ST. LANDRY CLARION.

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

VOL. II. NO. 46. OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892. SUBSCRIPTION, $1:50 A YEAR.

THE CLARION.

OPELOUSAS, LA., AUGUST 27, 1892.

We are authorized to announce the name of **Hon. S. M. ROBERTSON** as a candidate for the Democratic nomination to be made by the 6th congressional district convention to be held at Baton Rouge.

Order your oysters, crabs and fish at Vilaseca's; delivered at domicile.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Milan Wilkes for sale.

Call at Dr. Bercier's office for the best tooth brushes and non-secret preparations of tooth powders and mouth washes.

Harrison Rogers, sheriff of this parish many years ago, died at his residence in Opelousas last Sunday, aged about 75 years.

Mr. Humble's article on the road question, has been set up in type, but is unavoidably crowded out this week—it will appear next.

What is home without a first-class sewing-machine? The white sewing-machine will give you longer and better service than any made. See advertisement in this issue.

Ex-Chief Justice E. Bermudez died at his home in New Orleans last Monday, aged 60 years. Heart trouble was the cause, of which he had been always afflicted.

Mr. G. B. Andrus has moved his store to the new building next to the Bank, where he will be glad to see all his customers and the rest of mankind.

At the Bellevue trotting races on Saturday, September 3d, there will probably be some not mentioned in the advertisement; a brass band will make music on the occasion.

Mr. Pat Cosgrove with the road hands has put the lane in excellent condition, that comes into the West Bellevue road from Plaquemine Point, on Gillespie's north line.

The following have been appointed the school board for this parish: J. P. Smith, W. S. Frazee, V. K. Irion, W. S. Boykin, T. R. Carroll, A. L. Fontenot, M. R. Wilson, J. L. Guilbeau, Dr. G. A. M. Cooke,

Road supervisor E. M. Boagni, and his deputy, J. M. Boagni, have had some excellent work done this week on the roads west of town; not by proxy either, but they were there *in propria persona*, with their coats off.

Eugene Bunch, the notorious train robber, was killed by detective T. V. Jackson and party, near Franklinton near Amite in this State, last Sunday, and his partner, Hopgood, captured and imprisoned in New Orleans.

The public roads are now being very industriously worked on paper. Three long communications on the subject are now on hand; but as our space is limited, and type is not set up with a road machine, or a sulky plow, the writers will have to have patience—we promise one thing: they will be published before the roads are worked.

Mr. Lacy, of Mount Hope Nurseries, brought to the office this week two baskets of grapes; one, he said, for the Boss and one for the Devil. As these two individuals happened to be concentrated in the same person, grapes were plentiful for awhile. It is said that it is "better to give than to receive;" if the giver in this case was half as happy as the recipient, he need not search for paradise.

The How Will You Have 'Em Oyster Saloon and Ladies' Restaurant has re-opened its doors for the 21st year, at the corner of Market and Bellevue steets, opposite the Market house. It will always be supplied with the best the market affords, oysters, fish, crabs, shrimps, vegetables, will be kept throughout the season. Oyster loaves a specialty. Boarding and lodging.

M. VILASECA, Proprietor and Manager.

SPECIAL TAX ON VEHICLES.

Mr. Humble, in his communication, advises the taxing of vehicles at so much per wheel. This would hardly be feasible, if just. Some who have only one vehicle, make more use of the public roads than others who have several; still the latter would have to pay more tax, not because they made more use of the roads, but because they had incurred the greater expense of owning more vehicles. A person residing in Acadia, near the St. Landry line, whose traveling is mostly done in the latter parish, would pay no vehicle tax at all, and probably make more use of the roads than some who did. The constitution says: "Taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value." It is plain, therefore, that a vehicle tax would be unconstitutional, for two reasons: 1st, as vehicles are assessed and taxed with other property, the special tax on each vehicle would not be "equal and uniform;" 2d, such a tax would not be "in proportion to value."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PARTIES.

Do the Times Demand a New One in the United States?

(IN TWO PAPERS—No. 2.)

I said in my former paper—closing paragraph—that in its birth, growth and speedy accomplishment of the mission for which it was created, the Republican party was the exponent of the trend of 19th century thought; and that that trend of thought, in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, was itself, the evolution of the personal liberty teachings of Jefferson; and that the Republican party as a fact in our political history, showed that the American people had been confirmed in the basis of Democratic doctrine, that "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," were among the "Inalienable rights" of man.

