

# ST. LANDRY PARISH CLARION.

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

VOL. I. NO. 25.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 A YEAR.

## THE CLARION.

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

Harmony Union No. 664 meets at Big Cane the first and third Saturdays of each month. J. A. Boyd president, W. C. Pleshman secretary.

Opelousas Union No. 451 meets every other Saturday at P. M. in Chachere's Hall. J. J. Thompson, president; E. M. Peters, secretary.

Fairview Farmers Union No. 680 St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, meets at Bellevue church, first Saturday in each month. M. R. Wilson, president, J. P. Smith vice-president, H. C. Beckham secretary, Jules Boutte treasurer, A. J. Morgan chaplain, J. S. Hazelwood lecturer, J. E. Daily door keeper.

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. Valin secretary, Mrs. A. Valin treasurer, John Jeannet chaplain, Walter St. Cyr lecturer, Armand Carriere assistant lecturer, Gilmer Sonnier doorkeeper, Albert Rider assistant doorkeeper, Albert Whitley sergeant-at-arms.

Resolutions Adopted by the Parish Farmers' Union, January 5, 1891.

Resolved, that this convention strongly endorses the St. Landry CLARION and recommends it to the public as a reliable, subsidized, honest, local newspaper, devoted to the interests of the people and hostile to all monopolies.

Resolved further, that this convention recommend and advise all the subordinate Unions in this parish, to officially aid and support the CLARION, and use their influence to increase its circulation and patronage.

Resolved further, that it be selected as the Official Organ of our Order in this parish.

Whereas, the La. State Lottery is trying at the present time to subvert the wishes of the people of this State, by means of a lottery, and papers sent out by the Progressive League, and also by a subsidized press owned by men acting for or in the interest of said lottery; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Farmers' Union of the parish of St. Landry, at Turkey, Louisiana, do most solemnly reiterate their opposition to this Hydra-headed monster, and affirm most positively that we will not support any papers in or out of this State, in favor of the Louisiana or any other lottery, and that we will oppose with all our manhood and energy the election of any man to office in this State, or parish, who is in favor of lotteries.

Official Journal of the Farmers' Unions

OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Official Journal of the Town of Opelousas

Official Journal of St. Landry Parish.

OPELOUSAS, LA., MARCH 28, 1891.

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.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, died on the 20th inst., at New York, from heart failure.

The \$18,000 hotel at Abita Springs in St. Tammany parish, was burned on the 20th inst.

Capt. J. P. Smith, of Bellevue, has been appointed on the public school board of this parish.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston died at Washington City, on the 20th inst., of heart disease, aged 84 years.

The Weekly New Delta, one of the best weeklies in the State, will be furnished with this paper at the low price of \$2.75 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

A New York dispatch says the wholesale dealers in sponges have combined to form a sponge trust. That is a good name for it: all the trusts are sponges on the people.

The private banking house of Schwartz & Co., Louisville, Ky., has failed—liabilities \$750,000, of which \$500,000 are deposits. It will not pay ten cents on the dollar.

Capt. J. P. Smith, of Bellevue, has our thanks for a very large cabbage head of his own growing, much larger than any Western cabbage we have seen this season.

On account of the high water interfering with transportation, materials for the Federal building here have fallen short; and the work of brick-laying was suspended part of this week.

The Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia has been closed by the Comptroller of the Currency, because its reserve fund had been for sometime below the amount required by law. It is reported a million short.

The Globe-Democrat estimates that a man talking at the ordinary rate, four hours each day, will in thirty-five years make use of enough words to fill 1050 volumes of 500 pages each; and it adds: "for a woman, of course, the figures would be at least double."

Some prominent society ladies of Philadelphia, are protesting against the "nude in art." One of the Western legislatures is legislating against the "nude in tights." The legislators have better judgment than these ladies: they know that cold stone if it is nude, can do no damage; but as to "tights," there might be danger.

## EASTER.

Easter is a christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of the founder of the religion. There is however no trace of or authority for such a festival in the New Testament or in the writings of the apostolic fathers. It grew out of the festival of the Passover, kept by the Jewish christians; who simply added christianity to Judaism. The original passover was a Spring festival, and most probably a pagan one, which was modified by the events in Egypt; and it was further modified during the exile of the Jews, when public sacrifices could not be made in the old way. The paschal lamb was eaten with unleavened bread in each household. The christian Spring festival is the same, modified to suit christianity. In fact, among Latin christians, it is called *pasqua*, *pascura*, derived from the Latin word *pascha*, which plainly shows its origin.

