

ST. LANDRY CLARION.

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

VOL. I. NO. 22.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 A YEAR.

THE CLARION.

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(LIMITED.)

Official Journal of the Farmers' Unions
—OF THE—
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Official Journal of the Town of Opelousas
OPELOUSAS, LA., MARCH 7th, 1891.

See notice of mules for sale.

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

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

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

The police jury will meet next Monday, 9th inst.

Court adjourns here this week, and will begin at Crowley next Monday.

It is estimated that about 7,250,000 bales of last year's cotton crop have already been marketed.

Twenty-five or thirty cases of leprosy are reported in New Orleans; and it is said there have been some cases of it there for many years.

Congress adjourned on the 3d inst., by expiration of the term. The lower house of the next Congress will be largely Democratic.

The insurance firm of Messrs. Clements & Stagg has been dissolved, and has been succeeded by Clements Brothers, who will do a real estate as well as insurance business.

A joint resolution has passed congress, and been approved by the President, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river. So it is not necessary to have the Lottery boodle for that purpose.

We call the attention of parents, guardians, and all others, who have children to educate, to the advertisement in this paper, of the Opelousas Female Seminary. It has been in existence for a number of years, and has grown to its present proportions, from a small school undertaken by one person—after the manner of most undertakings that become successful. It is now largely attended, and has a corps of teachers.

The constitution of Louisiana says gambling is a vice, and that the legislature shall enact laws to suppress it. Yet the legislature, at the last session, positively violated the constitution, in this regard, by trying to pass a bill to legalize gambling, and the worst sort of gambling that has ever afflicted this State—Lottery gambling. What is the use of having a constitution, if it is to be violated with impunity by the lawmakers themselves?

The excavation for the Federal building, popularly known as "Van Horn's hole," has been crowded with workmen this week; and the walls have appeared above the surface. But the supply of brick is about exhausted, and the extremely wet weather during the last two months, has prevented the making of more; a car load or more was expected here this week, and if they fail to arrive, the work will stop for awhile. At the rate bricklaying has been going on this week, it would not take long to finish that part of the building.

After a sojourn here of several weeks or two months, our Pegasus or Pegasus have left; not Pegasus like the winged steed that Bellerophon rode, but a troop of fancifully painted wooden horses fixed to the periphery of an immense wooden disk which was whirled at a sufficiently rapid rate by steam power, and the movement of which imparted to the horses a galloping action. If Bellerophon himself had alighted here with his flying horse, he would have gaped with wonder at our flying horses that moved without wings or any apparent motive power, except the puffing of steam and smoke; he no doubt would have dubbed them fiery dragons, and something more wonderful in reality than the truth of his own fabulous Pegasus. Our flying horses carried enough people to make \$2 every five minutes. Of course all the places were not always taken; but we hear that on one day, they took in over \$200. The outfit was owned by two men, and there was only one person hired. The conductor to receive the fares, and the engineer, were all that the machine required to run it. Transportation when changing place, fuel for the engine, and the hire of an engineer, with the license, constituted all the expenses. While we approve of innocent and healthy amusement, our flying horses probably took away enough money from this place, to build us a public school house.

NOW AND THEN.

From last week's Courier and Democrat's Card, we extract:

As to the attitude of the Courier towards the lottery, we have only to say that when the question of revoking its charter in 1878-9 was being discussed, we favored the movement; but since that corporation became imbedded in the constitution of 1879, recognizing the utility of any efforts to dislodge it until the expiration of its charter, we have regarded the "opposing and denouncing" of it as mere demagoguery, and have taken no part therein. Having settled this point, to finally dispose of No. 2, we may be permitted to add that between \$40,000 per annum which the State received in 1878-9, and one million and a quarter which it will receive in 1891, there is a slight difference which may account for the difference of the views of some people on the expediency of having a lottery in 1878-9 and in 1891.