To the student of history, these statements will be accepted as truisms; to those who are not the students of history, I can but recommend the study of the subject "Slavery," in any *good* cyclopedia, as the the shortest method of posting themselves. It must suffice for the illustration of the position here taken, that from the organization of the first society for the abolition of the slave trade in London in 1787, the year that our constitution was framed, and eleven years after The Declaration of Independence, that a regular gradation of Parliamentary enactments, and Orders in council obtained in England, at intervals of from one to thirteen years, finally culminating in the abolition of slavery in all the British dominions in 1833, just five years before the organization of the first abolition club in Boston; that to be followed ten years later by the abolition of slavery by France; and that followed by the emancipation of Russian serfs by Alexander II in 1855 or '56. In this connection it must not be lost sight of that most of Latin American Republics abolished slavery with the achievement of their independence.

In my former paper, I referred inferentially to the fact that the Republican party did not have a majority of the people in its ranks, but that the disorganization of the opposing forces, contributed to enable it to assume the helm of State. I did not mean that, but for that disorganization of opposing forces it would not have finally succeeded. On the contrary, the Republican party like the Democratic, had a positive mission in the world, add sooner or later must have accomplished that mission despite all possible opposition. Why? Because the work of Democratic teaching had been so perfect; the inalienable rights of man had become so thoroughly ingrained in the whole mass of our free white population, that chattle slavery had to go.

Just here, I hope I may be pardoned, for referring to three closely connected political paradoxes; first, in the Democratic party itself, teaching to the world the broadest principles of personal liberty ever known, and yet remaining the champion of human slavery, long after its teachings had borne abundant fruit in other lands; second, as between it and the Republican party, the latter being the child of the former and yet compelled to do battle with its mother in propagating that mother's teachings; and, third, in the Republican party, the abolition of chattle slavery, the advocate of the inalienable rights of man, becoming the greatest advocate of plutocratic power, and the most monstrous enslaver of freemen that has ever cursed the earth!

The Republican party then was the outgrowth of the trend of thought in a group of nations, and that trend of thought was directly in line with and necessary to human progress; and it had a positive mission. But when the ballot was placed in the hands of the emancipated slave, its positive mission was ended. Neither that "Just God who presides over the destinies of nations," nor the requirements of human progress, had any further use for it; and though it has been suffered to prolong its existence to scourge us—for our own good?—yet its hour has struck, and there will be no turning of the dial backward to add to its years as an instrument for good.

I have said that the Democratic party was the concretion of progressive thought and the necessity of the times, at its birth; and that it had a positive mission in the dissemination and perpetuation of the personal liberty principles of The Declaration of Independence, in the land of its birth, and among other peoples. I have shown how well that work has been done. I have also shown that the Republican party had the same characteristics of birth, and being the offspring of the Democracy, was in fact subrugated to a part of the legitimate duties of the mother party. Why was this? It was because the Democratic party had refused to go any further; had refused to carry its work to its legitimate and logical end; and the destiny and development of the human race, towards a perfect political and social condition necessitated the employment of another agent to carry forward the work, by removing this obstacle to its further progress, chattle slavery.

But while, with the ballot in the hands of the emancipated slave, the positive mission of the Republican party was ended; it remains to be seen, whether or not, the positive mission of the Democratic party did not end at the same time, even if it had not ended before; when it became an obstruction to the evident conclusion of its own former teachings. That one of these parties must shortly make its exit from the political stage is certain. The only thing that can continue them both, is that those leaders of the Democratic party, who of late years have been making "Platforms" for the proletariat to vote and grow poor on, and laws for the plutocrat to live and grow rich upon, shall be entirely eliminated from its councils, yes, eliminated from its body! If this can be done, and the few of its leaders, who are yet inspired by the spirit of the fathers, can be reinforced by men fresh from the ranks of the people, alike inspired, then indeed will this truly grand old historic, Heaven commissioned party draw to itself new life from the uncontaminated hearts of a people devoted to, and whose heritage is Liberty! Then indeed will its seried ranks carrying aloft its honored banner inscribed "Human Rights," lead once more in the triumphant march of human progress as described by the immortal Grady, when, under an enduring republic, "centralism will be checked and liberty saved; plutocracy overthrown and equality restored * * * * *" as "The world moves from gloom to brightness. And * * * * * I catch the vision of this republic, its mighty forces in balance and its unspeakable glory falling on all its children, chief among the federation of English speaking people, plenty streaming from its borders and light from its mountain tops, working out its mission under God's approving eye, until the dark continents are opened, and the highways of earth established, and the shadows lifted and the jargon of nations stilled and the perplexities of Babel straightened, and under one language, one liberty and one God, all the nations hearkening to the American drumbeat and girding up their loins shall march amid the breaking of millennial dawn into the paths of righteousness and peace!"

