

# ST. LANDRY PARISH CLARION.

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

VOL. I. NO. 11.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 A YEAR.

## THE CLARION.

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(LIMITED.)

OPELOUSAS, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

Opeolousas Union No. 454 meets every other Saturday at 4 p. m. in Chachere's Hall. J. J. Thompson, president; S. M. Peters, secretary.

Fairview Farmers Union No. 089 St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, meets at Bellevue church, first Saturday in each month. M. R. Wilson president, J. P. Smith vice-president, H. C. Peckham secretary, Jules Bontie treasurer, A. J. Morgan chairman, J. S. Hazelwood lecturer, J. E. Daily door keeper.

We wish our readers a happy Christmas.

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

Don't fail to attend the Philharmonic ball next Monday night.

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

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

The Rev. Father Abbadie, died last Tuesday morning at Grand Coteau, at the age of 86 years.

The Philharmonic Club, next Monday night, gives one of the grandest balls of the season.

Sitting Bull, the Indian Chief, was killed a few days since, in North Dakota, by some Indian police.

The New Delta is now a morning paper, has doubled its size, and has news by telegraph from all over the world.

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

A battle in Dacotah, on the 16th inst., between Indians and Federal troops, the latter being largely outnumbered, resulted in the repulse of the Indians with heavy loss, and fifty-two soldiers killed and many wounded.

It seems that Mr. Remi Mornhinveg laid in a stock of goods in his line, before the McKinley bill made prices go up, and he is willing to sell as he bought—cheap for cash. Now is the time, for such cheap jewelry will not stay there long.

In 1888, a law was enacted in this State to provide for the sale of all unredemmed property that had been sold for taxes of years subsequent to 1879. Some of this property was adjudicated to individuals and much of it to the State. This law proposed to cure all informalities, and give the purchaser absolute title, by making the simple act or deed of sale conclusive evidence that all the formalities of law had been complied with. As the State had much property sold for taxes, a sale of the same was made under this law, in 1890. This law of 1888 has been decided by the Supreme Court, to be unconstitutional, because it did not provide for any notice to be given to the former owner. Therefore the status of all property sold in this parish for taxes for years subsequent to 1879, is just as it was before the law of 1888 was passed. Sales made under that law are invalid, if pre-existing legal requirements were not complied with, which of course never were.

Rev. N. W. Warren is a member of the legislature, and voted for the lottery amendment, at the last session of that body; he is, or was also a member of Liberty Baptist Church, at Arcadia, north Louisiana. Last week the church tried him for voting for the lottery. He had a fair trial. The church selected five men, he selected five, and the ten selected the eleven—the eleven constituting the jury or court that tried him. In addition to the evidence against him, he confessed "that by his vote in the Legislature he did a wrong and sinful act." Notwithstanding his confession, and prayer for forgiveness, the church thought it best to suspend him, because a minister should "be blameless," etc. The report adds: "The night after the close of the trial the church was shot full of bullet holes, the steps torn down and pulled away." Now who is responsible for this hoodlumism? As the Rev. Warren had confessed the vote for the lottery was a "wrong and sinful act," and "the error of his life," did he commit the hoodlumism? Was such conduct becoming the mood of a repentant minister of the gospel? Or did some of his lottery friends commit the crime? Is that the kind of peace and prosperity that is to prevail under lottery rule in this State? A church cannot suspend one of its ministers who has committed "sin" and confessed it, without fear of having its property destroyed.

