

ST. LANDRY CLARION.

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

VOL. I. NO. 31.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 A YEAR.

THE CLARION.

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(LIMITED.)

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

Official Journal of the Town of Opelousas
Official Journal of St. Landry Parish.

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

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

Fairview Farmers Union No. 089 St.
Landry Parish, Louisiana, meets at Belle-
vue church, first Saturday in each month.
M. E. 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 door-
keeper.

Calcedonia Union No. 063 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 sec-
retary. Mrs. A. Valin treasurer, John Jen-
nings chaplain, Walter St. Cyr lecturer, Ar-
mand Carriere assistant lecturer, Gilmer
Sonnier doorkeeper, Albert Ridger assistant
doorkeeper, Albert Whitley sergeant-at-
arms.

OPELOUSAS, LA., MAY 9, 1891.

Subscribe to the CLARION.

Pittsburgh coal at E. H. Vordenba-
um's lumber yard.

Work on the arsement will prob-
ably begin next Monday.

Caroline Bellocq, an old colored wo-
man, interdicted for insanity, was sent
to the asylum last Thursday.

E. H. Vordenbaumen sells pine lum-
ber at \$12 per M ft.

At a ball in Tansse Bourbeuse, last
Tuesday evening, Theodore Courville
stabbed Armand Fusilier in the arm
and back, inflicting a dangerous wound.
Courville was arrested and put in jail.

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

The people of this parish are much
dissatisfied with the special levee tax.
It is so burdensome and unequal that
it should be abolished.

Mr. Dave Newhauser, the able repre-
sentative of the Equitable Life Assur-
ance Society of the United States, is
now here, stopping at LaCombe's hotel.
He is always a welcome visitor to our
parish.

When the anti-lottery members of
the legislature wanted to investigate
bribery, the lottery people voted it
down. Why? Because, according to
their moral code, bribery, like lottery
gambling, is not wrong.

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

Under the proposed new dispensa-
tion of the Lottery, all officials will be
elected and commissioned by the grace
of John A. Morris & Co. All the anti-
Lotterites will be on the black list
and there will be no hope for them.
"And he cauteh all, both small and
great, rich and poor, free and bond, to
receive a mark in their right hand, or
in their foreheads; and that no man
might buy or sell, save he that had
the mark, or the name of the beast, or
the number of his name."

The medical profession of London
recently gave a reception to William
Salmon, the oldest member of that
profession in England. He is over one
hundred and one years old; and at the
age of nineteen his name appeared on
the list of members of the Royal Col-
lege of Surgeons of England in 1890.
He yet attends to his practice with
regularity and vigor.

Dr. L. Daly, of Jewell Farm, Belle-
vue, recently bought in Kentucky, the
Standard bred trotting stallion Bohon,
registered. Sire, Belmont; dam, Ruth.
Belmont by Abdallah sire of Goldsmith
Maid 2:14. Ruth by Harold sire of
Maud S. 2:03. Harold by Rysdyk's
Hambletonian, sire of Dexter, and the
great progenitor of trotters. An ex-
tended pedigree will soon appear in
this paper.

At the meeting of the parish Demo-
cratic committee last Monday, Mr.
Philip Stagg, of Bayou Boeuf, was elec-
ted to fill the vacancy on the State
committee, and Mr. J. T. Stewart, of
Opelousas, was elected to fill the vacan-
cy on the local committee, caused
by the removal of Mr. A. H. Generes.

Mr. S. B. Bird, manager of the Hick-
man Comedy Specialty Co., which is
to exhibit in Opelousas on the 16th
inst., and Prof. James Meyers, gave a
successful balloon ascension here last
Tuesday, and repeated it on Thursday.
After going up about 2000 feet in the
balloon the Professor jumped out with
a parachute and fell to the ground.

WILL HE PAY THE MONEY?

The Picayune of a recent date con-
tains an editorial in relation to the
lottery amendment in which it uses
the following language:

"If it succeeds with the people the
name of the gentleman who is at the
head of the lottery company is a
guarantee that all the obligations as-
sumed will be fulfilled, even at his own
cost."

The New Delta has a comment rid-
iculing the large promises which the
Picayune volunteers to make in behalf
of John A. Morris, calling attention to
the fact that in 1887 he promised not
to apply for a recharter of his com-
pany, and to his promise to advance
\$2,000,000 to the levees in case the
legislature submitted his proposition
to vote of the people, both of which
promises he violated.

