THE CLARION.

OPELOUSAS, MAY 25, 1901.

St. Landry Clarion Co., Lim., Props.

RAYMOND BREAUX,
Editor and Business Manager.

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A Strange Prophecy.

Opelousas, La., May 18, 1901.

Editor Clarion:—Now that the oil fever is at its height, and the probability of striking the greasy fluid in South and South-West Louisiana is growing greater every day, the subjoined excerpts taken from a remarkable work on the immortality of the soul by Paschal Beverly Randolph, Philosovher, Sage, Seer, Clairvoyant, will be of intense interest at this time—and will possibly hasten to the madhouse some of those who are already on the verge of insanity. This strange, erratic, somewhat incoherent but remarkable book was read by me some fifteen years ago, and I find that I noted the particulars at that time which I shall now call your attention to. In the face of the startling facts that are developing daily in Texas and Louisiana, the statements made in this book ("After Death; or Disbodied Man") are truly wonderful, and furnish much food for thought.

To think that we have been these many years inhabiting a country of untold oil and mineral wealth, not knowing a thing about it, paying exhorbitant prices for fuel and other products of the soil, accentuates only too plainly our want of progressive thought, our backwardness, our want of insight and lack of imagination—that imagination

That bodies forth the forms of things unseen.

We of Louisiana are as innocuous as an extinct DoDo when it comes to investigation, experimentation and invention; and as slow as a sloth to draw conclusions, even when we reckon from correct premises. To think that we have lived in a country so long, underlying which there is a vast bay of petroleum, and have not had the mental and the physical activity to "prove the truth, and hold fast that which is good," only indicates that at one time we must have been seized with a leviathan lethergy which we have never been able to shake off.

So as to bring out clearly the reference to petroleum in Randolph's remarkable book, "After Death: The Disembodiment of Man," I shall have to quote freely from the content so as to arrive at the particular passage about oil.

The following is from page 29:

"Question.—Sir, you say that we, by virtue of our organization alone, are destined to a life beyond the grave. Now, is that belief based upon your experience of modern spiritualism?

"Answer.—No! emphatically No! My knowledge of, not mere belief in, immortal life has not been derived from an experience of what purports to intercourse with disbodied men and women, through any kind or phase of the so-called spiritual manifestations. I am, at this writing of the first edition of this book, here in the carpenter shop of Auguste Landry, in St. Martinville, St. Martin's Parish, Louisiana, May 12th, 1866, over forty years ago. Twenty-five of those years have mainly been spent in the one single pursuit of knowledge on the subjects whereof I am now writing,—concerning Physical Man. I have sought for this knowledge in twelve States of this Union; in France, Ireland, Scotland, England, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and Central and Western America, Arabia, Mexico and California.

"I was born a Seer, and for many years have been more familiar with disbodied men and women, and their magnificent dwelling places across the river Death—know more, far more, of their splendid worlds than I do of that which holds my suffering body, and still more suffering soul.

"The conclusion I have reached as the total result of all my reading, investigation, hearsay, and actual personal experience, is, that intercourse between our own and the so-called world of spirits,—more properly, disbodied people, or ethereal men and women,—is, and for long ages has been, a fixed and indisputable fact,—most unequivocally demonstrated, in all lands, by all classes of minds, in a myriad of ways; and so firmly established, rooted, grounded, as to be neither prevented, disproved, gainsaid, or denied, by any power on earth, or off it."

* * * * * *

"True there are, in the spirit lokas, special brotherhoods and societies, as the Foli, Pythagoreans, Christians, and so forth; and in some of these a peculiar art or science is taught and studied, and special ends sought, special joys cultivated. These societies not infrequently number many millions of members; and to distinguish them, we will call them by the letters of the alphabet. Now all, within themselves, are happy; yet transport a member of society A to society B or C, who are perfectly joyous, but for whose studies, pleasures, occupations or enjoyments, the A man is not adapted, and in so far as he could not assimilate with them, he would be in a sort of hell, if forced to remain, while all around him might be enjoying a perfect state of heaven, because he was not in accord, not adapted to that state. He is out of place, and therefore is unhappy.