Easter is the same festival with another name. Easter is a Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon word, and was the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring. The Anglo-Saxons in changing their religion did not change the festival; the christian doctrine or belief was engrained upon the pagan custom.

The Jewish christians kept the 14th day of the moon of the lunar or Hebrew month Nisan, without regard to the day of the week; but the Gentile christians, imbued with the idea of Christ as the paschal lamb, kept the first Sunday after the 14th day of the paschal moon in celebration of the resurrection. For a long time the church was divided in regard to the time of the paschal or Easter festival; but all christendom deriving religion from the church of Rome, is now agreed upon the same day.

It would seem natural that Easter Sunday, which depends upon the moon, should be ascertained by astronomical calculation; and we believe that the Russian or Greek church, and other Oriental churches, do get at it in that way; but it is a matter of accident when their Easter and that of the Western church and its derivatives fall on the same Sunday.

The Roman church has established an artificial rule for ascertaining Easter Sunday, which is always the first Sunday after the 14th day of that (ecclesiastical) calendar moon which follows the 21st March; and according to this rule Easter can never be earlier than March 22d, nor later than April 25th.

Immovable festivals, like Christmas, are on a particular day of the solar year, and never change; but the movable festivals are all regulated by Easter and change as it changes; and it is regulated by the moon, according to a rule that keeps it within certain limits—between March 21st and April 26th of each solar year. The solar year, the lunar month and the days of the week have to be so adjusted as to bring about this result.

By dividing the 7 days of the week into the solar year of 365 days, there are 52 weeks and one day over; so if the first day of any particular year is Sunday, the first day of the next year will be Monday. If this particular year is leap year, then the first day of the next year would be Tuesday instead of Monday. If there were no leap year, after a period or cycle of seven years, corresponding to the seven days of the week, the same day of the week would again be the first day of the year; but the occurrence of leap year every four years makes this period, called the *Solar Cycle*, result from multiplying 7 by 4, which is 28 years.

In the process of ascertaining Easter, the days of the week are lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and in the calendar A stands by the 1st day of January, and so on, the letter standing by Sunday being called the *Dominical Letter*. When this letter is known, the letters that correspond to the other days of the week are also known; and every 28 years, the dominical letter occupies the same place in the calendar. This cycle was fixed to begin nine years before the Christian era; therefore nine has to be added to any particular year before dividing by 28, to get the year of the cycle. In using the solar cycle to find the dominical letter, it has to be known that the dominical letter of the first year of the era was B. But at the end of the first century the working of this rule was interfered with by the absolute suppression of leap year in the Gregorian calendar; but in the reformed calendar, the arrangement is such that an intercalation takes place every four hundred years, and the dominical letter comes back again to the same place at the end of that time. A table in four columns has been devised, representing four centuries respectively, to be repeated forever, from which the dominical letter

of any particular year can be ascertained. This being the year 1891, divide the 18 centuries by 4, and 2 will remain; and in column 2 of the table, opposite 91, is D which is the dominical letter for the year 1891. Now D in this case represents Sunday, and being the fourth letter of the alphabet represents also the fourth day of January last, as will appear by reference to an almanac. This is the first step towards finding Easter, and consist in finding the date of the first Sunday in the year.

235 lunar months make 19 solar years; 19 years is therefore a lunar cycle. The new moon therefore will fall on the same day in any two years which occupy the same place in this cycle. For convenience this cycle was fixed to begin on the first of January one year before the christian era, as there was a new moon on that day. The number of the year in the cycle when this concurrence takes place, is called the Golden Number, and is ascertained by adding the one year previous to the christian era to the present year and dividing the sum by nineteen, the number of years in a cycle. 1891 plus 1 make 1892, divided by 19, give 99 cycles which have elapsed, and 11 for remainder, which is the number of years of 100th cycle, and the golden number for this year.