But we propose to discuss this sub-
ject from another stand point. Will
Morris, in case he obtains a majority
of the votes of the people, execute in
favor of the State a five million dol-
lar bond to guarantee the payment to
the State of twelve hundred and fifty
thousand dollars per annum for twen-
ty-five years?

No, no; he will do no such thing.
First, because there would be no busi-
ness sense in his doing so. When
Morris made his proposition he had
the whole United States for a market
for the sale of his lottery tickets, and
but a small portion of his profits were
derived from the business done in this
State. Since that date the passage of
the act of Congress prohibiting the
use of the mails to the lottery com-
pany and the refusal of the express
companies to transport lottery matter
have so limited the business of the lot-
tery that it is simply impossible for it
to pay this enormous annual license.

Secondly, the lottery company will
not accept the amendment and comply
with the conditions it imposes, because
there is nothing in the amendment
compelling Morris and his associates to
do so. Should the amendment pass
by vote of the people and become in-
corporated into our state constitution,
there is absolutely no guarantee what-
ever that Morris will accept it, nor is
there any redress nor any recourse of
any kind whatever given the State in
case he should after all, decline the
proffered franchise, and the State of
Louisiana in such case will not even
have the poor privilege given every
suitor of going into court with an ac-
tion of damages for breach of contract,
because there is no contract. Here is
our law upon the point:

C. C. Art. 1798. As there must be
two parties at least to every contract
so there must be something proposed
by one and accepted and agreed to by
another, to form the matter of such
contract, the will of both parties must
unite on the same point.

C. C. Art. 1799. It is a presumption
of law that in every contract each
party has agreed to confer on the other
the right of judicially enforcing the
performance of the agreement unless
the contrary be expressed or may be
implied.

C. C. Art. 1800. The contract con-
sisting of a proposition and the con-
sent to it the agreement is incomplete
until the acceptance of the person to
whom it is proposed. If he who pro-
posed should before that assent is
given, change his intention on the
subject, the concurrence of the two
wills is wanting, and there is no con-
tract.

The Picayune is evidently under a
painful sense of all this, and in anti-
cipation of this turn of the discussion
assures the people of the State that "the
name of the gentleman who is at the
head of the lottery company is a guar-
antee that all the obligations assumed
will be fulfilled, even at his own cost."

But we have not even got the poor
guarantee of a promise from John A.
Morris. When the proposition was
first submitted to the legislature Morris
undoubtedly had the intention of
complying with its terms, but he is
no longer before the people with any
proposition. The situation is now en-
tirely changed. It is the State of
Louisiana that is to make the proposi-
tion to him, and when it submits the
proposition should it do so, it will be
in much worse situation than one of
its own citizens contemplating con-
tracting, because the latter if he change
his intention after making his propo-
sition may before its acceptance
withdraw it, while the State will find
it impossible to do so. The proposi-
tion to Morris and his associates will
be the majority vote of the people be-
come imbedded into our constitution
and though rejected by Morris and his
associates will stay there, if to serve no
better purpose, to be a perpetual re-
minder of the shame and degradation
to which a sovereign commonwealth
may voluntarily subject itself.

Let no one be deceived by the sug-
gestion that the legal steps taken by
Morris to have his amendment sub-
mitted, and the expenditure of large
sums of money presently and in pros-
pect to influence the vote of the peo-
ple, prove the sincerity of his profes-

sions in this matter. He will be in
the politics of this State up to his neck
in the approaching campaign, but not
to put through his amendment. In
our view that is a false pretense, a
blind to deceive the people. Two con-
siderations are keeping him in the
politics of this State.

First, he intends to try to capture
the governorship and legislature to
obtain an extension of his existing
charter from 1893 to 1895. Secondly,
he must comply with his obligation to
assist those who assisted him in put-
ting his amendment through the legis-
lature, an obligation and promise as
we believe, to help them get possession
of the State government. To our
mind the strenuous effort made to get
the amendment submitted to vote is
perfectly consistent with this view;
indeed it is quite necessary to the suc-
cess of the real programme. What a
powerful inducement in favor of the
lottery is the promise of an annual
revenue to the State of one million
two hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars. Such largesse is blinding, ab-
solutely overwhelming in its propor-
tions.

It is but a bait set to entrap the
unwary, the credulous voter.