"Until July, 1866, I was an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the State of Louisiana, which place I resigned to write the first edition of this work; and my duties often called me into saloons where men played billiards, cards, and drank very dreadful, murderous whiskey, especially in a rum-hole, called "Belle Poule," kept by a mulatto dandy; but I never yet entered their or its doors that my hair did not bristle with agony. It was not my style. I could not play cards, billiards, or gamble in any way, and consequently while I was inside those doors I was in unmitigated hell.

"Man's after life, being spiritual, may be allowed to rest from discussion a while, while I, in behalf of sceptical readers, propound a question that necessarily underlies, or at lesast precedes it. That question is, "Can you tell me if matter is eternal, as spirit seems to be? Or, did matter have a beginning? and, if so, what, and how, and when, was its origin?

"Reply.—Beyond all question, spirit existed always, in some form; and matter is but a form, condition, state, or manifestation of spirit, which is the great substratum of the universe. Spirit is what? Put mercury over a fire and you spiritualize it; it escapes. Subject water to a white heat, and it becomes spiriform. Spirit is the essence of matter, and like it, too, is graded, terraced, so to speak. Solid fluid and liquid substances are but so many forms of spirit. Substance is but one phase of universal spirit. We see a lump of granite, and know that time and attrition will wear it down to sand; sand will divide up until we have alluvial soil, out of which comes vegetation, in various degrees of refinement, from the coarse crytogamia to the most splendid flower and delicious fruit. Were it possible to behold the procession of the Flora pass before us in one glorious panorama, we would behold gigantic ferns and grassess, flourishing in miraculous fertility of ages; heay carbonaceous plants, chemical laboratories of the first order, extracting the grosser subtances from the air and elaborating oxygen to fill their places. Presently ages having elapsed they fall and rot, making new soil and richer, out of which comes a higher order of plants, chemical laboratories of the second, producing still more marked changes in the atmosphere and climate. Presently, as the picture unfolds, we behold orders, genera, and species succeeding each other at every tick of eternity's clock; finer, fairer trees and flowers now deck the scene, and animal life now comes in as chemical laboratories of a still higher order. For if vegetation alone were adequate to the preparation of the earth, air, and waters for the abode of incarnate mind, there would have been no need of animals, and there being no demand, there would have been no supply. But vegetation could not do it; nor could a single species of animal do it, but it required millions of species of differently organized animals to prepare the world for man; to cook the air and cleanse it; to purify the waters, and render them fit for higher uses, just as it required a million varied flora to throw down the noxious vapors, condense them into fibre, to be converted by and by into into coal beds and petroleum lakes—just like the mighty bay of oil now underlying the parish of St. Martin, La., and which branches off to Rapides, Vermilion, Lafayette and Calcasieu—a body large and deep enough to furnish fuel to the world for a century."

The above are meagre specimens of the author's thought, and serve only to illustrate his style, and to call attention to the remarkable statements about oil. A great many people have inquired about this book, and I have written to the publishers to find out if it is still in publication.

L. W. MAYER.

Re-United.

A few years ago had it been suggested that we would some day see a naval vessel of the United States sent to honor a re-union of ex-Confederate Veterans, we would have thought the persons making such suggestion a fit subject for the insane asylum. To-day, however, we see the Scorpion at our front on her way to Memphis, where the grandest re-union in the history of the organization of U. C. V. is to be held. Not to devastate with shot and shell, but to let her guns thunder forth to announce to the world that the past is buried and the nation re-united and grander than ever before. Like re-unions of the Grand Army, those of the United Confederate Veterans, are held by American soldiers, and each from his own standpoint were equally true to early teaching and equally valorous in the cause for which they fought.

It is a grand day when enemies of the past may fraternize as American soldiers with the same starry banner floating over each. The war is surely over, and the bitterness which followed in its wake has almost entirely disappeared. It it well.—Baton Rouge Truth.

The appointment by the President of Senator McEnery's son as assistant postmaster at New Orleans, a place generally filled by a staunch party man, is now the subject of discussion by the press and politicians of the State. That should occasion no surprise. Senator McEnery, although a loyal and vigorous Louisiana Democrat, has been mighty faithful to Republican principles in Washington. But that was "diplomacy," "statesmanship," says Bro. Jones, and we'll have to let it go at that.

The good people of a few wards in Washington parish voted a ten mill tax on themselves to assist in maintaining their schools. They are all small farmers, without a wealthy man among them, but they are doubtless made of the right stuff. They will leave to their children a legacy that can not be thrown to the four winds—one that will stay with them and be ever useful.