If the Lottery was a bad thing then, can it be a good thing now? Because it captured the Republican legislature by giving the State \$40,000 a year, not counting perquisites, is that a good reason why a Democratic legislature should surrender to it for \$500,000, or \$1,250,000, or even more? Should money condone wrong? Should we embrace the pessimistic doctrine that every man, even a Louisiana Democratic legislator, has a price? Should we subscribe to the doctrine that the same wrong perpetrated by a Republican legislature in foisting the Lottery on the people of Louisiana, though it was to give \$40,000 a year to the State, denounced as damnable by the Democrats at the time and since, is now to be elevated into a virtue because of the promise to increase the amount of money? It is said that virtue should be its own reward; but in the practice of the doctrine here announced, virtue would have to disappear if a sufficient sum of money should be brought to bear upon it. If such doctrine should become moral currency, what confidence could anyone have in honor among men or virtue among women? In such a state of things, the dearest thing in life, heretofore considered under protection of the moral sentiments, would be unblushingly sold to the highest bidder. Everything would succumb to money. With such sentiments generally entertained in this State, it would out-rival Sodom and Gomorrah; and Louisiana would be a veritable Pandora's box to her sister States.

SPEAK PLAINLY.

From "A Card" in last Saturday's Courier and Democrat, in reply to our Card of week before, we extract the following:

While this card is remarkable in several respects, it is chiefly so by reason of its unfairness and lack of candor and the studied but groundless attempt to besmirch the names and reputations of those who, by their standing in this community are a constant, living menace to the success of the selfish schemes of certain men.

There was no attempt to besmirch anybody; as for candor, our language was plain as we could make it; we indulged in no blackguardism. In fact we furnished no sufficient grounds for this controversy. The pith of all we said was, that in view of the fact that the papers in this parish advocated the Lottery for sometime previous to the holding of the Democratic convention here last September, and as that convention was overwhelmingly against the Lottery, the money spent on the press of this parish in the interest of the Lottery, was money lost. Now the Courier and Democrat have not even denied, before or in their card, that money was thus spent—wherefore the controversy?

But as the Courier and Democrat are such ardent advocates of candor, will they please give the names of those "certain men" and the nature of their "selfish schemes"? If the "living menace" does not accomplish more than it did in the effort to carry the ward elections here last September, it will not amount to much; and if those "selfish schemes" refer to the efforts of "certain men" to defeat the Lottery "schemes" in this parish, they may amount to a good deal, judging from the past, and from the present temper of the Democratic party and Farmers' Unions in this parish.

GRAND COTEAU.

Last Sunday evening, as the college boys were going to their base ball field, they met Mr. Alexander Andrus and wife coming in a phaeton. As they approached the boys the horse appearing to be frightened, Mr. Andrus applied the whip. Thereupon the king-bolt to "dry-pull" causing the horse to break. The front axle separated from the main body of the carriage, and both man and wife were thrown out entirely. We learn that the madam received no injury while Mr. Andrus received a deep cut in the forehead. LUDOVIC FOSTENOT.

ANTI-LOTTERY LEAGUE.

A large meeting held at Pleasant Hill school house, Sabine parish, on Feb. 15th, to organize an anti-lottery league, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the existence of the Louisiana State Lottery Company is a menace to our rights and liberties, threatening to destroy morality, overthrow and mislead many who would otherwise be good citizens, fill our almshouse with paupers, our insane asylum with maniacs and finally destroy a representative government and all the rights our citizens should enjoy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we scorn with contempt the offer of \$1,250,000 offered by the Louisiana State Lottery, and will use every honorable means in our power to prevent the rechartering of that institution.

Resolved, We as Democrats heartily indorse the action of the forty-two whose names are on the roll of honor, and whom we will love to honor; that we will ever sustain them in all official capacity.

Resolved further, That we fail in language to express our feeling and gratitude of the high honor they have conferred on the State as well as themselves.

Resolved, That we will never support or sustain any man for office who supported the lottery at the last General Assembly, nor patronize any newspapers that indorse or advocates the lottery, but will do all we can to encourage anti-lottery newspapers.

Resolved, That the lottery is contrary to the teaching of Christ and should be denounced by all who claim to be his followers, as they cannot worship two masters, God and Mammon, and that we will do all in our power to keep it from misleading the weak by its offers of Mammon.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of our representative in voting for the lottery, and feel bound to look down in contempt on any and all seeking after money from that company.

