

# ST. LANDRY PARISH CLARION.

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

VOL. I. NO. 13.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 A YEAR.

## THE CLARION.

Published Every Saturday by the  
St. Landry Printing and Publishing Co.  
(LIMITED.)

OPELOUSAS, JANUARY 3, 1891.

Harmony Union No. 604 meets at Big Cane the first and third Saturdays of each month. J. A. Boyd president; W. C. Fleishman secretary.

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

Fairview Farmers Union No. 689. 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 Boutte, treasurer; A. J. Morgan, chaplain; J. S. Hazelwood, lecturer; J. E. Daily, doorkeeper.

Caledonia Union No. 665 meets the 1st and 3d Saturdays of every month, at the secretary's home. Rene Carriere, president; G. T. St. Cyr, vice-president; A. Valin, secretary; Mrs. A. Valin, treasurer; John Jennings, chaplain; Walter St. Cyr, lecturer; Armand Carriere, assistant lecturer; Gilmer Sonnier, doorkeeper; Albert Rider, assistant doorkeeper; Albert Whately, sergeant-at-arms.

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

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

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

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

Isaac Garner, arrested for the burglary of Joel C. Vannay's house at Morrow, plead guilty, and will be sent to the penitentiary in a few days.

Z. M. Johnson, insane, from Melville, now in jail, will soon be sent to the Asylum at Jackson, the sheriff having obtained admission for him.

In the struggle in Ireland between the Parnell and anti-Parnell factions, to elect a member of parliament, the Parnellites were overwhelmingly defeated.

The officers of H. C. Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., elected for the ensuing year, were installed on evening of the 27th inst. The brethren had refreshments on the occasion.

Mr. Arthur Veltin's store at Callem's Bridge, three miles from Opelousas, with the stock of goods, was burned about 10 or 11 o'clock Thursday night—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Literary and Gymnastic Association, of Breauz Bridge, will give an excursion on the 7th of January 1891, from Opelousas to New Orleans, returning on the 11th inst. The schedule will be given on posters.

Notwithstanding a prodigious crop of all kinds, was made the year just passed, the largest crop ever produced in this parish, the "hard times" have not left us. "Hard times" came in at the beginning and will stay till the winding up of human existence.

On Wednesday, 31st ult., at a store at Bayou Cane in this parish, Ozmain Ledoux shot and killed Paul Duplechain with a pistol. Ledoux came to Opelousas and delivered himself to the sheriff. He claims that the deceased, with a drawn knife was abusing, cuffing and kicking him, and that he shot him in self-defense.

A band of Sioux Indians in the Northwest surrendered a few days since to Federal troops, and when the latter undertook to disarm them the Indians fired on the troops. A fight ensued, resulting in the killing of a captain and private and the wounding of a good many among the troops, and the destruction of the entire band of Indians, numbering 120 warriors and 150 squaws and papooses. It is reported that in the recent Indian outbreaks in that section, about 500 Indians have been killed.

Some two weeks ago, a few miles from Opelousas, Numa McCarthy and Jack Prejan, both colored, neighbors and brothers-in-law, had a dispute about a monkey-wrench, which the former had borrowed from the latter. When asked to return it, he took the request as an accusation of stealing, and went and loaded his gun and returned to where Prejan was at work, and fired both barrels at him, missing with the first, and hitting him in the leg with the second. McCarthy disappeared, and Prejan died from the wound last Wednesday. McCarthy was traced to Big Cane by the Sheriff's deputies, and he was induced to come to Opelousas Thursday morning, to give bail; but Prejan having died he was jailed. Mr. Leopold Godchaux of Big Cane, brought McCarthy to Opelousas, and it was by his information and assistance that the arrest was made in that way.