The lottery Democrats of Louisiana are constantly preaching that the Farmers' Alliance will break up the Democratic party. The Republican politicians North say the Alliance is an attachment of the Democratic party. One thing is certain, the Democratic party proper, has no cause to complain of the Alliance, in Kansas the Alliance defeated the Republican party, and made almost impossible the re-election to the U. S. Senate, of Mr. Ingalls, one of the ablest and most bitter opponents of the Democratic party. Mr. Ingalls has taken a stand in the Senate, against the passage of the force bill; which shows that he is in fear of the Alliance element in the Kansas legislature. Another thing has been done by the Alliance, which the Democratic party never could do: the "bloody shirt" or sectionalism has been buried by it. At the recent national convention of the Alliance, at Ocala, Florida, the Union soldiers in that body cheered the Confederates, and the latter gave them a rebel yell in reply. The fraternization was complete; and the professional politicians of the Republican party can never again succeed on sectional issues that grew out of the war. The national Alliance did not inaugurate a new party; and while it showed plainly its dissatisfaction with the past action of the Democratic and Republican parties, it showed more dissatisfaction with the latter. The record of the Democratic party, while not altogether so, is more acceptable to the Alliance. The wise men of the Alliance well know the difficulties of holding together all the laboring classes of this country, in one compact party; the diversity of interests is too great. The laborers in the manufacturing industries will continue to be controlled politically by their employers, and the interests of the farming class and of these employers are antagonistic from a protective tariff standpoint. This is a single illustrative case, but there are many. The mass of the farmers South, and many at the North, belong to the Democratic party. If the farmers can have their grievances removed, and secure benefits that they are justly entitled to, through that party—already organized and having great power—there will be no need of a third party. The circumstance in Georgia, of the Alliance electing Gen. Gordon to the U. S. Senate, shows that the Alliance in that State at least, is willing to attempt to reach its ends through the Democratic party, of which Gen. Gordon is a national as well as a State leader. In this State the Alliance helped to nominate and supported the Democratic candidates for Congress. The Alliance has therefore plainly shown a disposition to trust the Democratic party. It cannot trust the Republican party, for there is too much antagonism; in fact, the oppressive legislation of that party brought the Alliance into existence. The Democratic party when partly in control of the national government, failed to forestall the existence of the Alliance by advocating measures distinctly beneficial to the farming class; but now that the farmers have united, irrespective of parties, and presented their grievances and asked for measures of relief, the Democratic party will do wisely to help them. Of course there are many things on which they are agreed; the repeal of the McKinley bill for one, and opposition to the force bill. But besides the removal of evils, the farmers want active help; they have been oppressed so long by the monopolists, capitalists, trusts, etc., that they need legislative assistance. Some may not think so, but they think so, and a mistake in that direction would not be so reprehensible as the mistakes, to use no harsher term, by which the farming class particularly has been robbed of a great part of the public domain, and by which the limited currency of the country is insufficient for the business transactions. The Democratic party is partly responsible for these things. The sub-treasury scheme of the farmers may be unconstitutional; but is the principle wrong? The farmers are not wedded to the technical form of the proposed sub-treasury bill; what they want is relief. Surely the legislative skill which has enabled the railroad companies, land syndicates and foreign capitalists to absorb a great part of the public domain, thereby depriving the farming class of future homesteads, might do something in a constitutional way for the benefit of the farmers. If a had thing can be made constitutional and legal, why can not a good thing be made so? Relief voluntarily given to the people of France by their kings, would have averted the French revolution and the reign of terror; relief to the farming class by the Democratic party, when it comes into power, as it surely will if it win the support of the Alliance, will be a blessing to the country at large, and ensure the perpetuity of that party.

Judge Joseph M. Moore died in New Orleans, last Monday, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Geo. K. Pratt, and was buried here Tuesday. He had suffered severely for eleven months, with some derangement of the bladder or kidneys; and nothing but the best of nursing and medical attention could have kept him alive so long. While death, at any age and in any of its forms, is the saddest event of which we have any knowledge, it must have been a relief to so great a sufferer. The deceased was something over sixty-five years of age. He had been married twice. His first wife, a daughter of Mr. Pierre Wartelle, and his second, a daughter of Judge J. H. Overton, were cousins, their mothers being daughters of the elder Judge George King. Four children, one son and three daughters, of the first marriage, and one daughter of the second, survive him; as also his wife. We have no data, except personal recollections, for a condensed history of Judge Moore's life. We believe he was a native of this parish. Before the war and afterwards, till the death of his partner, he was a member of the law firm of Swayze & Moore. He had been before the war a member of the State legislature. He was successful in the practice of law. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1879, and was elected by the legislature following that convention a judge of the circuit court of appeals for this circuit, for the term of ten years, which expired not long before the beginning of his fatal sickness. While his death was expected, even sooner than it came, yet it is always a great bereavement when any member, especially the head of a family, has departed this life; and we unite with numerous others in sympathy to those who have suffered so great a loss.