Resolved further, That we heartily indorse the action of our noble governor, Francis T. Nicholls, in vetoing the lottery bill.

A few days since the Empress Frederic, mother of the Emperor of Germany, visited Paris. Though the visit was private, it was made at the request of the Emperor, and for the purpose of ascertaining the temper of the French people toward Germany. The French government, in a private way, paid her all due respect, and she was not disrespectfully treated by the people. But in certain quarters, the visit was considered an insult, and her departure was hastened on account of increasing excitement in that direction. It is said that it was the intention of the German Emperor, if he found French sentiment favorable, to partially disband his immense standing army; but now the army will remain as it is, and probably be made more efficient, if possible, and more burdensome to the people. With all Europe an armed camp, the burdens of the people are bound to be great.

Working for Glory

The Alexandria Town Talk gets off the following: This paper does not fear legitimate competition, and our readers must not think because we drop on the Alexandria Times occasionally that it is done through jealousy. That paper was placed here for the purpose of assisting the Louisiana Lottery Company in getting the lottery amendment adopted by the people.

The Times has had very little to say for the lottery, so far, preferring to clip what other papers say in its favor, but the reason is plain: The Times hopes to build up a subscription list while playing the neutral dodge and can begin next fall and have plenty of time to talk for the lottery before April, 1892, when the election takes place.

Its expenses are between \$400 and \$500 a week, or at least \$20,000 per annum, and the editor of Town Talk can't be made to think that any man or company would be willing to sink that sum or very nearly that sum, every year, to publish a paper like the Times in a town with a population of less than 3000.

Baton Rouge, with a population of 11,000 people has no such paper, and a paper like the Times could not live a month there.

Welsh, La., Feb. 14.—A friend of the New Delta, who has recently visited the upper portion of the parish, informs your correspondent that from Oaklin Springs to Sugar-town, inclusive, it would be a hard matter to rally a half-dozen lottery-tickets, that is, avowed ones; there may be a few more who are ashamed to acknowledge it.

West Superior, Wis., March 1.—Patrick Gorman, convicted at the present term of the Circuit Court of manslaughter in the third degree, has suddenly become a millionaire. His sudden wealth comes through the discovery of iron ore on his claim. The find is reported to be a decidedly rich one and the property is rated at close to \$1,000,000. Gorman is insane.

We don't know the author of the following, but he is a man of sense: "Ask some men for an advertisement or a few locals, and they will say they will do it; but when you believe in advertising, as a paper is never read. Let him be caught kissing his neighbor's wife, or to try to hold up the side of the building, and his tune changes instantly, and if the printing office is in the garret of a seventeen story building, he will climb to the top and beg the editor to keep quiet and not publish it in his paper, you know."

WHY IS IT?

New Delta.

In another column will be found an account of a fruitless attempt on the part of a representative of the New Delta to buy a whole ticket in the lottery. It makes interesting reading for those who indulge in the evanescent dream of drawing the capital prize. The New Delta had heard it rumored that a whole ticket was not for sale and it determined to find out. An earnest search by a representative of this paper developed the fact that a whole ticket could not be purchased in New Orleans, not even at the main office of the gambling concern on St. Charles street. Every where, both in branch and parent shop, the same answer is given. "No whole tickets, only quarters and coupons;" with this additional information at the head centre of the gambling industry, "can sell you four-quarters of different tickets; amounts to the same thing."

Does it? Let us see. Suppose a buyer could purchase a whole ticket and get ticket number 1, paying therefor \$40, and ticket number one drew the capital prize, the purchaser would get \$600,000. But suppose he did what the lottery clerk told him was "the same thing," and bought one-quarter each of tickets numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, paying therefor \$40; when ticket number 1 drew the capital prize he would get \$150,000, making quite a difference to him.