Simon James Cordon, the Russo-American who was charged with changing his allegiance without the Czar's permission, and who was threatened with deportation to Siberia, has been released at St. Petersburg under 20,000 roubles bail, that amount having been deposited as security by his wife's relatives.

A law has been passed by the Arkansas legislature requiring a man to pay a license of five dollars in order to be allowed to drink whiskey. When he calls for a drink he must exhibit his license. The tax-collector would reap a harvest in this parish were a similar law enacted here.

The cup defender Constitution had a highly successful trial at Bristol, R. I. It is said that Nat Herreshoff is better pleased with the Constitution than with any other boat he has built.

Arrangements were completed to conduct an experiment with oil as a dust layer on the streets of New Orleans. Mayor Capdevielle commended the plan.

Andrew Carnegie has given $10,000,000 to establish free education in the Scotch universities of Edinburgh Glasgow Aberdeen and St. Andrew's.

Five thousand Chinamen in Peking petitioned for the retention fo American troops in that city.

James Lane Allen, the author, has filed a suit to recover lands in the Beaumont oil field.

OPELOUSAS.

Full Report of Committee on Manufactures.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trade:

Gentlemen.—The undersigned, appointed a committee to report on the subject of manufactures, beg leave to say that the town of Opelousas is an excellent site for the location of manufactures of various kinds, those most desirable being for the manufacture of cotton cloths and yarns, farming implements, wheel vehicles and furniture. Opelousas possesses all the facilities and advantages for the profitable investment of capital in the manufacture of those articles. Its situation is healthful and pleasant, as a place of residence an inexhaustible supply of pure fresh water can be obtained by wells sunk at a depth of less than 200 feet, sufficient to run all necessary machinery whatever power may be required by it. Since the discovery of petroluem in unlimited quantities accessible to this point and its utilization as a fuel, the necessary power for operating all kinds of machinery can now be procured much cheaper than by the use of wood.

Opelousas is a central point for a very large local market for all the articles mentioned, but which are now manufactured from 1500 to 2000 miles distant and shipped to this point and sold at a profit. We have here a large population from which to draw the necessary labor, both male and female. We have also an unlimited supply of hard wood timber easily accessible to the town by the use of tramways, timber of the best quality for the manufacture of wheel vehicles, farming implements and furniture exist in almost inexhaustible quantities and of every variety east, west and north of the town, and Opelousas ought to be full of capital and the hum of industry busy manufacturing every article requiring hard or soft wood in its make up. The hickory and oak timber of the Mallet woods, and the oak, ash and gum bordering the Teche and bayou Courtableau are certain to be of great value in the near future, and to afford a source of wealth to those who have the foresight and energy to utilize these sources of industrial employment and intelligent energy lying at our doors. Had we at hand the statistics showing the trade done by this town and neighboring towns in such articles manufactured in St. Louis and other manufacturing points equally distant from us, they would show that this report rests upon a solid basis of facts and not upon conjecture. Only one problem needs to be solved and that is the problem of transportation of our manufactured products to other large markets. That problem will be solved in one of two ways, either by inducing the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. to extend to Opelousas the same liberal freight rates that are afforded by the Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central, Iron Mountain, Kansas & Pittsburg and Texas & Pacific Railroad Companies, or by securing the entrance into our town of an independent line competing with the Southern Pacific.

While we have little hope at the time of securing such a railway, we believe that better can be secured from the Southern Pacific Co. than that company gives at the present time, and that it can be done through the agency of this body. We suggest the appointment of a committee to call upon the officials of the Southern Pacific Co. and ask for the same freight rates and facilities and accommodations as are afforded by the other railway companies mentioned to the communities through which they pass, and with instructions should such request be refused to make application in behalf of this body to the State Railway Commission to interpose its power and authority in the premises. We believe that the passage of a suitable resolution upon that subject matter and the appointment of a committee to carry it out would be an important step towards relieving the shippers and consignees here from the enforced payment of exhorbitant freight rates, and that when reasonable rates are secured a new era of prosperity and the profitable employment of capital and labor will be opened up here.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. HAAS, Chairman.

