board of managers of the Adams Express Company to-day held their first meeting since the passage of the United States anti-lottery act.

The board was unanimously of the opinion that the provisions of such law were as morally obligatory upon the company as they are legally binding upon the postal authorities.

The attention of the board was called to the fact that the post office department had issued regulations to all its subordinates as to the manner in which they should effectuate the provisions and the intent of the act, and the board adopted a resolution making such regulations applicable to the employees of the company in like manner, as if such employees had been specifically named therein.

WHAT HAS THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE DONE?

Lake Charles Echo.

The result of the late election, shows only one State carried, or probably carried by the Farmers' Alliance Kansas, with here and there a congressman elected. The great fight being between the Democratic and Republican parties.

What then has the Farmers' Alliance done? Many taking their opinion upon the apparent status of the parties as now represented may be led into the erroneous conclusion that it has accomplished very little. We think differently.

Formerly the northern manufacturers, wealthy merchants, business men and farmers were nearly all Republicans, while the southern negro blind publicans reeled, believing that the Republican must be woolen. We will illustrate what we have to say on this point by supposing that we (or any other person of very limited means) enter a Dallas clothing store and purchase wool (?) suit (so guaranteed by the merchant). This will cost \$20.

To gratify a very natural curiosity we search for a raw edge in the fabric, draw out a thread of filling and carefully untwist it. Now if we find a fibre of this thread one-fourth of an inch long we are fortunate; otherwise the yarn is all shoddy, and is made from woolen rags gathered by rag-pickers, cut into bits, gined with machinery made for the purpose, and spun into filling for American manufacturers woolens goods. Much of this shoddy is too short or too rotten to be spun into yarn, and a little wool must be mixed with it. This suit with proper care will last the entire winter with but little repair. If it was made of honest wool it would last two or three winters, or even longer. The writer is now wearing a woolen garment made in Scotland, that has done continuous service for six winters, and is yet perfectly sound. It is a flannel shirt and cost 36 ct (72 cents) in Glasgow. At any retail store in Dallas a similar shirt American made will cost \$1.75. The British manufacturer gets wool free of duty and can afford to use it. The American manufacturer pays a duty on wool and therefore uses as much shoddy as possible. In fact only the highest priced American woolen goods are made of full wool.

The tariff on manufactured woolens compels us to buy the American shoddy at whatever advance on its fair market value may be necessary to prevent European competition. On the supposed \$20 suit the tariff tax is about \$9.20, without making an allowance for the various dealers' profits on the tax originally paid by the importer. About \$1.80 of this tax goes to the government and \$7.40 directly to the American manufacturer.

When a similar system governs every thing the farmer buys, is it any wonder that he clamors for a sub-treasury bill, or any other straw of hope?

In every ward of the parish of Morehouse a full school—and in some wards two full schools—of happy, intelligent children can be found under the tutelage of an efficient and well-paid teacher. The lottery is not furnishing a dollar of the teacher's salary, and no mother desires a dollar of that lottery's money for the education of her children.

Let the Louisiana State Lottery keep its cold cash and its fingers out of Louisiana's public school.—Louisiana Appeal.

A VOTE TO BE REMEMBERED.

New Delta.

There is one phase of this lottery matter that we desire be not lost sight of. There is one fact connected with this contest for a recharter that should be indelibly imprinted in the memory of every Louisiana. On Monday, June 30, 1890, when the lottery bill was before the Senate on its second reading, Senator Murphy J. Foster offered the following amendment:

"The Louisiana State Lottery is prohibited from using directly or indirectly, any money or money to influence any voter to vote for the passage of this amendment, or to secure its passage, the use of money, either given directly or indirectly to the voter or to any candidate for State, district or parochial, who may be a candidate for election at the time this act is to be voted upon; and the use of any money as aforesaid shall ipso facto vacate the election and render null and void all votes cast for this amendment, and shall forfeit and annul all rights and privileges which said John A. Morris, or his assigns, may acquire should a majority of the votes be in favor of the amendment."

This looks like a very simply, honest, straightforward amendment. In plain English it means that if Morris or any of the beneficiaries should use bribery to carry the election then the election shall be null and void. It simply provides that the power of money shall not be used to stifle the voice of the people and to control the verdict of the country at the ballot box.

If the lottery only desired a fair, free unbiased expression of the wishes of the people; if it wished only to ascertain the sense of a majority of the voters of the State on the lottery question; if there was neither desire nor intention to use money in the proposed amendment, why was this proposed amendment not agreed to? For it was not. It was voted down, the lottery's supporters voting solidly against it.