True it makes no difference to the lottery company. It gets his forty dollars which, perhaps, is "the same thing" the lottery clerk meant. And if the gentleman had accepted the lottery company's proposition, made through the clerk, the largest possible amount he could have drawn by any possible chance would have been \$150,000 instead of \$600,000 according to its advertised scheme. And, of course it is the same thing all down the list of "prizes." You could draw only one-quarter of any of them at the most. The pretence formerly was that it could not send or sell any particular ticket, but now it declares that it can't sell any whole ticket at all.

The reason it assigns is such a shallow subterfuge that it would not deceive a child.

The statement that all of the whole tickets printed were sold within the first few days of the advertisement is a palpable falsehood. There has been no such rush for tickets; on the contrary its ticket sales have dwindled enormously. And granting that it was true, that all the whole tickets (that is tickets printed on one piece of paper and not divided into coupons or fractions) had been disposed of, why could they not have sold the applicant four-quarters, or eight-eighths, or twenty-twentieths of the same ticket? Does the lottery pretend that it had carefully picked out some of the coupons of all of its tickets and sent them out?

Formerly, when the demand for tickets was twice what it is now; before we had exposed the unfairness of its scheme, and before the officers all over the United States had commenced to arrest its agents, and when it had complete use of the mails, you could go into the main office any time and buy a whole ticket, and as many of them as you wanted. Is it not a little strange that now when its business is cut down more than half, when it is shut out from the use of the mail, when its agents dare not show their heads in other States for fear of arrest, that its business suddenly becomes so enormous that all of its tickets are snapped up immediately?

And is it not queer that the stock of the company, which was quoted at \$1400 a share, seven months ago, when this fight commenced, and when you could buy a whole ticket any time you chose to ask for it, on Friday (the last calling) was quoted at \$400, when, according to the statements of the agents, the demand for tickets was so great that the whole ones were all sold out? This is the queerest financial paradox we ever struck. This is the only concern whose stock is "way up" when business is dull and falls like lead when business is brisk. We suppose if the concern would shut up shop altogether and sell no tickets at all, its stock would jump out of sight.

But in our judgment the reason why it cannot sell whole tickets is that very few, if any, are printed. We believe that forty coupons (one-fourth each) of each ticket for the December drawing were never printed at all, but only a portion of them. And if this be so, then the lottery is scaling its prizes and thereby increasing its chances, or rather protecting itself against having anybody draw the whole of any prize. This shows that the fight the anti is making has told, and that this enormously wealthy and purse-proud corporation is being badly hurt by us.

The Democrats, who will come into control of the next House of Representatives, cannot forget the lesson of the recent election, for it applies as strongly to them as to the defeated party. What is a rebuke to the Republicans may also be construed as an admonition to the Democrats to stand by fair play, uphold the freedom of debate, recognize the rights of the minority, and take no vengeance. Moderation in dealing with opponents, even though they have shamefully misused you, is the manly course for all who are worthy of success.—Baltimore Sun.

She. "The trouble is that I can never pitch my voice right."

He. "Why don't you pitch it out of the window, then?"

"What good would that do?"

"It might get the air, at least."—Philadelphia Times.

"Wine and women are alike. They both intoxicate us." "Yes, but they are very different in another respect. Wine is always reported to be older than it is, and women to be younger than they are."—New York Herald.

LOTTERIES IN OTHER STATES.

Monroe Times.

With a grand flourish the last "Question of the Hour" directs our attention to the fact that New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware and other States permitted and licensed lotteries. The fact that lotteries were once used in those States to raise revenues for public benefits and charitable institutions is rolled under the tongue of the "free-press" titled "leaflet" as a sweet morsel; and it proceeds to picture in glowing terms the great success of the gambling operations for those purposes. It tells you that out of lottery money churches, schoolhouses, statehouses, public roads, etc., were built, and a number of other great things accomplished through the means of a lottery for public weal.

From the fact that other States allowed lotteries at one time the conclusion is readily drawn by the "leaflet" that they are deserving of public approbation and the people of Louisiana should have no reason to object to a Recharter of Mr. Morris' monopoly.