The objective point is the executive
office and the legislature, we repeat.
The extension of the existing charter
from 1893 to 1895 is within the power
of the legislature, and such an exten-
sion is worth to the lottery company
the expenditure of a great deal of
money, because it will only cost a li-
cense of forty thousand dollars per an-
num, and the business done within
this State alone yields much more than
twenty times that amount annually.
It has been said often publicly in
the press, and not denied that we
know of that the lottery company has
for several years past been setting
aside a large sum to use in securing a
new lease of its exclusive franchise. It
is said that this fund is not yet ex-
hausted. If for no better purpose its
expenditure will be permitted to help
carry out in a practical way the po-
litical pledges made by the lottery. We
have the word of the Picayune that
"all the obligations assumed will be
fulfilled."

We said last week that argument
was exhausted. We meant that lot-
tery arguments were exhausted. The
points made against this lottery propo-
sition make food for thought even
for that class of voters who have no
moral or political scruples against li-
censing lottery companies for revenue.
Here is an objection against the adop-
tion into the constitution of the Mor-
ris lottery scheme that addresses itself
to the intelligence of every disinter-
ested person be he for or against lotteries
on general principles. Let the ad-
vocates of the Morris scheme answer
it. No where except in the guarded
words of the Picayune quoted above
have we seen it broached as yet in any
lottery newspaper or progressive league
pamphlet. We suggest to our con-
ferees of the anti-lottery press through-
out the State to unite with us in de-
manding an answer to this question—
how will it be possible for Morris and
his associates to pay the State this
enormous annual stipend, in view of
the fact that the lottery business will
hereafter be confined almost entirely
to the State of Louisiana?

RELATIVE INCREASE OF RACES

There has been considerable discus-
sion in recent times as to the relative
increase of the white and black races
in this country. The censuses of 1810,
1820 and 1830, showed a greater per-
centage of increase of the blacks, caused
by accessions from the slave trade.
Since then the whites have increased
relatively faster, owing to immigration
from Europe.

Under similar conditions we doubt
if there is any practical difference in
the percentage of increase of the two
races. Wealth, with the ease or lack
of physical exercise and the luxurious
or unhealthy way of living caused by
it, tends to check increase. This is
plainly shown by the usually small
number of children born in the
wealthy families of large cities. The
other extreme has the same effect.
Poverty, in a population already dense,
is unfavorable to increase. In the
rural districts, naturally healthy, where
the means of subsistence is plentiful
but plain, the children are numerous.
Here in southwestern Louisiana, where
the conditions for natural in-
crease are favorable in every respect,
the families are generally large. From
six to twelve children in white fami-
lies, is a common thing; and cases of
thirteen and fourteen can be found in
almost every neighborhood. The same
can be said of the colored population.

In the United States as a whole, the
whites have constant accessions by im-
migration; the blacks have no such
source of increase. They are not a
migratory people, except within fixed

limits. They have never left Africa
in numbers, except by force. The
negro population of the United States
will not leave the country, except by
force; persecution, or the hope of bet-
tering their condition, may cause them
to go from one section of the country
to another, but not to leave it entirely.
They have their habitat, and to leave
it would probably cause extinction.

In this country their migrations
from the Southern States have been
sporadic and generally caused by de-
spiration. The tendency is for them to
crowd down into the gulf States,
where the land is rich and the climate
mild. As a people they have not the
land-hunger of the whites, and have
no anxiety to be rich. They will al-
ways be here and be to a more or less
extent the wards of the whites.

While they were the occasion of our
civil war, they were not responsible
for it; and their freedom that resulted
was the free gift of the Federal gov-
ernment, as was also their enfranchise-
ment which has proved more a curse
than a blessing.

THE LOTTERY AND THE BIBLE.

Some of our lottery contemporaries
have been proving to their own satis-
faction, that gambling, especially lot-
tery gambling, is not a vice. The
mode of proof is very simple. There
is nothing in the Bible condemning it,
therefore it is no vice. The Bible
makes no mention of lottery gambling,
because John A. Morris and his pals
did not live then. If he had lived
then, with his lottery wheel swindle,
they would have been denounced as
the "abomination of abominations,"
and the city that harbored them would
have been given over to the sword of
the Philistines, or treated as were
Sodom and Gomorrah. The people of
the Bible age were not up to such in-
iquities as the lottery swindle, and
therefore the Bible could not condemn
it. There are diseases and vices now
that did not exist then; the Bible con-
demns the vices of that age, and men-
tions leprosy and other diseases.
Cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, and
Morris & Co's lottery have come since,
and the Bible could not mention or
condemn them; nevertheless, they are
evils and vices. But it may be pos-
sible that, if the Apocalypse of John is
an inspired writing, and it is part of
the canon, this Lottery was meant
when was "opened the fourth seal,
and behold a pale horse, and his name
that sat on him was Death, and hell
followed with him."