Is Grady's picture overdrawn? Let us see: "and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore; but they shall sit every man under his vine and fig tree, and none shall make afraid!"

Micah, 710 years, and Isaiah, 700 years before Christ, knew that man was a progressive animal; and they understood full well that progress in man's case meant either an everlasting progression, or his arrival at a perfect political and social condition. They knew that his everlasting progression in this world was impossible, hence they have described in few words, in the simple but beautiful imagery of the early east, that perfect political and social state, that must at some time be reached by the whole race. Dare anyone assert that man is not a progressive animal? Dare anyone then deny Micah, Isaiah or Grady's premises and conclusions? Dare anyone then assert that any man or number of men can at this late day hinder for any length of time the near approach of man's evident destiny? Let them beware, "Lest haply they be found to be fighting against God."

But says one this is begging the question. Has not the Democratic party been according to your own showing, an instrument to accomplish this destiny? And is it not its object to carry it on and can it not be purified so as to bring the race to the desired goal? To the first question, I answer emphatically, Yes; to the last, just as emphatically, No!

And to bear out the last answer, I assert that no societary organization, whether political or ecclesiastical, serving as an auxiliary to government in general, has ever been reformed by forces working on the inside. Jesus drove the "sellers of doves and the money changers" out of His "Father's house;" but He knew that even "The Father" in Him could not purify the corrupt hierarchy of Judaism by interior working; and so He called "The Twelve" from the purest source the lowly walks of life, to bear His gospel to all nations, under a new ecclesiastical organization.

Besides the congress which, happily for the people, has just adjourned, has given us the very best object lesson to bear out my point.

When the election of 1890 showed a majority of 148 Democrats in the lower House of Congress, the whole lot of both old party besses was dumbfounded! The Republicans, like the fabled little boy, had nothing to say; and the Democrats; well, after they had time to catch their breath, the editors of the "Big Dailies," for ones not daring to claim the credit, ascribed it the "Magnificent campaign of education conducted by Mr. Cleveland!" He had about as much to do with it, as this lead pencil has to do with the parallax of a celestial body.

It was on account of the "Magnificent campaign of education, conducted" by the workinfi people's organizations in the United States, that made itself felt in the Democratic conventions of thirty-nine States, pronouncing for the free coinage of silver; and this same campaign of education" caused hundreds of thousands of Republicans from the desk, the shop and the plow to vote for Democratic candidates on "Free silver platforms," in the vain hope for relief! Had these men had the courage and honesty to redeem the pledges in their platforms, There Would Have Been No Convention At Omaha; and the Democratic party would have swept the United States! But some had not the courage and more had not the honesty; hence, Omaha; hence, "The curious fact that most of the white counties have gone for the People's Party!" Vide the Democratic papers regarding the recent Alabama election.

Another object lesson connected with the present Congress, is that its appropriations have exceeded those of the first session of the last Congress by $40,000,000! And will this not suffice to say that the lower house only was Democratic because it twice defeated silver and could have controlled the appropriations. In addition to this, what did it do with the tariff? Tinkered a little with cotton ties; and robbed the farmers of $18,000,000 on raw wool, but laid not the weight of its little finger on woolen goods! Where was the pen of that "ready writer" of letters, "Our Grover?"

Since 1866 the country has been without a party of Progress; it has had two parties of obstruction. The trend of deep, earnest, honest, patriotic, progressive thought; and the necessities of our own country and mankind, demanded a new one. It is born! It is growing! It is vigorous! It has reunited a great people! There is none of the mildew of the "Bloody Shirt" nor the stench of the "Bloody Chasm" on her beautiful garments! The maimed veterans on both sides and their hardy sons, have shaken hands under the "Starry Banner" at her bidding and pledged eternal friendship and fealty, "For God and home and fatherland!" She knows no North, no South, no East, no West. Her dead heroes, mourned alike by all, are De La Matyr, of the North, and Polk, of the South; and her living leaders, honored alike by all, are Weaver, who led the Blue and Field, who led the Gray. Trusting in the strength and loyalty of her lovers, she laughs at "Force bills," shakes her sunny locks at "Negro Supremacy;" and wears on her girdle, Death to Plutocracy! She is legitimately born, has a posittve mission, in her is the hope of the nations and she will not disappoint them! B. F. HARDESTY.