Now, it seems to us that the "leaflet" writers who are striving so hard to please their master, Mr. J. A. Morris, had better quit their hunt in the history of the States with a view of unearthing something upon which to base an argument favorable to the Louisiana octopus, for it will condemn the concern every time.

The draft already so bravely drawn by them on history fairly delights the opposition as it furnishes one of the strongest arguments imaginable against lottery gambling.

Now, if such manifold blessings were received by New York, Delaware, New Hampshire and other States, through lotteries, why was it that those Yankee States did not continue the oldest "magic means" of revenue? and why was it, that public sentiment grew so strong and relentless against lotteries, in each State cited—although they are alleged to have built churches, school houses, State buildings, repaired public roads and assisted in all kinds of charities, etc.; that finally the rotten political practices of the lotteries were each in turn overcome and drowned in a perfect sea of public wrath? And why was it that those beneficent attributes to the public good were scorned and so strenuously opposed practically by the best element of the people?

The practical and bitter experience of the people of this State for nearly a quarter of a century enables them to know the price of corruption, fraud and crime that a people pays for the "beautiful blessings" of raising revenues by the past and repudiated methods of those States, and we confidently submit the question to them.

Young Men be Square

Dansville Breeze.

It is a sad day in the life of a young man when he decides that there is an easier way to obtain money and goods than by honestly working for them. It is just such decisions as this that fills the jail and workhouses and keep the ranks of deadbeats full to overflowing. It is just such decisions that make a young man pull his hat over his eyes and dodge into a doorway or scot across the street for fear of meeting a man to whom he owes an honest debt which he has deliberately decided never to pay. Young man, what business had you to go strolling down the street with that suit of clothes on, but that overcoat, or those seven dollar shoes or that Dunlop hat? None of them are yours, and you know it. A fine looking specimen you would be if every merchant in town should collar you and claim his own property. And yet it would serve you right if they seized all your property and left you to sneak home with nothing but your own clothes, which would probably consist of a heelless sock and a piccadilly scarf, with possibly a four shilling scarf pin that was an heirloom in the family, hence it was paid for before you were born.

You have no right to smoke cigarettes and put on style until you have earned the right. Every dime you spend belongs to somebody else, and a dollar that you actually earned and upon which no mortal has any sort of claim would scare you into fits.

Knew a Cheaper Way.

Opposite Memphis on the Arkansas shore, and about ten miles inland, I asked the owner of a cabin for a drink of water, and went to the well with him to get it. He didn't have to go down over fifteen feet and there was water to the depth of five feet in the hole. It was neither stoned up nor was there a curb around it and as there were several children around and the well was near the door, I said: "I should think you would have a curb around this well."

"What for?" he asked.

"Don't the children run a risk of falling in?"

"I reckon."

"And wouldn't a curb lessen the chances?"

"It might, but 'twould take a heap of lumber and time. I've got a cheap way. Look at that."

He pointed to a pole stuck on end in the well, and while I was trying to make out what it was for he said:

"That's for 'em to climb out on when they tumble in, and it beats a curb all holler."—Free Press.

We notice that the lottery organs which rent the air with their howls of "fair play" when the New Delta indulged in some pretty plain talk about the effect of the Supreme Court rendering a decision in favor of the Lottery Amendment, are now throwing mud and billingsgate at Judge Buckner because he refused their master John's application for a mandamus. "O, consistency thou art a jewel!"—Meridional.

Insult Their Intelligence.

Fifty-six men at one little post office in Sabine parish have publicly protested against any more lottery leaflets being sent to them. It is very plain that a large majority of men regard this lottery literature as a direct insult to their intelligence. The lottery league fellows pile on too much "agonny" in charity and poverty. Like the common rogue's fulsome flattery and overdone politeness, it's too thick and sweet to be genuine.—Ruston (La) Progressive Age.

Dr. Luderitz has recently made a number of observations on the destructive power of coffee upon various microbes. He found that the organism all died in a longer or shorter period—e. g., in one series of experiments anthrax bacilli were destroyed in three hours, anthrax spores in four weeks, cholera bacilli in four hours, and the streptococcus of erysipelas in one day. It was, however, remarkable that good coffee and bad coffee produced precisely similar effects. He believes that as previous observers have suggested, the antiseptic effect of coffee does not depend on the caffeine it contains, but on the empyreumatic oils developed by roasting.—Canada Queen.