The word *Epact* signifies the age of the moon at the beginning of the year; and as a solar year is 11 days longer than a lunar year, the moon which is new on the first day of January one year will be eleven days old the next year. A table of epacts has been prepared showing the epacts for any year, in columns of thirty representing as many days, under each golden number; so that, having ascertained the golden number for the year, the epact or age of the moon at the beginning of the year, can be seen at a glance. The golden number for this year is 11. Under 11 in the table of epacts opposite the number representing this century is 20, which is the epact that falls on January 11th, February 9th, March 11th, etc., of this year, according to the Gregorian or ecclesiastical calendar, and according to that calendar there were new moons on those days; but the real or astronomical new moons generally take place one or two days earlier, and the new moon of January in this year was on the 10th.

To find Easter according to this calendar, find the golden number in the manner explained; and from the table of epacts get the epact for the year; in the calendar table find at the first day after March 7th, the date where this epact occurs, which is the date of the new moon; and to this date add thirteen days, which gives the date of the full moon, and the dominical letter that follows that date shows the date of Easter Sunday. There is a smaller table giving the epacts, dominical letters and all the possible days in March and April that Easter can follow; by knowing the epact and dominical letter, Easter of any year, past, present, or future, can be ascertained from this table in an instant.

## MOVEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

An examination at the Tax Collector's office, in the latter part of last week, demonstrated the following facts which no doubt will be of interest to our readers:

1. The regular tax roll for 1890 shows the assessment of St. Landry to be \$4,305,100 00 and the taxes levied thereon are:  
State taxes.....\$25,850 98  
Parish taxes.....36,516 00  
Corporation crim'l taxes 3,207 50  
Poll taxes.....7,711 00

State taxes.....	\$73,326 06
Parish taxes.....	210,620 00
Corporation crim'l taxes.....	1,280 72
Poll taxes.....	2,123 70
State taxes.....	212,750 48
Parish taxes.....	35 75
Corporation crim'l taxes.....	751 49
Poll taxes.....	58 00
Aggregate taxes on same.....	\$424 57
State taxes.....	\$4,320,780 00
Parish taxes.....	27,130 68
Corporation crim'l taxes.....	38,640 30
Poll taxes.....	2,303 25
Levee taxes.....	7,740 00
Levee taxes.....	751 49
Levee taxes.....	58 00
Levee taxes.....	751 49
Levee taxes.....	64,822 36
State licenses.....	112,020 00
Parish licenses.....	6,283 04
Parish licenses.....	18,905 00

The collections from Oct. 1st to March 20th inclusive are:  
State taxes.....\$22,922 06  
Parish taxes.....41 57  
Parish taxes.....32,891 54  
Interest.....70 34  
Corporation crim'l taxes.....2,145 15  
Poll taxes.....5,409 00  
Levee taxes.....751 49

Aggregate collections.....\$83,223 45  
There is still to be accounted for, on the first two rolls, a sum in the neighborhood of \$13,000, from which will have to be deducted the erroneous and

## double assessments.

The levee roll can be considered as yet untouched, only \$96.09 having been collected; but as the Collector has a notice calling the attention of that class of tax payers, the taxes levied on the same will no doubt soon be forthcoming.

We think the people will agree that this showing of the Tax Collector's office redounds to the credit of those having it in charge, especially when it is considered that all these collections were made without costs. Of course the delinquents will soon have to suffer enforced collections; but they will have no one to blame but themselves, as the mode of collection is prescribed by law and made compulsory on the Collector.

The books in the office are open to examination by all persons who feel an interest in seeing for themselves how their affairs are conducted; and those in charge are always pleased to assist anyone in quest of information.

OPELOUSAS, LA., March 21, 1891.  
The following is a copy of the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in one of the cases against the N. O. Pacific Railroad Co.:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, Washington, D. C.,  
January 10, 1891.  
Register and Receiver, New Orleans, La.—Sirs: I have considered the case of Eloi Bushnell vs. New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, involving the right to the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and S<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec 35, Tp 5 S R 1 W La. mer. The tract is within the thirty miles indemnity limits ordered withdrawn from the N. O. Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, now N. O. P. R. C., under the act of March 3, 1871.

The land was approved to the State April 6th, 1860, for the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company under the act of June 3, 1856, and was reconveyed to the United States by the Governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888. This grant was however forfeited and the land restored to the public domain by act of July 14, 1870, (16 Stat. 377).

The tracts were selected by the N. O. P. R. Co. December 28th, 1883, under the act of March 3, 1871.