The lottery wanted no such an amendment in its bill? Why? In the name of the people we ask, why? For what reason did the lottery object to an amendment which punished bribery with nullity of the vote? If bribery was not resorted to the proposed amendment was as harmless as a dove. If no money was used directly or indirectly to purchase the passage of the lottery bill by the people the amendment fell into a state of "innocuous desuetude."

But the amendment, so harmless if no evil intent existed, was voted down. This barrier against the use of money was swept aside from the path of the gamblers and the road to bribery made plain and clear. We want the people to remember this. There exists no statute by which the use of money to bribe voters to vote for this amendment can be punished. No law can touch it and when it was proposed not to punish the bribers by fine or imprisonment, but simply to make the bribery defeat its own object, it was defeated. The best evidence that one desires to do a certain thing is that he refuses to permit any obstacle to be placed in the way of his power to do it.

HOW IT WORKS.

Farm and Ranch.

The near approach of winter warns our people that they must put their finances in such order as will enable them to purchase a supply of winter clothing, and this clothing to be comfortable must be woolen. We will illustrate what we have to say on this point by supposing that we (or any other person of very limited means) enter a Dallas clothing store and purchase wool (?) suit (so guaranteed by the merchant). This will cost \$20.

To gratify a very natural curiosity we search for a raw edge in the fabric, draw out a thread of filling and carefully untwist it. Now if we find a fibre of this thread one-fourth of an inch long we are fortunate; otherwise the yarn is all shoddy, and is made from woolen rags gathered by rag-pickers, cut into bits, gined with machinery made for the purpose, and spun into filling for American manufacturers woolens goods. Much of this shoddy is too short or too rotten to be spun into yarn, and a little wool must be mixed with it. This suit with proper care will last the entire winter with but little repair. If it was made of honest wool it would last two or three winters, or even longer. The writer is now wearing a woolen garment made in Scotland, that has done continuous service for six winters, and is yet perfectly sound. It is a flannel shirt and cost 36 ct (72 cents) in Glasgow. At any retail store in Dallas a similar shirt American made will cost \$1.75. The British manufacturer gets wool free of duty and can afford to use it. The American manufacturer pays a duty on wool and therefore uses as much shoddy as possible. In fact only the highest priced American woolen goods are made of full wool.

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Let the Louisiana State Lottery keep its cold cash and its fingers out of Louisiana's public school.—Louisiana Appeal.

LOTTERIES.

Youth's Companion.

Lotteries have been condemned in principle, though they are as yet not wholly suppressed in nearly every country of Christendom. In most of the States of the American Union they are forbidden by law. In England they have been prohibited since the reign of George II., in Belgium they were suppressed in 1830, and in France they are nominally forbidden, though the government has permitted the element of chance to be introduced in the raising of money for certain semi-public purposes.

The lottery originated in corruption. It was at the beginning simply a game of chance made use of by the emperors in the declining days of Rome to corrupt and beguile the common people. Its demoralizing nature was quickly recognized. The earliest legislative bodies of modern Europe protested against royal lotteries, and the first Assembly of the French Republic suppressed them as "an invention of despotism to make men silent about their want, by enticing them on with a hope which aggravates their distress."

The objection to lotteries is based upon morals as well as upon public expediency. Lotteries continually incite the poor and persons who are not well-gifted with the moral and the quality of self reliance, to depend upon something else than their own efforts to take care of themselves. They lead such persons to neglect the duties of industry, arouse the instinct of covetousness, and stimulate many evil passions.

Lotteries have been well called schools of public demoralization. They introduce scandals and corruption in public life. Such scandals, involving charges of bribery of legislators, have lately risen in Louisiana and North Dakota. The wealth which may in a very few cases be gained by individuals, and which is almost always gained by the proprietors of lotteries, is not acquired by labor or any useful service, but only at the expense of others, and sometimes to the ruin, moral and financial, of the persons who patronize the lottery.

In this country the general government has not the power to suppress lotteries in the States, but it may prevent it doing business through the United States mails, and that is what is to be done by a law lately enacted by Congress. This law makes unlawful and fraudulent all communications through the mails connected in any way with the business of lotteries or gift enterprises of any kind. It is made a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year, for any one to deposit in the mails any letter, card or circular in any way bearing upon the business of lotteries.

No one may lawfully purchase a lottery ticket through the mails, nor any ticket, prize or information be sent by mail or delivered.

Postmasters have no power under the law to open letters in order to find out whether they contain lottery business, but registered letters, postal notes and money orders directed to lotteries or their agents are to be marked "fraudulent," and returned to their writers.

Newspapers which contain advertisements of lotteries or lists of prizes awarded are forbidden to be carried in the mails under the same penalties as other communications relating to lotteries.

In brief, though the government cannot suppress lotteries in the States, it may prevent their doing business through the mails, and undertakes to do so in this law.