Words almost the same in form may have widely different meanings; and many words of the same spelling and pronunciation, mean extremely different things, according to the way in which they are used. Words not spelled exactly alike, are pronounced so nearly so as to be often misleading. Homer, a town in north Louisiana, is sometimes understood to mean Houma, a town in south Louisiana; and vice versa. Acadia parish is in south Louisiana, but the town of Acadia is in north Louisiana; but sometimes the two are confounded. The present Nova Scotia of the British possessions of North America was Acadia or Acadie when that country belonged to France. When the Acadians were expelled by the British, or those who fled from British oppression, they settled in southwestern Louisiana which became practically Acadia. Without railroads and without any regular communication by water with the rest of the world, the Acadians of southwestern Louisiana were left to themselves and to their own resources for nearly a century. They fled from oppression, and they found peace and freedom here, with a soil and climate that could not be surpassed. They were happy and had an easy life, and being isolated and without commerce, there was nothing to tempt the satans of the ambitions and avaricious world to come among them. They became noted for their simplicity, honesty and hospitality. As the force of circumstances compelled them merely to live and enjoy themselves, they naturally fell short in or failed to have those acquirements that are found among a people who control or are ambitious to control their own government. The Acadians of southwestern Louisiana had no government of their own; they were under foreign governors appointed by France or Spain, according to which country Louisiana belonged at the time. Consequently the Acadians here had no national life. There was no certainty even that their language, the French, would be left to them; under Spanish rule; the use of it in the schools, might be forbidden. Why cultivate a language that sooner or later would be replaced by another? Then came the sale of Louisiana to the government of the United States. The newspapers here were once all French; all legal documents were in French, the language of the courts and of the lawyers was French; everything was French. After the change of government, the English language came in. The laws were published in both languages; newspapers gradually became half French and half English; and the English speaking immigration from the States, gradually increased until the two languages became common in southwestern Louisiana. But since the war, the laws and all legal publications ceased to be published in French; that language long since disappeared from the public schools, and it is seldom taught in private schools except as a branch; in fact that language, while spoken by thousands in southwestern Louisiana, is merely a tradition. While the mother-tongue of many is French, the language they read and write is English. With the advent of steamboats and railroads, and commercial enterprise, the Acadian people have taken on a new life; but we can not see that this new life is a happier one. The immense quantities of rice and cotton produced by them, now that there is a market, show that they are amenable to circumstances like other people. In Europe where the most incessant toil will scarcely keep the poor from starvation, great industry is to be expected because it is forced; but the voluntary industry of our Acadian population, is not surpassed by any other people with similar environments.

Acadia and Acadia are not only not the same in words; but they refer originally to people of different races, that flourished at different times and in widely different territories. There is however one resemblance. The isolation of the Acadians in southwestern Louisiana, was the occasion of their being considered by the pretensions world outside as simple and lacking in artificial acquirements—which, if true, would have happened to any other people under the same circumstances; and unfortunately their contact with the rest of the world since, has given them vices from which they were formerly entirely free. Acadia was a country of ancient Greece, inland and mountainous, and shut off from the rest of Greece and the world by natural barriers almost impassable to the world outside. The topographies of the two countries, ancient Acadia and southwestern Louisiana, are entirely different, the Acadians having been "mountain-dwellers," while our Acadians are inhabitants of the plain and prairie. Acadia was a land of mountains, lakes and rivers. Some of its rivers disap-

peared underground; the largest, the river Alphens, is alluded to by Coleridge in the following lines:  
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran,  
Thro' caverns measureless to man,  
Down to a sunless sea.  
The great waterfall of the Styx, the mythological river, that leads down to hell or hades, was in Acadia. The scenery of our Louisiana Acadia, and of the Grecian Acadia are just as different as can be. The Acadians were distinguished from their Grecian compatriots, by "greater simplicity and inertness of life." by their "stupidity" in regard to worldly knowledge; but they were noted for "hospitality," and their manner of life was considered "a type of pure pastoral happiness." Thus will the simple circumstance of isolation make alike people who differ widely in race, age, climate and scenery.