But the Mormons, whose practice of
polygamy is condemned and outlawed
by the rest of christendom and also by
the Jews, have much better Biblical
ground to stand upon than the Lot-
terites; the latter can only plead ne-
gation, that their swindling game is
not condemned in the Bible—as it
could not be since it did not then
exist; but the Mormons, in the prac-
tice of polygamy, are also not con-
demned by the Bible, and it was gen-
erally practiced by the principal He-
brews from Abraham to Christ. How-
ever, notwithstanding Bible authority,
and the celebrated precedents of Abra-
ham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Solomon,
and legions of others who were pillars
in the theocratic government of Israel,
modern civilization has set the seal of
condemnation on polygamy, and sup-
pressed it by legislative enactment.
The Lottery has been condemned and
banished from all other civilized coun-
tries, and prohibited in all the States
of this country, except the State of
Louisiana. The people of Louisiana
have what no other people will have—
this moral outcast and leper, that cor-
rupts public officials, church officials,
and would corrupt a majority of the
voters; the people of Louisiana are
looked upon by the other States, as
harbors of a fraudulent concern that
swindles their citizens; and the people
of Louisiana are themselves under the
heels of the Lottery tyrant. When
will the patience of the people be ex-
hausted, and the Lottery iniquity be
ended?

We have it from a reliable source in
Washington that the confirmation of
Mr. E. L. Weber as postmaster at
Donaldsonville will be strenuously op-
posed in the United States Senate on
the ground that he is a lottery agent.
The committee in the stirring times
of the early part of 1877, while Mr.
Burkoll had to explain the editorial
defamatory of Gen. Logan, which
appeared in the Crowley Signal, of
which he was the editor at the time
of Gen. Logan's death, a copy of which
is in the possession of a prominent
Republican, we understand.—N. O.
Crusader, April 25th.

Burkoll, though he had been a
Republican, was trying his hand then
at editing a Democratic paper; he is
now editing a Warmoth Republican
paper, and may have repented of his
ephemeral Democracy. "While the
lamp holds out its light."

The lotterites may crow over their
victory in the Supreme Court; but
the opinions of the dissenting judges
are convincing that the decision should
have been unanimous against the lot-
tery. The lottery carried the house
of representatives also, and the senate,
and each by the requisite number and
no more. The lottery should have had
one more than the necessary number,
in some of these victories, just for the
sake of appearance. But the final vic-
tory is the one to be considered most.
Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, gained
victory after victory over the Romans,
and each victory brought him just
that much nearer to the inevitable
final defeat. The people of Louisiana
do not intend to be defeated in this
matter, and be enslaved by the lottery
gamblers. They will make a deter-
mined effort to defeat the lottery and
its minions, by the ballot; and if they
should be swindled by bribery, they
may declare the lottery to be a po-
litical and moral Mafia, and treat it ac-
cordingly. In so doing, they would
have the support of the moral senti-
ment of the United States.

Railroad Lands—Indemnity Limits.

The following is my answer to the
appeal taken by the N. P. Railway Co.
to the Secretary of the Interior from
the decision of the Commissioner of
the General Land Office in favor of Eloi
Bushnell:

BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
In re Eloi Bushnell vs. N. O. Pacific
Railway Co.

Involving N. S. W. and S. W. Sec.
35 Tp. 5 S. R. 1 W.

Opelousas, La., March 19, 1891.

Honorable Secretary.—The New Or-
leans Pacific Railway Co. appeals to you
from the decision of the Commis-
sioner of the General Land Office,
holding for cancellation the selection
by the Railway Co., of this land, on
the following assignment of errors, viz:
"Holding that title to the tract in
controversy was in the State of
Louisiana at date of selection by virtue
of the outstanding certification for the
benefit of the New Orleans, Opelousas
and Great Western Railroad Com-
pany," and the following "Argument."

"The land in controversy was restored
to the public domain by the Act of
July 14, 1870, and the outstanding
certification thereby nullified."

Is this position taken seriously, or
for the purpose of delay and prelimina-
ry to a claim under the Act of Feb. 8,
1873?