The first soiree musicale at the Opelousas Female Institute came off last Friday night, and the large audience present showed how entertainments of that kind are appreciated. The programme was varied and well selected. We particularly wish to mention the singing by the Misses Hedrick. Miss E. Hedrick has a clear and melodious soprano voice, and with proper training she could make a point amongst professional singers. She sang several times and delighted everyone. Her voice has a peculiar vibrating tenderness which, if not overdone, is charming. Miss M. Hedrick sang "In Old Madrid," a lovely romance, and sweetly she sang it. Prof. R. Mayer seems determined not to let our music-loving people starve; he always has something good to bring before his hearers. All the other performers gave credit to their already made reputation. The Misses De White and Eva Lawther, two young ladies of the Institute, did remarkably well on the piano. Miss J. Crittenden, the principal teacher of the institution, recited "Perdita," a lengthy and beautiful poem taken from Greek mythology. She represented a marble statue and looked beautiful pointing to a star, which seemed to bring her a message from her lover. She delivered the poem very feelingly and she was warmly applauded. The sword drill by sixteen lovely amazons closed the programme and gave general satisfaction.

The Republican politicians, and the Lottery-Democratic politicians of this State, make the same complaint in substance, if not in form, against the Farmers' Alliance: the former say the Alliance is an attachment of the Democratic party, the latter say it is going to or trying to break up the Democratic party. That these complaints or accusations are practically the same, is a paradox; and it is an antithetical paradox, that both assertions can not be true. The first paradox is explained thus: the Alliance is opposed to the legal-gold-currency, McKinley bill, force bill, Republican politicians, and it is opposed to the Lottery and Lottery-Democratic politicians. The other explanation is: if the Republican politicians speak truth, as the recent elections would indicate, the Democratic-Lottery politicians have made a false charge against the Alliance, for it could not be an attachment of the Democratic party and help that party beat the Republicans, and at the same time be its enemy.

The Lottery has sued out a writ of mandamus before the district court at Baton Rouge, to make the Secretary of State show cause why the lottery amendment should not be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election.

No good man in Louisiana should be without the New Delta of New Orleans. In a newspaper sense, it is the head and front of the opposition to the lottery. Now that it has been doubled in size, and is full of information, it is a first-class paper in every other respect.

## THE BATTLE OPENS.

New Delta Dec. 18th.

Yesterday the lottery opened its first parallel in its assault upon the autonomy and reputation of Louisiana by filing a suit against the secretary of state praying that an order of mandamus be issued directing him to promulgate officially House bill No. 216, known as the lottery bill. And it is appropriate that this second step in the scheme to reduce Louisiana to the thrall of a gambler should be made where the first one was taken—in the city of Baton Rouge. The secretary of state, knowing that the bill did not constitutionally pass the Legislature, refuses, as it is his plain duty to refuse, to promulgate the bill as passed or to advertise it for a vote. Thus blocked in their scheme the gamblers are forced either to go into court and try to compel that officer to so promulgate and advertise, or else to give up the fight and admit themselves vanquished upon the threshold of their undertaking. They have chosen the last alternative.

This action on the part of John A. Morris (for he brings the suit in his own name) is useful for two purposes. First, it is notice to the world that the combination of gamblers has not given up its fight, that it still entertains the hope (in event of a favorable decision from the courts) of being able, by means of its hireling tools and the use of its ill-gotten wealth, to fasten itself anew upon the State of Louisiana and suck its life-blood for twenty-five years more. It means that this festering ulcer upon the body of Louisiana hopes to continue eating into the reputation, the prosperity and the liberty of Louisiana. It is a warning to the honest people of the State that the battle is not yet fully won; that they cannot rest supinely upon the laurels already earned; that there are yet blows to be struck and battles to be fought for the honor of their State, for the prosperity of themselves and for the freedom of their children.