RELATIVITY.

Not long ago a young student who had just graduated from one of our universities was sitting on the verandah, conversing with his father. At length the father asked him if he had selected a profession or calling. The student replied that our social managements were sadly out of harmony with the natural order of the univere and that he had decided to devote his life to the righting of the wrongs that were every where apparent. The father beckoned him to the library, and pointing to a painting of Jesus Christ nailed to the cross, explained: "Behold the fate of a reformer! Such has been the fate of all those who at any time stepped forth from the ranks of men and beckoned the race to a higher morality and mentality—who have pointed them to a higher and nobler ideal."

Yes, but that fact has never deterred one genuine reformer from facing his destiny. For when an idea gains a lodgement in a man's brains, it gives him no rest. It drives him onward to do and to dare. His own will loses its power: he is dominated by the one controlling thought. What is accounted pain by others, is joy to him, and no joy can equal the conciousness of kindling a flame on earth which shall go on increasing in brightness through the slowly uncoiling aeons of endless duration. For life cannot be measured by the number of days one is permitted to inhabit his house of clay. In one supreme moment he realizes the perfection of the soul that is in him, and that moment is an eternity.

It makes the soul sick to hear the petty, pointless disputes about the relative importance of the different callings. The farmer asseverates with much earnestness that his calling is the very foundation of civilization. And so it is. But the foundation is not the house. The foundations are useless without the walls and roof. The merchant says the farmer couldn't produce if he didn't advance the supplies. The banker says the merchant could not advance if he was not sustained by the bank. Neither of these ever inquires whence comes all the wealth there is if not from human toil.

The doctor charges for a few calls all a family can make in a year. When remonstrated with, he tells of the years of study and great sums of money expended in acquiring the necessary knowledge and skill. But what were other people doing in the meantime? Deep down in the bowels of the earth, where no ray of sunshine ever penetrates, some were bringing forth coal and iron. Some were being tossed about by angry billows, often clinging to reeling masts over frothy seas to rig or reef a sail. Some toiled all the day long in front of glowing furnaces. Others were imprisoned in dusty factories, while the farmer trudged wearily behind his plow or through the snow and slush.

Who can tell which is of the most importance to the human organism, the heart, the lungs or the liver? All we know is that each is necessary, and that the organism will break down if any extra strain is put upon any one of the organs for a considerable space of time. And so will society dissolve like a mist if all restrictions to the free interchange of the products of labor are not speedily removed after symptoms of disease have become manifest.

Many thousands are out of employment to-day. Thousands have starved. While we who hold the plow handle, toil through the long hours and feel that our toil is perennially hopeless. For toil as we will, scrimp as we will, our debts grow ever larger. Our little ones are growing up in rags, and, worse that, ignorance. And yet we read of balls among the great folks that cost $50,000 and more. The daily papers parade these stories before us. These same papers contain long homilies teaching farmers how to save and to live like under fed dogs. Ward Macallister prints a table of what it costs a gentleman to live. The grand total is $185,000 per annum. The sole business of Ward and his 400, is, as the late G. L. Macrady expressed it, to follow each other about town like 400 uncommonly stupid sheep. When civilization throws up a carbuncle like Ward, it cannot long survive.

The hand writing on the wall is getting legible indeed when your ordinary merchant can read it. One remarked the other day that cotton put upon the market would barely bring 5 cents; yet cotton goods were selling for as much as when cotton brought 10 cents. Dry hides cannot be sold for 2 cents, yet leather and shoes are higher than when hides brought 13 cents; and so on. And yet you cannot get a merchant to read a page on social economy. Thrust it under his nose, beg him and implore him to pause and think, and he has no time.