"Why don't you run a paper like that?" said a merchant to a publisher throwing down a blanket sheet city daily. "Why don't you keep a store like that?" said the publisher of the country sheet as he turned the paper over and pointed to a full page advertisement that brought the city publisher \$250 an issue, then the country publisher presented a monthly bill for \$5, and the merchant began to talk of economizing by cutting down his advertisement and stopping his paper. He did both, and the sheriff is now doing his advertising for him.—Ex.

The original "She" of Rider Haggard, a chieftainess named Majajai, whose kraal lies near the Dutch possessions in South Africa, was fined £300 by a Transvaal native commissioner for committing a breach of the peace, in that her "Indunas" had fallen upon a native tribe with more or less amount of destruction. Upon her refusal to pay the fine was raised to £1,000 and 300 cattle.

The most complex of all the animal tissues is the brain. The fibers of one single optic nerve have been counted under a microscope to the number of about three hundred thousand. The number in the brain must therefore be immense. So with regard to cells; they are countless. No method of science has been able to count the cells in a single square quarter of an inch of the outside covering of the brain.—Ex.

Mrs. Angelina Jones, of Hamilton, Caldwell county, Kan., is the mother of seven boys. She weighs 350 pounds, and declares that she is but 21 years of age. Six of the boys are twins, the oldest being 4 years of age. The youngest is about 3 months old.

"Can women be the heads of business firms in this country?" "Yes, but there's one position they never assume, if married." "The senior member?" "No, the silent partner."—Philadelphia Times.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Clements & Stagg, as general insurance agents, was this day dissolved.

J. B. CLEMENTS,
A. L. STAGG.
Opelousas, March 1st, 1891.

From and after this date, the general insurance agency lately conducted by Clements & Stagg, will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of Clements Brothers. A continuation of the partnership of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. B. CLEMENTS,
E. S. CLEMENTS,
Opelousas, March 1st, 1891. mch7 1f

Notice of Tableau.—Estate of Francois Aguilard, No. 487 District Court, Parish of St. Landry.—Whereas, Eliza Miller, administratrix of the estate of Francois Aguilard, deceased, has filed a final tableau of said estate with her petition for the homologation of the same; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

By order of the Court, dated Feb. 21, 1891.

C. M. THOMPSON,
Clerk. mch7 2f

AN ORDINANCE.
On motion of Dr. Barry, he it resolved, that whereas on the 15 day of December 1890, it was ordained that the sum of \$40,000 be assessed and levied as the amount of taxes to be collected for the services and expenses for the year 1891, which amount was appropriated as per budget made that day; now therefore,

Be it resolved, that to secure that amount a tax of ten mills on the dollar be, and is hereby levied on all property borne on the assessment roll of the parish, and not included on property on the assessment roll situated within the incorporated towns of Opelousas, Washington, Grand Coteau, Ville Platte, Armandville and Melville, and that on the property situated within those incorporated towns to defray their proportion of the expenses of the criminal proceedings, there be levied in accordance with section 95 of the General Assembly of Louisiana regular session of 1878, approved March 4th, 1878, a tax of five mills on the dollar. It was further ordained, that there is hereby levied an annual license tax for the year 1891 upon each person, association of persons, or business firms, and corporations, pursuing any trade profession, vocation, calling or business, except those expressly exempt from such license tax, by article 206 and 207 of the Constitution.

On motion of Dr. Barry, the police jury adjourned until the 2nd Monday in March being the 9th day of that month.

Proceedings of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas.

March 24, 1891.—Members present: Robt. Chabers president presiding, J. B. Sandoz, E. J. Clements, J. T. Stewart, E. Latreite, and F. E. Bailey. Quorum present. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

On motion of J. B. Sandoz duly seconded that the town treasurer pay over all special tax money in his possession to the proper authorities.