THE POPULAR HOSTESS

is the one who knows how to cater to the tastes of her guests and tickle their palate with choice table delicacies, such as she can select nowhere of such high grade quality as at a first-class grocery like this. We have the finest sauces, conserves, fruits and vegetables, canned and bottled, you can find in town.

C. Dietlein Grocery Company, Limited.
jan5-8t

Female Weakness Cured.

I was troubled with severe female weadness for over six months. I was treated by six very prominent physicians without any marked benefit. My last doctor was a skilled specialist, and he told me the only hope lay in an operation. I heard of Smith's Sure Kidney Cure, and after using it for one month I find myself cured, and even the doctor who last treated me now pronounces me well. Mrs. J. R. Faver, Atlanta, Ga. Price 50 cents. For sale by Mason's Drug Store. 3

Book-keeping.

I have organized a class in book-keeping and solicit the attendance of all yonng ladies and gentlemen who is desirous of learning that branch.

may18-2t PHIL. L. ASHER.

For Sale.

Horses and Mules—will keep a full supply on hand.

J. A. HAAS,
feb9 Opelousas, La.

Sergeant Major Butler recently returned from South Africa, shot five of his children in London, killing four of them. His wife and baby escaped.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned at Little Prairie Mamou, one Creole bay mare and colt, unbranded. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay costs and take same away.
apl27-5t OSCAR MOREIN.

Wm. R., Jr.,

has been purchased from Mr. J. P. Roagni and will make the season at Haas' race track, Opelousas, La., at $12.50 per season—$20.00 to guarantee. Mares from a distance will receive best of attention.
apl27-3m E. K. WALLIOR.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned at Plaquemine Point, on Valerie Bourque's place, one American bay horse about 15 or 16 hands high, with shoes on front feet; no brand. Has been in pasture since May 7. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay costs and take same away.
may18-5t JACQUES GUIDRY.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned at Plaquemine Ridge, one gentle brown Creole horse, about 8 years old, white star in forehead, white hind legs and unbranded. Has been in neighborhood about 4 weeks. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay costs and take same away.

BENJAMIN FAIRFAX,
may25-5t Opelousas P. O., La.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that the contract for the building of a bridge across bayou Sylvan, near Mrs. Pointer's, will be let to the lowest bidder by the undersigned committee, at the bridge, on

Saturday, May 25th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock. Specifications can be seen at the police jury office.

The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

R. B. WILKINS,
J. W. BORING,
DREW HORNE,
Committee.

SUCCESSION SALE.

ESTATE OF AMYNTHE RICE.

NO. 5724, PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. E. T. Lewis, judge of the 16th Judicial District court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, there will be sold at public auction to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator, or any duly qualified auctioneer, at the front door of the Court House, in Opelousas, La., on

Wednesday, June 5, 1901,

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

One certain fraction or lot of ground situated in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, having fifty feet front on Eliza street, running back south between parallel lines one hundred and eighteen feet, bounded north by said street, on the east by Mrs. L. B. Sandoz, south by lot of —— and west by property of E. D. Estilette, being same property which the deceased had purchased from E. D. Estilette one-half thereof February 2, 1889, and the other half from Bernadette Pitre, November 27, 1899, as per acts Nos. 42860 and 43828 on file in clerk's office, St. Landry parish.

Terms—Cash. J. T. STEWART.
may1-5t Administrator.

SUCCESSION SALE.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTINE MANUEL.

No. 5708, Probate Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. 16th 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 any duly qualified auctioner, at the residence of Homer Miller, in Faquetaique, on

Tuesday, June 25th, 1901,

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

A certain tract of prairie land, situated in Faquetaique, parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, bounded on the north by Widow Sol Miller, south by public road, east by Martello Miller and west by J. B. Bushnell, containing thirty-seven arpents, more or less.

One lot of about twenty acres of woodland, situated on Bayou-des-Cannes, near Anse Blue, in this said State and parish, bounded on the north by Mrs. B. Lafleur, south by railroad land, east by Homer Miller and west unknown.

Two horses; sixteen head of gentle cattle; one lot of cattle at Grand Cheniere, Calcasieu parish; three sheep; one old buggy and harness; one iron safe; one lot of bed and bedding, including three feather matresses; one armoir; one branding iron; four chairs.

Terms—Cash.