Karl Marx predicted trusts before there were trusts. He also predicted what is passing before us, and the ending of it all in the socialization of exchange, land and machinery. Marx was a Jew of great wealth and high social standing. He was ostracised and died poor. But his book, "Capital" is an epoch making book. To those of us who have studied it and Proudhon's "System of Economic Contradictions" and "Organization of Credit," the utter annihilation of all small tradesmen, farmers, manufacturers, etc., is an event of the near future. When 98 per cent of the people confront the other 2 per cent, the trained economists and sociologists being among the 98 per cent, can you tell what will happen? There will be one conflict of interest among the 98 per cent. Tremendous changes are just ahead of us! D. C. DAVID.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. R. Deronen, of Ville Plate, was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Rosa Latiolais, of Broussardville, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. R. Chachere.

Mr. J. S. Holbrook, of Acadia, was in town on Monday.

Misses Nuna and Mabel Ogden left on Tuesday evening for Evergreen, La., for a visit of several weeks with relatives.

Dr. Eugene Chachere and wife, of Algiers, arrived here Wednesday on a visit to relatives.

Dave Newhauser, Esq., of New Orleans, is again among us, doing the life insurance act. Dave is a "rustler," and has a host of friends here.

Miss Dee White made a short visit to Lafayette and Crowley this week.

Mrs. M. M. Hayes paid Lafayette a visit on Saturday and returned Monday.

Edward L. Wells, Esq., of Lake Charles, was in town for a short visit this week; he left on Thursday.

Dr. A. J. Bercier and family left on Friday for Cypremort, where they will spend a few days in visiting relations. "Doc" says he is going to have a fine time fishing; we judge so, from the young car load of lines and tackle he took with him.

Thos. H. Lewis, Esq., and family, who have been rusticating at Belle-Cheney springs for the past three weeks, returned home a day or two ago.

Mr. Johnnie Lewis, accompanied by Miss Josie Williams, arrived on Tuesday evening from the springs; John says he had a fine time but could not stay away any longer from his girl.

BELL-CHENEY NOTES.

Aug. 21, 1892—The "High Tea" given by Mrs. J. B. Clements was a grand success and was largely attended.

Many fishing excursions have been given during the past week, the most successful being on Tuesday last, when over four hundred perch were brought into camp, not counting a large number of trout.

Arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wells and family, Mr. A. O. Blackman and Miss Agnes Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. O'Quinn and family, Mr. and Mrs. "Doc" Moore and son, Mrs. Baillio and son, Mr. and Mrs. Mack and family, Miss O. Brewer, Mr. M. Weinburg and friend, and Mr. Azmore Turner.

A most delightful "German" was given by Mrs. Moore on last Wednesday night at the old hotel; there was a large attendance, and the dancing continued until near daybreak.

Mrs. C. M. Wells entertained the young folks at a regular old fashioned gumbo on last Tuesday night; it was a very enjoyable affair.

A lavender choclate was given on last Friday night by our popular young friend, Miss Josie Williams; she was assisted in receiving by Miss Agnes Blackman and Miss Mary Littell; the young ladies were attired in white swiss with lavandar aprons and lavandar ribbons.

A very interesting sermon was preached by Rev. T. S. Randle, the eloquent divine from Opelousas; the congregation was large.

A pine straw ride was given by the young men to the young ladies; the ride extended as far as Chicot, where we were handsomely entertained by the affable Mr. Henry L. Erlich.

A ball is on the programme for Monday night. Invitations have been extended as far as Opelousas and Alexandria; a large attendance is expected. Architect Johnson, of Alexandria, has been superintending the repairs of the ball room. Decorations will begin to-morrow morning, and refreshments have been ordered from Alexandria.

A "smut" party was given by Miss Agnes Blackman, of Wellswood. It proved to be a very enjoyable affair; all suffering more or less from facial disfigurements. A Mr. Clark, a resident, whose countenance was so embellished by the hostess, Miss ("Blackman") Blackman, that his mother failed to recognize her son and immediately proceeded to administer a dose of pine knot.

Accidents: Mr. C. M. Wells took a bath in the creek on last Thursday. Fish all dead on Friday. He is confined to his bed, but has been pronounced out of danger by Dr. Saizan, attending physician; said physician has advised him to refrain from bathing.

Master Henry, son of J. B. Clements, was violently thrown from a horse, but luckily sustained no serious injury.

Miss Josie Williams was thrown out of a gig, but was saved by her activity.

Mrs. J. P. Saizan, Miss Nannie Randle and their escort wandered from the home path and were lost for several hours, but their screams happened to be heard and they were rescued. BACHELOR.