This suit is a bugle call to arouse to action every true son of the State, it is the tocsin of alarm to wake into activity every anti-lottery organization from the hills on the Arkansas line to the sea marshes on the Gulf, and when the attorneys of John A. Morris filed this petition in the office of the clerk of the court then was the gage of battle thrown down and war to the death declared between honesty and chicanery, between liberty and bondage, between virtue and vice. Sons of Louisiana range themselves for the fray either under the fair banner of your beloved State, or under the green cloth of Monte Carlo.

It is also notice to the rest of the Union that this handful of arrogant gamblers propose to defy the public sentiment of the entire country and to attempt to continue the nefarious business, which they themselves declare drains the country annually of millions for which no adequate return is rendered. It is the most powerful petition that has yet come forth to Congress to immediately pass a bill proposing to the States the anti-lottery amendment to the constitution of the United States. This suit is further useful for the purpose of deciding whether this gang of gamblers can dominate the judicial as they did the legislative department of the State government. It is the touchstone by which will be decided the true worth of our courts. It is the calcium light in the glare of which can be discerned whether the judicial emirine be still pure and undefiled. It is the crucible in which will be tried, as by fire, the purity of the most sacred of our institutions. The eyes, not only of Louisiana but of the Union, are upon our courts. God grant that they may stand the scrutiny with lasting honor to themselves and credit to the State of whose liberties they are the custodians.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.

Texas, Dec. 5, 1890.  
Gentlemen.—I think it is a very funny way you have of doing business. What kind of a man is your secretary any how? You will spoil the whole business up here in North Louisiana if you keep him in office much longer.

Why, if he had written to me about the matter I would have told him that the gun was probably loaded. I am really surprised at such simplicity in a man whose position and those of his lieutenants should give him the "wisdom of serpents." He is not guilty either, of any dove like innocence. I think it an unpardonable fault in such a high official, and although I have no voice in the matter, I hope you will resolve him to a position of "impenetrable desuetude" and use the master's money to a better advantage. The promise of "help in local affairs," I note particularly, and I suppose need not be broken on account of your secretary's faux pas.

It is really encouraging, for money "makes the mare go," and the old jilting jade is getting to be sluggish in this part of the State, where she used to carry so high a head and elevated tail.

Your secretary says that you want to know who are your friends, and how far you can trust them: As to the first part of the double inquiry, it is a little difficult to tell, as your secretary found out. A better way would be to stop him writing letters to doubtful men (and the woods are full of them), and pay the expenses of a trusty to interview your man. He can be approached cautiously and by dodging the main question artfully, you can make him avow himself, and thus save yourself and cause the shame of an open and sudden rebuff. Your secretary had very little respect for Dr. Kelly's self-esteem, and acted presumptuously in supposing him to

be quotable stock in the exchange of politics.

And more than likely the doctor showed the letter to his wife, or if there was no such lady, to his sweetheart, and that partially accounts for the subsequent trouble. If he had written me such a blunt business letter on the "Question of the Hour" my wife would have certainly found it in my coat pocket, and I know the result would have been just the same. You can't depend on our wives in this lottery business.

Now, as to the second point of the query, as to how far your friends may be trusted when you do find them, I think it is a problem sure enough. My private opinion is that it depends mostly upon the kind and quantity of influence you bring to bear upon them. The influence having the best results is a monetary one, and its quantity is ad libitum. The length of your silver cord is the limit, and it is a dangerous thing to be handing men that don't hold on to the rope. And even under the most favorable circumstances you are apt to be betrayed, for some men are mean enough to dance to the music and not pay the fiddler. For instance, I heard of one of your trustees saying that he dangled with delight the chain with golden links, but as for voting for you, that was another question. Now, gentlemen, you have my opinion; it may not be a sage one, but it is the best I have. If it does not suit you to put your secretary on the stool of repentance you should boost him higher on the qui vive, for when he selects his man for Texas he might possibly get hurt again.

Yours,

ON WATCH.