It is said that the Lottery question now before the courts is purely a legal question. But some legal questions are so evenly balanced as to leave their decision entirely discretionary with the court. In that case it becomes a political or a party question, and the court shows its leanings by the way it decides. Does custom, in the absence of a statute, make law? Is there any statute saying that a bill proposing a constitutional amendment, passed by the General Assembly, shall not be signed by the Governor, or that his signature shall be unnecessary? Has not the custom always been that the Governor shall sign such bills? All the bills proposing constitutional amendments, passed at the last session of the legislature, including the lottery amendment, went to the Governor for approval or disapproval. The effort now to except the lottery bill, is because the Governor vetoed it, and it could not be passed over his veto. The constitution requires that bills proposing constitutional amendments shall receive the votes of two-thirds of both houses, not to avoid the Governor's veto power, but to make it difficult to pass such bills, as the constitution should not be lightly tinkered with; and the Governor's privilege of vetoing such bills is plainly in keeping with the spirit of the constitution, for the Governor's reasons for vetoing such a bill might cause some of the legislators to change their minds and prevent a final passage of the same. If there is any law in regard to this matter, whether of statute or custom, it seems to be in favor of the Governor's prerogative to approve or disapprove such bills. The issue of a court does not make statutory law; it merely shows the opinion of the court and what the court intends the law to be. In the case before us, a decision in favor of the lottery could only mean that the authority of the court is exerted in favor of the lottery. If there is any law for such decision why has it not been published? Does the Lottery expect such decision, and on what grounds—for there seems to be no law—does it expect it?

It seems that the Lottery is not going to confine its political attentions to the Democratic party, pure and simple, in this State. While it would be a great thing on its part to secure control of the Democratic State convention, and make the Lottery a plank in the Democratic platform and therefore a Democratic principle, still it might be defeated by Republican opposition and disgusted Democrats. All the negroes in the legislature were induced to vote for the Lottery; all the negroes in the State may be induced to vote for it in 1892. We hear that an agent has already been interviewing some of the Republican committee of this parish. There is further talk that lottery influence is insidiously at work in the Farmers' Union; not only among the rank and file, but among some who hold official stations. The defeat of the Lottery at the polls in this State, will have to be made by the Farmers' Union; therefore there should be no traitors among them. A Farmers' Union man, who is in the pay of the Lottery League, can do great injury to the anti-Lottery cause. The Unions should be very vigilant.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—The following interview with President Frank McGrath, published to-day, would indicate that the Alliance has, for the present, decided to drop the third party movement. He says:  
The agitation in the South over the Lodge bill precludes the possibility of any independent movement at this time. While in Alabama I investigated the condition as thoroughly as my limited stay would permit, and I came to the conclusion that more time was needed. It will come about in time, but that time is not this year.

"There are 215,000 saloons in the United States." That is just 51,000 more saloons than public schools.—Then the people of the United States pay \$80,000,000 yearly for the support of the public schools, and \$1,484,000,000 for the support of saloons.—Southern Baptist Record.

Another of the patriarchs of St. Landry has passed away. Mr. Felix Déjean died at his residence in Opelousas last Monday, in the 86th year of his age. While not apparently a robust man, he was quite free from sickness during his very long and active life. He was educated for the law, but never practiced that profession. He was married three times and raised a family of children by each marriage. Three children of the first marriage survive him, and their brother, Capt. Albert Déjean, was killed in battle during the war in Virginia. Five children by the second marriage and two by the third, are living; besides numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His last wife died but a short time before him. Mr. Déjean was an ardent sportsman, and his very long life was no doubt due in a great measure to his active outdoor life as well as to his temperate and abstemious habits. Born and raised in this parish at a time when feathered game was very plentiful, he never gave up the habit of shooting prairie chickens; and it was a sport that seemed necessary to his existence. When the increase in population caused the prairie chickens to disappear from this part of the parish, he went on a camp hunt once or twice every Autumn to the lower part of prairie Hayes; and he made his last camp hunt a little more than a year ago. Mr. Déjean was not only a good manager of his own private affairs; but he was a good citizen; he wanted to see public affairs properly managed and the country well governed, purely from the standpoint of good citizenship—he seemed to have no aspiration for public office.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
No. 14,763, Morris McGraw vs. C. B. Andrus et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.  
No. 14,764, Zuberber & Behan vs. C. B. Andrus et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.  
No. 14,768, L. Oppenheimer & Co. vs. C. B. Andrus et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.  
No. 14,772, Wackerbarth, Joseph & Co. vs. C. B. Andrus et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.  
No. 14,773, Scharff Brothers vs. C. B. Andrus et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

**Notice of Final Tableau.**—Whereas, W. S. Gordon of the parish of St. Landry, administrator of the estate of Thomas D. Dejean deceased, having filed a final tableau of said estate, with his petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas, notice of filing said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court dated Dec. 31, 1890; now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition, if any they have, to said tableau, by filing the same in writing at my office in Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.  
C. M. THOMPSON,  
Clerk of District Court.