Office of S. CHERRY, 21 Drayton street, Savannah, Ga., December 16, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.:

Dear Sirs:—I would like to add my testimony to the almost miraculous effect of P. P. P. in the case of Mary Ingraham, a woman living on my place; she had a constant cough, sore throat, debility, etc., and was emaciated to a degree that she was unable to get out of bed unaided, being given up by physicians; she had taken the ruinous so-called Blood Medicines without the least effect, until being put under the P. P. P., she immediately began to improve and is now in as good health as ever in her life. You can refer to me at any time as to the effects of P. P. P., in the foregoing case.

Yours truly, SAMUEL CHERRY.

A MARSHAL SAVED LIFE AND HAIR.

Monticello, Fla., Jan. 21, 1890.

For the last eight years I have been in bad health, suffering with Malaria, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy. My digestion was bad, and my hair all came out, in fact I was nearly a wreck. I had taken kidney and blood medicines, which did me no good. When I began taking P. P. P., about three months ago I was as weak as a child. I have only taken four bottles [small size], and to-day I am a well man and my hair has "come again." I cannot recommend P. P. P. too highly. W. F. WARE, Marshal, Monticello, Fla.

F. C. Owens, witness.

Milan Wilkes for Sale.

The trotting stallion Milan Wilkes is offered for sale.

PEDIGREE:

Milan Wilkes was foaled in the spring of 1880, the property of Richard Lowell, Lexington, Ky. He was sired by Lyle Wilkes, he by old George Wilkes, and he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the father of the most famous family of American trotters. Milan Wilkes' dam was Lizzie, by Bowman's Warfield Jr., who was never beaten in the Kentucky show rings, either for style or speed; second dam, Lizzie Harris, by Faulkner's Americus; third dam, thoroughbred mare, raised by Wm. J. Marbly, of Mason county, Kentucky.

For price, etc., apply to DR. L. DALY,
aug27 tf P. O. Opelousas, La.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

ESTATE OF AMAS LUQUETTE, DEC'D.

No. 5181 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA.

Whereas, Artemon Lafleur has applied to be appointed administrator of the estate of Amas Luquette deceased; notice therefore is hereby given to all whom it may concern to make opposition to said appointment by filing the same in writing, in my office, within ten days from the first publication of this notice.

C. M. THOMPSON,
aug20 2t Clerk of Court.

Subscribe to the CLARION, $1.50 per year.

Old papers for sale at this office.

HOMESTEAD NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., August 11, 1892.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before B. Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner at Opelousas, La., on Monday, September 26, 1892, viz: **Octave Bushnell** who made homestead entry No. 13,958 for the NE¼ of NW¼, W½ of NE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ sec. 19 Tp 5 S R 2 E, La. mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Dorsin P. Lafleur, Azillien Manuel, Henry Manuel, Homer Attalis, all of St. Landry parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY,
aug20 6t. Register.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., August 3, 1892.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner at Opelousas, La., on Tuesday, September 20th, 1892, viz: **Simillien Deshotels** who made homestead entry No 13,957, for the SW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼, Sect. 15 Tp 4 S R 1 W, La. mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Achille L. Guillory, Joseph Landreneau Jr., Rosamond Landreneau, A. D. Ardoin, all of St. Landry parish, La.

CHARLES C. PALFREY,
aug13 6t

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, July 25, 1892.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before B. Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner, at Opelousas, on Monday, Sept. 12th, 1892, viz: **Achille L. Guillory** who made homestead entry No. 13,988 for the SW¼ sec. 9 Tp 4 S R 1 E, La. mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Achille D. Ardoin, Hypolite Hebert, Valmont Ortego, Simillien Deshotels, all of St. Landry parish, La.

CHARLES C. PALFREY,
july30 6t Register.

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, July 23, 1892.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before B Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner at Opelousas, on Monday, Sept. 5, 1892, viz: **Homere P. Mannel** who made homestead entry No. 6530 for the E½ of SE¼, NW¼ of SE¼ and SW¼ of NE¼ sec. 12 Tp 6 S R 2 W, La. mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Zenon O. H. Fontenot, Gervais Fontenot, Appolonus Lafleur, Euzebe Duplechain, all of St. Landry parish, La.

CHARLES C. PALFREY,
july30 6t Register.

P.P.P.
CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Physicians endorse P. P. P. as a splendid combination, and prescribe it with great satisfaction for the cures of all forms and stages of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

P.P.P.
CURES SCROFULA.

Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Malaria, old Chronic Ulcers that have resisted all treatment, Catarrh,

P.P.P. CURES BLOOD POISON

Skin Diseases, Eczema, Chronic Female Complaints, Mercurial Poison, Tetter, Scald Head, etc., etc.
P. P. P. is a powerful tonic, and an excellent appetizer, building up the system rapidly.
Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are

P.P.P.
CURES RHEUMATISM

P.P.P. CURES MALARIA

peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood-cleansing properties of P. P. P., Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

P.P.P.
CURES DYSPEPSIA

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,
Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

Sold by F. E. BAILEY, Opelousas.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT
REMOVES CORNS, BUNIONS AND WARTS SPEEDILY, WITHOUT PAIN.
LIPPMAN BRO'S. Druggists, Props. SAVANNAH GA.

Sold by F. E. BAILEY, Opelousas.

Trotting Races!

September 3d, 1892,

There will be several trotting races over

Daly's Bellevue Track,

as follows:

First race, mile heats, best two in three; open for all stallions bred and raised in St. Landry parish, including Buckner.

Second race, for all mares bred and raised in St. Landry parish, mile heats, best two in three.

Entries already made, are as follows:

1st race: St. Elmo, by L. Lavergne; Buckner, by W. Pepper; King, by Dr. O. P. Daly.

2d race: Florence, by Valsin Richard; Daisy, by Jerre Richard; Pauline, by Dr. L. Daly.

Conditions—The entrance fee to either race, is $20; $10 payable when entrance is made, and $10 payable before race starts. Three-fourths of gate receipts are to be divided between the two classes, as follows: 60% to 1st, 30% to 2d, 10% to 3d, in each class. Entrance fees to be divided between classes, same as gate receipts, namely: 60% to 1st, 30% to 2d, and 10% to 3d.

All entries close August 20th, 1892.
aug13 4t

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JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

MARIE LOUISE BREAUX, WIFE,
—VERSUS—
CELESTIN BEGNAUD, HUSBAND.

No. 1721, 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF CALCASIEU.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Honorable 12th Judicial District Court in and for the parish of Calcasieu, in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed, I have seized, and I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, La., on

Saturday, October 1st, 1892,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

Eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, situated in the parish of St. Landry, at Coulee Croche, bounded on the north by land of A. C. Prejean, east by the estate of Alexandre Dugas, south by lands of widow Ursin Prejean and Emile Prejean and west by land of Louis P. Arceneau, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

One (1) dun pony, one (1) paint pony, two (2) sorrel ponies, one (1) grey pony, two (2) four-year old beeves, six (6) cows, one (1) calf.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash.

T. S. FONTENOT,
aug27 6t Sheriff Parish of St. Landry.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF EDMOND THIERRY.

No. 5168 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable 11th Judicial District Court, 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 a public auctioneer, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Opelousas,

Tuesday, September 27th, 1892,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property belonging to the estate of Edmond Thierry deceased, to-wit:

A certain tract of land containing fourteen arpents, with the buildings and improvements thereon, near the junction of bayous Carron and Garrigues, in Plaisance, St. Landry parish, La.; bounded north by portion of same tract, east by bayou Garrigues, south by Louis Malveau and west by lands formerly belonging to the Poiret plantation; acquired from William Evans, as per act recorded in Conveyance Book Z No. 2, page 697, Recorder's office, St. Landry parish.

Terms—Cash.

ONEZIME DURIO,
aug27 5t Adminisirator.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTE LAHAYE.

No. 5179 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable 11th Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administratrix or by a qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in prairie Mamou,

Tuesday, September 27th, 1892,

the following described property belonging to the estate of Auguste Lahaye deceased, to-wit:

FIRST.

1. The plantation where the deceased last resided, in Mamou, parish of St. Landry, La., containing one hundred arpents, bounded north by railroad lands, south by Robert Tate, east by Ducide Guillory, and west by railroad lands.

2. One gentle blue creole horse, three wild mares, three cows, one branding iron, one sulky, one old wagon, one small sugar mill, carpenter's tools, one sewing machine two armoirs, two bedsteads, three feather beds, one lot of mattresses and blankets, one stove, household furniture, kitchen utensils, farming implements, and many other articles.

SECOND.

1. The undivided one-half interest in one hundred arpents of wood land on Nezpique, bounded north by public lands, south by Willie Quirk, east by Willie Quirk and west by public land.