You may not know it, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the people of this country pay near \$500,000,000 more for intoxicating drinks than they do for the food they eat and the raiment they wear. Just strike a balance here and see if it is not so: \$1,484,000,000 for liquor; \$1,000,000,000 for food and raiment; \$484,000,000 balance in favor of the liquor bill. It is said that figures do not lie, and besides these figures come from reliable sources.—Baptist Record.

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

## Meeting of the Bar Association.

OPELOUSAS, La., December 16, 1890.

Puruant to a call by the Bar Association of St. Landry Parish met this day in special session. Hon. Henry L. Garland, president, presided. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. J. M. Moore, who stated that the bar association was called in session to take action relative to the death of Hon. J. M. Moore.

It was moved by Messrs. W. C. Perrault and L. Lewis Esq. that the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions commemorative of the death of the Hon. Joseph M. Moore, with Hon. Henry L. Garland as chairman, and there being no objection, the Chair appointed Hon. Henry L. Garland, E. D. Kallietie, E. N. Oulmon, Kenneth Baillet Esq., Thomas H. Lewis Esq.

A recess was then taken to enable the committee to report. The committee thereafter appeared and through the chairman reported the following resolutions, which were received and unanimously adopted, viz: Whereas, the great reaper, Death, has taken from our midst and from the bosom of his family the Hon. Joseph M. Moore, who has been a prominent citizen of this community, and a distinguished member of the legal profession for more than forty years, and Whereas, his public career as a member of the legislature, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1879, and as one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, was always characterized by ability and by the strictest integrity and fidelity to those high public trusts, and Whereas, his life as a private citizen exemplified the highest degree of the precepts of religion, as well as the chiefest domestic virtues, upon which the existence and well-being of society depend, and Whereas, it is very proper that the members of the bar should testify their esteem for the character of their late associate and professional brother, and should express their deep regret at his death, and their sympathy with his bereaved family, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the bar attend the funeral in a body, that a motion be made in open court by the chairman of this committee to spread these resolutions upon the minutes of the court, and that copies of them be prepared by the secretaries and transmitted to the widow of our deceased brother, and to the local papers for publication.

H. L. GARLAND, Ch'm'n,  
E. N. CULLOM,  
K. BAILLIET, Sec'y.  
W. C. PERRAULT,  
LAURENT DUPRE,  
Secretaries.

## GRAND BALL

Opelousas Philharmonic Association,

Monday Evening, Dec. 22d, 1890.

Admission: Gentlemen, 50 cts; Ladies, free.

Fine Oyster Gumbo served at all hours.

## PIERRE TITARD,

Opelousas Old Bakery,

Established in 1865,

CORNER NORTH & COURT STS.

Fresh Bread and Cakes.

Furnished Rooms.

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## TRY AND BE CONVINCED!

Capiline cures Dandruff, prevents Baldness, makes the Hair grow, beautifies and returns it to its natural color. Indispensable as a toilet article of the hair.

For sale by Druggists and Fancy stores: 1/2 per bottle DRYNOLD Hickory Cerebrated Stomach Bitters. Greatest appetizer. Sure cure for liver and kidney troubles. Manufactured by J. GROSSMAN, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc25 ft

1890.—FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—1891.

## Ben Meginley's

Is Headquarters during the Holidays for Family GROCERIES!

Fancy and Staple, such as: FLOUR, CORN-MEAL, RICE, OAT-MEAL, CORN STARCH, MACARONI, VERMICELLI, COFFEE, SUGAR, MEATS, SOAPS, CACONATE, STARCH, BUTTER, CHEESE, CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, MUSTARD, JELLIED MEAT, OLIVE OIL, CHOW-CHOW, JELLIES, MILK, VINEGAR, SYRUP, VEGETABLES, BRANDIED FRUITS, KNIVES, TEAS.

FINE LIQUORS, Wines, Beers, Cordials, Etc., Etc., in great variety.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, And Smokers' articles of every kind, suited to all tastes.

Crockery, Hardware, Glass, Tin and Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Of every description, including Lamps of all kinds, suitable for all occasions.