For the purpose of ascertaining the
rights of the parties it seems to me to
make little or no difference whether
the land was actually restored to the
Public Domain by the Act of July 14,
1870. At that date, or only after the
Governor of Louisiana had in 1868 re-
troced to the United States the title
until then (Feb. 1868) vested in
the State. Say for example that the
restoration contemplated by the Act of
July 14, 1870 was to be immediate,
and that the land if the railroad had
been built, would have passed by the
grant of March 3, 1871, to the New
Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg
R. Co. Can the New Orleans Pacific
Railway Company have a just claim
to this land? No, they cannot.
Because: First—No land was earned;
the grant was entirely conditional on
the road being completed by the 3d of
March, 1876. Not a foot of railroad
was built. Secondly—They are not
the assignees of said N. O. B. R. &
V. R. Co. Said company was ex-
tinct and its charter forfeited previous
to the organization of the N. O. Pacific
Co. Thirdly—This land, now the
home of Eloi Bushnell was (and is)
outside of the granted limits; and no
law has been passed giving either of
these companies the right to take lands
outside. It is true that after the loss
in the granted limits had been ascer-
tained, that the N. O. B. R. & V. R. Co.
was to have had the right of selection.
This loss has never been ascertained.
Thus the N. O. Pacific got nothing
from the obsolete N. O. B. R. &
V. R. Co.

Still less can they claim any right
in this land by the Act of Feb. 8, 1873.
Because: First—They have never ac-
cepted its provisions. We assert that
the N. O. Pacific Co., has not had a
legal existence since previous to Feb.
8, 1873, and we defy them to prove
that a meeting of its stockholders has
been had since that date. (See Sec. 3
of said act providing a manner of ac-
ceptance.) Secondly—Even were they
otherwise entitled, they cannot take
this land because it is within the
indemnity limits of the grant, and their
selection of this land was not made
under this Act until long after
Bushnell had settled.

Nothing in our land system is more
clearly settled than the rule; that a
qualified settler may go on any land
to which there is no adverse claim, and
take and keep it (to the extent of 160
acres) as his home—one of two things
alone can prevent him: the actual
possession by another, qualified
like himself; or a lawful claim on
record in the District Land Office.

Eloi Bushnell settled on said land
on the 4th of April, 1880, and has
with his family ever since remained
there. The land was not occupied
publicly; there was no lawful claim on
record in the Land Office—this was
after the unlawful selection of 1883,
after the restoration to the public do-
main made in October, 1887, after he
(and all other qualified persons) had
been by the Secretary of the Interior
invited to settle on that land, and be-
fore the selection by the Railroad
Company in Nov. 1880. He was him-
self one of the most earnest of the
public domain men, and he succeeded
only a natural, indefeasible right in

going on said land; and besides, in
settling there he accepted in good
faith the invitation of the United
States conveyed to all qualified settlers
by the following Proclamation:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., Oct. 22, 1887.
Under authority and direction from the
General Land Office, by letter dated Oct.
13, 1887, notice is hereby given that all
lands situated in the New Orleans and
Baton Rouge Districts, Louisiana, and
marked hereon for disposal for in-
dustrial purposes under the grant to the New
Orleans Pacific Railway Company, as-
signed of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge
and Vicksburg Railroad Company, under
the act of March 3d, 1871, are restored to
the public domain and open to settlement
under the general land laws EXCEPT
SUCH AS MAY BE COVERED BY AP-
PROVED SELECTIONS—i. e. APPROVED
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Ap-
plications to make filing and entries on
such unapproved selections will be re-
ceived at this office on and after the 1st day
of December, 1887. No application or filings
for the land in question can be entertain-
ed previous to said date.

THOS. J. RUTLER, Register.
J. MASSIE MARTIN, Receiver.

The above Proclamation was pub-
lished by authority of the Government
for thirty (30) days, in the New Or-
leans Picayune, then and now the
most extensively circulated of any
newspaper in the State. The restora-
tion then made and the invitation to
settle have never yet been cancelled.

I am satisfied that you cannot find
in the law any way to deprive Bush-
nell of his land.

Respectfully Submitted,
GEORGE O. ELMS,
FOR BUSHNELL.

BIG CANE, May 4th, 1891.

To Secretary of Farmers' Union of
St. Landry.—In reading over the pro-
ceedings of the Parish Union held at
Bellevue April 23, 1891, I find that
some of the motions as published are
at variance with those passed by the
Union. For instance, on motion of
Swords, That the managers of Farmers
Videite be requested to return all mon-
ies, etc., should have read: That the
managers of Videite be requested to
return with thanks all monies received
by them for stock in said paper from
gentlemen in this parish who are not
in sympathy with Union principles.