2. Also the undivided one-half interest in and to the following described property, viz: One gentle creole horse, ten head of cattle, a small stock of dry goods.

Terms—All the immovable property will be sold, payable, one-third on December 1, 1892, one-third on December 1, 1893, and one-third on December 1, 1894; horses and cattle payable December 1, 1892; all other movables for cash. Purchasers will have to furnish their notes payable to the order of the administratrix, with two good and solvent sureties, bearing eight per cent per annum interest from date; the lands remaining specially mortgaged, with vendor's privilege retained; and ten per cent to be added in case of suit to enforce payment. AZELINE ANDREPONT,
aug27 5t Administratrix.

Public Sale.

ESTATE OF OCTAVE HOLLIER AND WIFE, CELESTINE GUILBERT.

No. 5176 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable 11th Judicial District Court 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 public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, near Auzenne's bridge in said parish, on

Wednesday, September 21st, 1892,

the following described property belonging to the estate of Octave Hollier and wife, Celestine Guilbert, both deceased, to-wit:

1. A certair tract of land situated at Petit Bois, about one mile from Auzenne's bridge, in the parish of St. Landry, containing seventy superficial acres, more or less, bounded north by —— Stelly, south by Antoine Pin, east by widow D. Guilbas, and west by Valerie Duplechain, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. Three gentle work horses, one creole colt, one pair work oxen, ten head gentle horned cattle, one ox cart, one buggy and harness, one lot househould furniture and and kitchen utensils, one shot gun, one branding iron, the growing crop of corn, the undivided half of the growing crop of cotton. Terms—Cash.

LOUIS HOLLIER,
aug13 5t Administrator.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

ESTATE OF PAUL J. DUPRE, DEC'D.

No. 5182 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA.

Whereas, Marie Amide Guillory has applied to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Paul J. Dupre; notice therefore is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to make opposition to said appointment by filing the same in writing, in my office, within ten days from the first publication of this notice.

C. M. THOMPSON,
aug20 2t Clerk of Court.

Now is the time to subscribe to the CLARION.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Sale.

ESTATE OF JEAN B. ORTEGO SR. AND WIFE, HELENE GUILLORY.

No. 5167 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT PARISH OF ST. LANDEY, LA.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable 11th Judicial District Court, 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 public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased in Little Prairie Mammoth in said parish, on

Tuesday, August 30th, 1892,

the following described property belonging to the estate of Jean B. Ortego Sr. and wife, Helene Guillory, both deceased, to-wit:

1. The plantation which was the last residence of the deceased, situated in Little Prairie Mammoth, parish of St. Landry, containing about two hundred superficial arpents, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by lands of Erteluce Vidrine, of Arcius Vidrine and others, south by land of J. B. Ortego Jr., of Amelien Vidrine and others, east by Sam Haas and others, and west by J. B. Ortego Jr.

2. A lot of about twenty head of gentle horned cattle.

3. A lot of about twenty head of wild horses and mares.

4. One brown horse.
5. Another brown horse.
6. One old mare named Fanny.
7. One yearling filly, Mignone.
8. One old dun mare.
10. A small house on land of J B Ortego Jr.
11. The undivided one-third of the growing crops of corn and cotton.
12. Farming implements, buggy and harness, a wagon, a lot of plantation implements, a lot of carpenter's tools, two branding irons, three clothe presses, a lot of bedsteads, beds, mattresses, blankets and bed clothes, a lot of tables, safes, chairs, kitchen utensils, crockeryware, a double barrel shot gun, a saddle, a lot of stone jars and lard, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Terms and Conditions—All adjudications of ten dollars and under, payable on January 1st, 1893; all adjudications above ten dollars, for movables, payable one-half January 1st, 1893, and the other half January 1st, 1894; and the lands payable in four equal installments, respectively on the first of January, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896; purchasers furnishing two good and solvent securities to the satisfaction of the administrator, the lands remaining specially mortgaged, with vendor's privilege retained, in favor of the estate, purchasers to furnish their notes payable as above stated, bearing eight per cent per annum interest after maturity, with security as above stipulated said notes to be made payable to the order of the administrator; and in case of legal proceedings for the collection of said notes or part thereof, ten per cent will be added for attorney's fees.

J. B. ORTEGO, JR.,
july30 5t Administrator.

Public Sale.

ESTATE OF LASTIE S. FONTENOT.

No. 5169 PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. L