Powder, Shot, Caps, Shells, Wads, And a full assortment of sporting goods at prices that can't be beat anywhere.

Fine Confections, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, Candies, Crackers, In large variety to suit the masses.

TOYS!—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!—TOYS! In endless variety for Old and Young.

Fireworks, Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, Red Rust-proof Oats, Plant Potatoes, Frotcher's Garden Seeds, Onion Sets, Feed Oats, Stationery, Etc.

RESTAURANT, LUNCH, Hot and Cold, at All Hours.

## GO TO REMI MORNHINVEG'S,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET, OPELOUSAS,

FOR

## Elegant Holiday Presents,

—SUCH AS—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Spectacles and Jewelry of every description. Come and see the Goods—they are pleasant to look upon and it costs nothing to see them and learn the low prices at which they are offered. If you need anything in my line, now is the time to get it—before prices go up under the effects of the McKinley bill. Don't delay!

J. B. CLEMENTS. A. L. STAGG.

## CLEMENTS & STAGG,

Successors to Black & Morris.

## General Fire Insurance Agents,

Office with Thos. H. Lewis, Esq., Opelousas.

The following old and reliable companies represented—Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co. of England; Home Insurance Company of New York; Fire Association of Philadelphia; Home Insurance Co. of New Orleans; Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co. of New Orleans; St. Paul German Security of New Haven, Conn.; Southern Insurance Co. of New Orleans; Pelican Insurance Co. of New Orleans; Union Insurance Co. of San Francisco; Southern California of Los Angeles, Cal.; Providence Frownington of Providence, R. I.; Knoxville Insurance Company of Knoxville, Tenn.; Sun Mutual Insurance Company and Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York.

\$2,000,000!

To Loan on Improved Plantations.

Planters wishing to borrow money for a term of years, on easy terms, can procure the same by applying to

Office on Bellevue Street, opposite Market House. Agent and Attorney.

## Constable's Sale.

J. B. SINGLETARY & B. W. SWOFFORD VS. C. L. SMITH.

ELEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Bill Clark, justice of the peace of the sixth ward of the parish of St. Landry, in favor of J. B. Singletary & B. W. Swofford, and against C. L. Smith, and to me directed, will at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 18th day of January, 1891, at the office of the said justice of the peace in the sixth ward in said parish, offer for sale at public auction, the following movable property, to-wit:

One ox wagon, two yoke of oxen, one sewing machine, one stove.

Seized as the property of C. L. Smith, under said writ of fieri facias.

Terms—Cash. Dated this 9th day of December, 1890. WILLIS P. WOLFF, Constable.

## Constable's Sale.

J. B. SINGLETARY & B. W. SWOFFORD VS. W. M. FULTON.

ELEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Bill Clark, justice of the peace of the sixth ward of the parish of St. Landry, in favor of J. B. Singletary & B. W. Swofford, and against W. M. Fulton, and to me directed, I will, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 18th day of January, 1891, at the office of said justice of the peace in the sixth ward in said parish, offer for sale at public auction, the following movable property, to-wit:

One two-horse wagon, one thread box, two five gallon coal oil cans and oil, one rigged saddle, one stove, one rocking chair, six chairs, three mattresses, one feather bed, one washstand, one lot of books.

Seized as the property of W. M. Fulton, under said writ of fieri facias, dated this 9th day of December, 1890.

Terms—Cash. WILLIS P. WOLFF, Constable. dec20

## NOTICE.

Land Office at New Orleans, La., December 19th, 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 January 23rd, 1891, viz:

Hermogene Granger, who made Homestead Entry No. 8335, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  section 14 Tp 5 S R 1 W, La., meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Theophile Ardoin, Arloin Ardoin, Yelleneve Le-doux, Zephirin Manuel, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register. dec 20-91

Land Office at New Orleans, La., December 19th, 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 Monday January 20th, 1891, viz:

Edmond Person, who made Homestead Entry No. 8746, for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 22 Tp 5 S R 1 W, Louisiana meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Clifton Tate, Native Reed, Zephirin Manuel, Portals Guillory, all of St. Landry Parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register. dec 20-91