On May 7th, 1889, Bushnell filed his application to make homestead entry of the tracts in question and submitted an affidavit setting forth that he began his settlement thereon April 4th, 1889. Under your instructions from this office by circular letter of June 6, 1887, you ordered a hearing in the matter to give the parties an opportunity to present their claims and after due notice had been given to all parties in interest thereof, a hearing was had July 13, 1889, and the testimony together with your joint opinion transmitted with Receiver's letter of September 4th, 1889. Your decision being in favor of Bushnell the Company appealed.

The testimony shows settlement as alleged by Bushnell in his affidavit and continuous residence and improvement thereafter.

At the date of selection of the tracts in question by the Company the title thereto vested in the State of Louisiana by certification; said selection was therefore invalid. The claim of the Company is accordingly rejected and its selection held for cancellation subject to the right of appeal within sixty days. Should this decision become final Bushnell will be permitted to perfect his entry under the homestead law. So advise him.

The attorney for the Company will be advised hereof by this office.

Very respectfully,  
LOUIS A. GROFF, Commissioner.

It will be observed that the case is one where a settlement was made on "Indemnity Limits" after the selection in December, 1883, after the order of restoration and invitation to settle in October, 1887, and before the selection under the act of February 8th, 1887. None of these points being touched upon, but the Commissioner declares the selection by the Railroad Co. to have been illegal because the title to the land was in the State.

The R. R. Co. having taken an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, I will in your next issue give a copy of said appeal and also my answer thereto.

Respectfully,  
GEORGE O. ELMS.

A grand fancy dress and masquerade ball will be given at Perodrin's hall, next Tuesday evening, March 31st, for the benefit of the public schools. Admission 50 cents.

The continuance of dry weather has enabled the farmers to get pretty well up with their work; most of the corn has been planted, and the planting of cotton will soon begin. Considerable rice has also been planted.

Calcasieu has two Democratic committees. The parish convention held last September to elect delegates to the congressional convention, elected a parish committee. The committee that called that convention held a meeting lately and announced that the appointment of a new committee by that convention was not one of the objects for which it was called; and that the new committee is no committee at all. The new committee has since met, and appointed a committee to report "in regard to the democratic and usurpatory proceedings of the late parish committee." Such is politics.

Passengers by rail from New Orleans to this place have to be boated over about twelve miles where the railroad track is covered with water; and freight is sent from there by boat to Lafourche Crossing and reshipped to this place.

It is a singular attitude assumed by a few newspapers in this State, by approving and commending the action of the citizens of New Orleans in killing the murderers of chief of police Hennessy, and at the same time blaming and even abusing Gov. Nicholls because he did not prevent that killing. The answer to this is very simple. Gov. Nicholls could not have prevented it, even if he had had the power, any more than he could have prevented the murder of Hennessy, because the killing was done too suddenly and quickly; but if he had been notified the day before that it was to take place, he had no power to prevent it. The only force that he could have called upon was the New Orleans militia, and that was probably engaged on the other side; at any rate the militia would not have interfered with the citizens.

Lafayette, La., March 23.—Some excitement was caused here a few days ago by the appearance of a white man apparently suffering from an attack of small-pox, although he stoutly denied having the disease. The authorities induced him to leave and he has made his way to Scott, a few miles west of this place where he was taken into custody and properly isolated by the citizens concerned.

The Lafourche Comet is either misled or disingenuous when it claims the Lalling-Howe forged letter emanated from a disappointed anti-lotteryist. The only person accused of the forgery is Mr. John E. Howe, publisher of the Sabine Banner, who declared himself a lottery man, and endeavored to get money from Mr. Morris either to purchase the Banner or establish a pro-lottery paper in Many. Misrepresentation of this character is not very far from being as reprehensible in a moral point of view as the forgery with which the pro-lottery publisher of Sabine's anti-lottery paper is charged.—Donaldsonville Chief.

Now is the time to subscribe to the CLARION.

United States Marshal's Sale.

United States of America.