On motion of J. B. Sandoz duly seconded that the clerk issue a warrant for \$233,234 to Dr. V. Bazany, for the second installment of market house, and that the treasurer be authorized to cash the same, and also warrant of \$322,374 with 8% interest, being the same issued for extra work on said market house.

A petition from the citizens of Opelousas relative to submitting a 2 1/2 mill tax to the taxpayers of Opelousas, for the purpose of building two public school houses, was read; and on motion of E. J. Clements, duly seconded, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee of 25 and school board relative to that matter and report at the next meeting. Chair appointed E. J. Clements, E. Latreite and J. T. Stewart. On motion of J. B. Sandoz duly seconded, that a committee of five (two of whom to be members of this board) be appointed to ascertain the probable cost of opening the streets in the northern portion of town and that said committee report at the next regular meeting of this board. Chair appointed on that committee, J. B. Sandoz and F. E. Bailey. On motion of J. B. Sandoz, Joseph Bloch and Dr. B. A. Littell.

Mr. E. J. Clements offered the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed, who with the constable of the town shall have authority to examine the condition of the sidewalks of the town and report to the mayor all defective banquets in said town, and it shall be the duty of the mayor upon receiving the report of said committee, which shall be made within fifteen days after this date, to notify at once all of the owners of the property adjoining said defective banquets to repair same in the manner and as required by the existing ordinance.

On motion of J. T. Stewart duly seconded, the same was adopted as read. Chair appointed on that committee E. J. Clements and J. B. Sandoz.

The following bills were read and approved: John Morris, locks and placing them in council room \$ 1 30 Arthur Dejean, hauling dead animals out of town 2 40 Piere Gosselin, repairing town hall 6 00 J. B. Sandoz, horse hire, etc. 31 67 J. T. Stewart, lumber for town 39 28 Board not adjourned subject to a call.

Public Sale.

Estate of Emelie Ortego.
No. 5080 Probate 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 highest bidder, by the undersigned natural tutor or some duly qualified public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased near Ville Platte in the parish of St. Landry, on

Tuesday, April 7th, 1891,

the following described property belonging to the estate of Emelie Ortego, deceased wife of Zellen Vidrine, to-wit:

1. The plantation situated near the town of Ville Platte, parish of St. Landry, containing one hundred and seventy-five superficial arpents, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by land of Yochard and sold by Sam. Haas, south by O. Darleau, and west by Amelie Vidrine.

2. A tract of woodland containing one hundred arpents, near St. Landry, containing one hundred and seventy-five superficial arpents, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by Auguste Molitor, south by J. M. Larau, east by Olin J. L. Fontenot, and west by Auguste Molitor.

3. Two shot guns, a sewing machine, one safe, a desk, a lot of kitchen utensils and crockery, a cross-cut saw, a lot of fifteen head of cattle, a bay horse, a sorrel colt, a sorrel horse, a grey horse, fourteen head of hogs, four barrels of rice, a lot of chairs, tables, armchairs, etc., a wagon and harness, a lot of corn, a lot of hay and fodder, one horse, a bench and tools, a lot of fifteen head of cattle, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms and Conditions.—All adjudications of ten dollars and under, for cash; all adjudications above ten dollars up to twenty dollars inclusive, one-half cash, and the other half payable on the first day of January next, 1892; all adjudications above twenty dollars, payable one-half on the first of January next, 1892, and the other half on the first of January, 1893, and the lands payable one-third on the first of January next, 1892, one-third on the first of January, 1893, and the last third on the first of January, 1894; with 8% per annum interest from maturity in case of non-payment at said maturity of each installment; purchasers on time furnishing their notes with two good persons, securities to the satisfaction of Zellen Vidrine, natural tutor; in case of legal proceedings for the collection of any of said notes, ten per cent will be added for costs.

ZELLEN VIDRINE,
Natural Tutor. mch7 3f

Notice of Administration.—Estate of Deabrest Dupuchain, No. 5022 District Court, Parish of St. Landry.—Whereas, Valmont F. Dupuchain has petitioned the court to be appointed administrator of the estate of Deabrest Dupuchain deceased; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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