Inasmuch as nearly all the States have laws of their own which make open dealing in lottery tickets unlawful, business of this sort has been largely driven to the United States mails, taking refuge there under the inviolability of private communications. The present law is intended to make the mails no longer a cover for such business.

It can hardly be doubted that the enforcement of this law will prevent a vast amount of the mischief due to lotteries, even if it does not break them down. It is to be hoped that it will be followed by the total suppression of these demoralizing and hurtful enterprises in the States where they are now permitted in one or another form.

"He who wastes his time attending to his neighbor's business must surely neglect his own."

Notice of Administration.

Whereas, Thomas G. Hudson has filed in the Clerk's office of the 13th judicial district court for the parish of St. Landry, an application to be appointed administrator of the estate of Henry F. Carlee deceased, notice therefore is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause, if any they have, within ten days from the first publication of this notice why said appointment should not be made.

CHAS. M. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Nov 15 21

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, Nov. 18th, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof, under section 2301 R. S., in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of District Court at Opelousas, La., on Monday Dec. 2, 1890, viz: Zephirina Veillon who made homestead entry No. 8264 for the north west quarter of north east quarter east half of north west quarter and north east quarter of south west quarter of lots 1 and 2 and south east quarter of north west quarter, Sec. 1 Tp 8 S Range 2 W L. meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Apollonius Lafleur, Manuel P. Manuel, Pierre P. Manuel Jr., Zenon O. H. Fontenot, all of St. Landry parish.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

Nov 15 21

FOR SALE AT \$2 PER ACRE.—Large Tracts of Land TRAVELED BY THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD in the parish of St. Landry, between Melville and Palmetto stations. These lands have been recently surveyed and are heavily timbered with valuable cypress and oak timber. Apply to the undersigned at Opelousas, La. THOS. H. LEWIS.

BUSINESS MENTION.

[Notices will be inserted under this heading at ten cents a line.]

ATTENTION TO WAGONERS.—Anyone desiring to haul, will find plenty of work by applying to J. Meyers & Co.

Wanted.—1000 bushels of corn. Will exchange lumber of any description for same. Apply to J. T. Stewart, near railroad depot.

The A-tak-a-pa Family and Plantation Remedies for sale by all Druggists.

If you want watches or jewelry neatly repaired take it to R. Mornhinweg, the live jeweler of Opelousas.

Watches, clocks, jewelry, and fine diamonds at R. Mornhinweg.

If you wish to be fitted to a pair of specks go to R. Mornhinweg's jewelry establishment on Main St.

Pittsburgh coal at E. H. Vordenbaumen's lumber yard.

Call at Remi Mornhinweg's and see his fine stock of Fall jewelry.

E. H. Vordenbaumen sells pine lumber at \$12 per M ft.

Wedding rings of all sizes and styles at R. Mornhinweg's.

The iron bridge across the Teche at New Iberia has been completed.

Call at Jacobs', and see the beautiful music box.

JONAS JACOBS, Newsdealer - and - Stationer, OPELOUSAS.

All the Leading Newspapers & Periodicals KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Headquarters for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

—CONSISTING OF— Wall Pockets, Picture Frames, Writing Desks, Assorted Paperettes, Inkstands, Shaving Toilets, Dressing Cases, Manture Sets, Books, Trunks, Novelties, Five and Ten Cent Toys.

Christmas and New Year Cards, All Kinds of Fire Works, Fancy Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums.

Yours, etc. MY MOTTO: C. P. F. C.—Cheaper than the Cheapest.

TEACHER WANTED.—A school teacher wanted to teach a colored school in Plaquemine, about ten miles from Opelousas.

FELIX THIERRY. NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, Nov. 17th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of District Court at Opelousas, La., on Wednesday Dec. 31, 1890, viz: Francis Hebers, who made homestead entry No. 8267 for the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 W 1/4 of SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 section 30 Tp. 18 R. 1 E. L. meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Carpenter, James C. Causey, Wm. H. Randolph, Benoit Johnson, all of St. Landry parish.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

Nov 22 21

Public Sale. ESTATE OF THOMAS D. GORDON.

No. — PROMISE Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable District Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction to the last and best bidder, by the undersigned administrator or some duly qualified public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased on the Atchafalaya river in said parish, on

Tuesday, December 23d, 1890, the following described property belonging to the estate of Thomas D. Gordon, deceased, to-wit:

1. Thirty-three (33) acres of land, more or less, situated near the Atchafalaya river, St. Landry parish, La., with buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by Abram A. Richard, south by H. N. Owen, west by same, and east by estate of E. Scott.

2. Three American saddles, Pomp, Molly and Madder, two good horses, two old creole horses, one road cart, one lot of farming implements.

Terms—Cash. W. S. GORDON, Administrator.

Nov 22 21

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, Nov. 18th