E. MILLER MILLER,
may25-5t Administrator.

EDDY'S : SALOONS,

Court Street and Landry Street.

Strictly High Grade Goods. Fine Old Rich and Mellow Whiskies. Finest Display of Imported Wines and Cigars that Money can Procure.

Open Day and Night.

New Orleans Races reported Daily by special Wire.
Furnished Rooms for Transcient.

Colored Bars in Connections at Both Houses.

'Phones—Main 8. Branch 39.

—THE—

Opelousas Mercantile Co'y, L'd.

Main Street, Opelousas, La.

mch16-4m

CHARTER

—of the—

MELANCON & LAFLEUR CO. LIMITED.

Opelousas, Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of St. Landry.

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and One, before me Arthur Simon, a Notary Public, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter-named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all of lawful age, who severally declare that availing themselves of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this State, known as Act No. 86 of the session of 1888, as well as those of the general laws of the State relative to the organization of corporations, they have formed and organized, and by these presents do form and organize themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations and agreements hereinafter set forth, which they adopt as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this corporation shall be MELANCON & LAFLEUR CO., LIMITED.

It shall have its domicile in the town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, shall have continuance and succession under its corporate name and style for and during a period of ninety-nine years, unless sooner dissolved by the action of its stockholders owning a majority in amount of the capital stock.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized and the nature of the business to be conducted and carried on by it, are hereby declared to be to conduct and transact in the town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, a general merchandise business, to buy and sell dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, buggies, wagons, implements, and generally all articles of merchandise usually bought and sold.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000), to be divided into two hundred and fifty shares (250) of One Hundred Dollars each ($100.00), which said shares shall be paid for in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, provided, however, that this corporation may organize and commence business after not less than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in shares of said capital stock shall have been bona fide subscribed for.

Transfers of stock shall only be made on the books of the company by a stock holder, in person or by proxy, but none shall be sold or transferred by any stockholder unless the said stock shall have been first offered for sale to the other stockholders, at the same price offered unto others, through written notice served on the President of the company, and only upon the failure or neglect of the other stockholders to avail themselves, within ten days, of such right of purchase, shall such stock become transferable.

No certificate shall be issued except for fully paid up stock.

ARTICLE IV.

The business of this corporation shall be managed by, and all its corporate powers shall be vested in a Board of Directors composed of five stockholders to be elected annually on the first Monday of May of each year. At their first meeting in each year said Board shall elect one of their members as President, another as Vice-President.

The said Board shall also at their first meeting in each year elect or appoint a Manager and a Secretary, and fix their salaries, both of whom shall hold office only during the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

The Manager shall be a stockholder, but the Secretary may or may not be a stockholder.

The President or Vice-President may hold the office of the Manager.

At all elections for directors, the persons receiving the votes of the majority in amount of capital stock of said company shall be declared elected and at all the meetings of the Board of Directors the action or decision of the majority in number present shall prevail, and a majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Any stockholder shall have the right to convene the Board of Directors at any time upon notice in writing to each.

Said Board of Directors shall have authority to fill all vacancies occurring in their own number, or in their officers by death or resignation, and shall have full power to make and establish, as well as change and alter at pleasure all such by-laws, rules and regulations for the support and management of the affairs of said corporation as they may deem necessary; to borrow money, buy and sell real estate when necessary in business and sell the same, execute mortgages, make contracts and do all things necessary in the transaction of the business of the company, as also to issue and deliver full paid shares of the stock and bonds and obligations of said company at not less than par for value received.

All checks, drafts or notes shall be signed by the Manager and countersigned by the Secretary, otherwise they shall not be binding on the company.

Any director shall have the right to appoint another director a proxy to act for him in case of sickness, absence or inability to attend at all meetings of the Board of Directors, which proxy for the time being shall have and exercise all rights and powers of his principal.

All elections for the directors shall be held at the office of the company on the first Monday of May of each year, as aforesaid, under the supervision of two commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Ten days prior, notice of each election shall be given in writing by the Secretary unto each stockholder.

A failure from any cause to hold an election for the directors on the day above specified shall not dissolve said company, but those in office shall hold over until their successors shall have been elected, for which an election shall be called or held, after ten days prior notice in writing by mail or otherwise shall have been given by the Secretary to each stockholder.