H. L. Bidstrup vs. Philip Thompson.

No. 11,960, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me, John Vigneaux, U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana, directed, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, on the Grand Coteau plantation formerly known as the Thos. Anderson plantation, near Grand Coteau, La., on

Saturday, April 4th, 1891,

between the legal hours, all the rights, title and interest of the defendant in the following described property, to-wit:

- 8) East wild cows.
- 10) Ten gentle cows.
- 2) Two milk cows and calves.
- 1) One Holstein cow.
- 1) One Jersey cow and calf.
- 4) Four three-year old cattle.
- 5) Five two-year old cattle.
- 6) Sixteen one-year old calves.
- 2) Two one-year old Jersey bulls.
- 1) One Ayrshire bull five years old.
- 1) One Texas mare and colt.
- 1) One black horse.
- 1) One fine Jacks, imported breed.
- 1) One fine breeding Jenny, imported.

Terms and Conditions—Cash.  
Marshal's Office, Lafayette, La., this 20th day of March, 1891.

JOHN VIGNEAUX,  
U. S. Marshal Western District, La.  
mch28 21

Public Sale.

ESTATE OF DESBREST DUPECHAIN.

No. 5062 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable 12th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or by some duly qualified public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased in prairie Faquetaine in said parish of St. Landry, on

Tuesday, April 29th, 1891,

the following described property belonging to the estate of Desbrest Duplechain, deceased, to-wit:

1. The undivided half of fifty arpents of woodland situated between bayou des Cannes and bayou Marrons, being the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of section 34 in Tp 5 S R 1 E, being the same tract acquired at accidental sale of Jean Bte. Duplechain by deceased and Christoval Duplechain.
2. About thirty head of gentle horned cattle.
3. One two-horse wagon and harness.
4. One gentle black mare, Mary.
5. One brown filly.
6. Two pairs of work oxen.
7. About ten head of hogs.
8. One branding iron about thus 5'
9. About 150 barrels of corn.
10. One thousand bundles of fodder.
11. One lot of farming utensils.
12. Eight sacks of rough rice.
13. One lot of household and kitchen furniture.
14. One sewing machine.
15. Three sickles, ox yokes, chains, etc.

Terms and Conditions—For the movables: adjudications of five dollars and under, payable cash on the day of sale; all adjudications above five dollars, one-half thereof payable on the first day of January 1892, and the other half on the first day of January 1893. For the immovables: one-half of the purchase price payable on January 1st, 1892, and the other half on January 1st, 1893. All credit purchasers will have to furnish their notes payable as above stated, payable to the order of the administrator, and bearing eight per cent yearly interest from maturity, and signed by two solvent sureties to the satisfaction of the administrator, with ten per cent to be added for attorney's fees in case they be incurred. The land will remain specially mortgaged, with vendor's privilege reserved till final payment.

VALMONT P. DUPECHAIN,  
Administrator.

FOR SALE.—35 acres of land in prairie Base woods, 3 1/2 miles from Opelousas. Apply at this office.

## SPECIAL!

FOR SALE.

The Renowned Casaday Sulky Plow,  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

The Brown Walking and Riding Cultivators,  
THE GENUINE TIP-TOP.

The Oliver Chilled Plows with Steel Points.  
THE OLIVER STEEL PLOWS.

Rice-Seeders.

NO RICE FARMER SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

The Famous Old Hickory Wagon.

I AM AGENT FOR THE

WHITELY MOWING MACHINE

Reaper and Binder.

NONE EQUAL TO THEM IN SIMPLICITY AND LIGHT DRAFT.

American Sewing Machines.

FROM \$20 TO \$25.

Raven's Horse, Cattle and Poultry Food,

Which is sold cheap in one and five pound boxes, and the use of which will keep animals in good condition with a decreased quantity of food; will give horses appetite, cure them of hide-bound, heaves, worms, botis, etc.; will make cows give more milk; will cure chicken cholera and make hens lay; will cure hog cholera and make hogs fatten with less food, etc., etc.

GET A BOX AND TRY IT.

TOGETHER WITH MY USUAL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,  
CLOTHING, SHOES & BOOTS, HARDWARE

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Call and see my stock.

JOSEPH BLOCH.

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President. Vice-President. Cashier.

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Receives money on deposit. Loans money on good security. Buys and sells exchange. Makes a specialty of collections; and in fact transacts a general banking business. The patronage of merchants, planters, and the public at large respectfully solicited.

E. H. VORDENBAUMEN,

—DEALER IN—

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Reduced Rates on Car Load Lots to all points between Morgan City and Washington, inclusive.

S. HOWELL, Manager, Opelousas, La.

Oct 11 y

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E. S. CLEMENTS.

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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  
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Office on Bellevue Street, opposite Market House.