**Notice of Tableau.**—Whereas, Edward E. Harmon, administrator of the estate of Solomon B. Harmon deceased, having filed a tableau of classification of debts and partial distribution of the above named estate, with his petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas, notice of filing said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court dated Dec. 31, 1890; now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, if any they have, by filing the same in writing at my office in Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.  
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**Account of Tutorship.**—Whereas, Emile P. Fontenot, tutor of the minor children of the late Emile Fontenot, joint and sole issue of his marriage with Orelia Fontenot deceased, having filed an account of his tutorship with his petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas, notice of filing said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court dated December 31, 1890; now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said account, if any they have, by filing the same in writing at my office in Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said account should not be homologated and confirmed.  
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No. 14,765, Keifer Brothers vs. Wm. Goodman et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.  
No. 14,776, Simon & Kohn vs. Wm. Goodman et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.  
No. 14,768, Yale & Bowling vs. Wm. Goodman et al., District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

**Notice of Final Tableau.**—Whereas, Michel Robin and Emile Fontenot, joint administrators of the estate of Dr. Joseph Collet deceased, having filed a final tableau of said estate with their petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas, notice of filing said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court dated Dec. 31, 1890; now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, if any they have, by filing the same in writing at my office in Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.  
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R. C. GRIFFIN vs. T. F. DODD.  
No. 14,687, District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

**Constable's Sale.**  
Adam Dupre vs. Laurent Esprit and Durel Dupre, No. 39 Second Justice's Court of the Parish of St. Landry.

**Public Sale.**  
Estate of Henry F. Carlee, No. 564 Probate Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

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**Public Sale.**  
Estate of Constance Bordenon, deceased wife of Valery Duplechain, No. 5681, Probate Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

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1890.—FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—1891.

## Ben Meginley's

Is Headquarters during the Holidays for Family

### GRAND ROCCERIES

Fancy and Staple, such as:  
FLOUR, CORN-MEAL, RICE, OAT-MEAL, CORN STARCH, MACARONI, VERMICELLI, COFFEE, SUGAR, MEATS, SOAPS, CHOCOLATE, STARCH, BUTTER, CHEESE, CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, MUSTARD, MINCED 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  
in endless variety for Old and Young.

**Fireworks, Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, Red Rust-proof Oats, Plant Potatoes, Frotseher'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—low prices were never so low—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 Washington 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.

## Constable's Sale.

J. B. SINGLETARY & B. W. SWOFFORD

VS. C. L. SMITH.

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

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Ed 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, I will, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 13th 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 yokes of oxen, one sewing machine, one stove, one feather bed, one washstand, one lot of books.

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.

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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.  
Dated this 9th day of December, 1890.

WILLIS P. WOLFF,  
Constable.

## PIERRE TITARD,

Opelousas Old Bakery,

Established in 1865,

CORNER NORTH & COURT STS.

Fresh Bread and Cakes.

Furnished Rooms.

oct11 ly

## A. J. BERCIER,

Dentist,

Office, corner Landry and Union streets, next to J. Meyers & Co.

oct11 ly OPELOUSAS, LA.



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 per bottle. DRINK Old Hickory Celebrated Stomach Bitters. Greatest Appetizer. Sure cure for liver and kidney troubles. Manufactured by J. GROESMAN, New Orleans, Louisiana. oct25 ly

NOTICE.—I am travelling agent for the New York Life Insurance Co., which does not interfere with my land or surveying business. Mr. O. H. Terwilliger will attend to the insurance business in my absence. dec27 ly GEO. O. BLAKE.