The first Board of Directors shall consist of Jules Melancon, Emar Lafleur, Alide Lafleur, Ertemon Lafleur and Olivier Lafleur.

Said directors shall continue in office until the first Monday of May, 1902, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; the Board of Directors shall have the right to appoint all necessary agents, clerks and employees and to fix their compensation.

ARTICLE V.

At all elections for Board of Directors and all general elections every share of stock duly paid up shall be entitled to one vote. All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE VI.

No stockholder of the corporation shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults thereof in any further sum than the unpaid balance on the shares of its capital stock owned by him, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond such unpaid balance.

ARTICLE VII.

All citations or other legal process shall be served upon the Manager of said company or in case of his absence upon the Secretary thereof, and all suits for and in behalf of this company shall be brought in the name of the Manager for the use of said company.

ARTICLE VIII.

This charter may be amended, altered or changed, or said corporation may be dissolved at any general meeting of the stockholders, convened after fifteen days written notice by the Secretary to each of the stockholders, at which meeting the opinion of three-fourths of the capital stock of said corporation shall prevail, and in case of the dissolution of the charter being determined on, by like vote, the stockholders shall select two stockholders to liquidate and settle the business and affairs of said company.

In case of the death or resignation of either of said commissioners, the Board of Directors shall select another stockholder to fill the vacancy.

Said corporation may be dissolved at any time without publication or notice by the unanimous consent of all its stockholders.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Directors shall declare dividends annually, payable in cash, or its equivalent, when the profits forming the same shall have been earned.

This done and passed at Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on the day and date aforesaid, in the presence of Ben Melancon and D. Ledoux, both of St. Landry Parish, competent witnesses, who hereto sign with the appearers, and me, Notary, after reading of the whole.

J. MELANCON,
ALIDE LAFLEUR,
EMAR LAFLEUR,
ERTEMON LAFLEUR,
OLIVIER LAFLEUR.

Witnesses:
BLOUIN MELANCON,
D. LEDOUX.
(Signed.) ARTHUR SIMON,
Notary Public.

I have examined the within and foregoing act of incorporation and find nothing therein in conflict with the laws and Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

I therefore approve the same officially at Opelousas, this 26th of April, A. D., 1901.

R. LEE GARLAND,
District Attorney 16th Judicial District of Louisiana.

Filed April 27, 1901.
(Signed.) A. LEON DUPRE,
Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of St. Landry.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original charter No. 46182 on file and of record in my office in Miscellaneous Book No. 11, pp. ——, on April 27th, A. D., 1901.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Opelousas, La., this 27th day of April, 1901.

{seal.} A. LEON DUPRE,
Deputy Clerk.
may4-5t

Mr. Healey offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

To Require all Persons Commonly Classed as Vagrants to Leave the Town of Opelousas Within Twenty-four Hours, After Due Notice, and to Prescribe a Penalty for Non-Compliance Therewith.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, that all persons shall be deemed vagrants who are idle and disorderly, or such as while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers, beggars, common prostitutes and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons and imposters, public gamblers and sharpers, and all persons having no visable means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, and such persons as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues, jail breakers and persons escaping from legal durance, etc., tramps, dissolute and public masqueraders, etc., and those having no means of support, business or occupation. Adopted.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., that all person or persons found within the corporate limits of said town, commonly known as vagrants and defined in section one of this ordinance, shall, after 24 hours' notice by the Mayor or town marshal, be ordered to leave said town, and upon default thereof, and not complying with said order within a reasonable time, be placed at work upon the public streets of said town, and be allowed 25 cents per day by the town for maintainance for as many days as said person or persons remain at work upon said streets. Adopted.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., that for good and sufficient cause this ordinance shall take effect from and after its promulgation.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, etc., that all laws or parts of laws heretofore enacted and now in existence on the subject of vagrancy be and the same are hereby repealed. Adopted.

B. A. LITTELL, Mayor.
W. R. COCHRAN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

ESTATE OF EMELINA BOUDREAU.

No. —, Probate Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry, La.

Whereas, James Darby, administrator of the above estate, has filed his tableau of classification and distribution and final account of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of same; and

Whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date ——;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to make opposition to said tableau to file same in writing in my office within the time required by law why the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

H. E. ESTORGE,
may11-2t Clerk.

—Best cigars in town at Mason's Drugstore.