I note furthermore that the motion
I made to reconsider the resolution of
Maj. M. R. Wilson on the postmaster-
ship of Opelousas, and my demand that
my vote be recorded for that reconsid-
eration, are omitted altogether.

I note still further that the motion
of Dr. J. H. Parker to select the St.
Landry Democrat, first, and then when
that was opposed so bitterly, to make
the Washington Advocate the co-offi-
cial journal of the Union, which mo-
tion was overwhelmingly defeated, is
omitted altogether.

Now I cannot think that this has
been done to intentionally wrong any
one, and I only write this to our offi-
cial journal, the CLARION, as an act of
justice to all concerned. Very truly,
M. L. SWORDS.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada
E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote:
"Was taken with a bad cold, which
settled on my lungs, cough set in and
finally terminated in Consumption.
Four doctors gave me up saying I
could live but a short time. I gave
myself up to my Saviour, determined
if I could not stay with my friends on
earth, I would meet my absent ones
above. My husband was advised to
get Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption, Coughs, and Colds. I gave
it a trial, took up all eight bottles; it
has cured me and thank God I am now
a well and hearty woman." Trial bot-
tles free at F. E. Bailey's drugstore,
regular size, 50¢ and \$1.00.

Chas. B. Williams, surveyor general
of Louisiana, sends the following very
complimentary note to our old friend,
Maj. Geo. O. Elms, of Opelousas: "I
take pleasure to notify you, in con-
sideration of my recommendation in the
case, the survey executed by you of
Pecan Island has been accepted by the
Department without the usual field
examination, and that triplicate maps
of the same were filed yesterday in the
Register's office." These rich and de-
sirable lands are now subject to en-
try. Lafayette Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—Please let these few lines
appear in the columns of your paper,
that the readers may know that the
C. M. E. C. is in the town of Opelousas,
to all friends of the cause of Christ
please help us to build. We have a
lot. We have solicitors raising money
in the town. Please donate to them
liberally, and the Lord will bless those
that give to his cause. Yours for the
cause of Christ. N. MOORE.

Good Looks. 4
Good looks are more than skin deep,
depending upon a healthy condition of
all the vital organs. If the Liver be
inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if
your stomach be disordered you have
a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys
be affected you have a Pinched Look.
Secure good health and you will have
good looks. Electric Bitters is the
great alternative and Tonic acts directly
on these vital organs. Cures Pimples,
Blotches, Boils and gives a good com-
plexion. Sold at F. E. Bailey's drug-
store, 50¢ per bottle.

It is a striking coincidence that the
lottery bill had just exactly enough
votes in the House of Representatives,
just exactly enough votes in the State
senate and just exactly enough votes
in the Supreme Court to carry its point.
We don't think however that it will
succeed in getting exactly enough votes
before the people next April.—Florida
Parishes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands,
Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions,
and positively cures Piles, or no pay
required. It is guaranteed to give per-
fect satisfaction, or money refunded.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
F. E. Bailey, druggist.

"UNSPEAKABLE INFAMY."

"A Hissing, a By-word and a Re-
proach."

Dr. Markham Refers in His Sermon to
the Lottery and Lottery Decision.

New Delta, May 4.

In his discourse of yesterday, taken
from Gen. 4:9, "Am I my Brother's
keeper?" Dr. Markham, referring to
the obedience to be rendered to "the
powers that be," even when their de-
cisions were against our convictions
and hurtful to our highest interests,
stated that in Louisiana last week a
clear and impressive illustration was
given of the application of this princi-
ple: when, by a bare majority of one
—of three to two—all honor to that
minority—the Supreme Court of the State
put upon the moral and religious
sense of its citizens an open and fla-
grant affront in deciding that they
must vote upon the question of their
own self-degradation.

For the first time in a ministry in
this city, now in its thirty-fifth year,
he had felt like taking the stump and
appealing to the honor and manhood of
his fellow-citizens, to save us from the
domination of that evil power, which
Dr. Palmer, the eminent and honored
pastor of the First Presbyterian Church
of New Orleans, in his open letter to
Governor Nichols, fitly styled the
"lottery shame."

Against this lordship of corruption
all good men and true should unite.
Let it succeed, let it choose its gov-
ernor and Legislature, and appoint its
judges, and Louisiana would stand a
pariah among its sister States. "A his-
sing, a by-word and reproach." "Icha-
bod would be written on her door posts,
for then her glory would indeed have
departed." God grant that this "throne
of iniquity which frameth mischief by
law," may