

The St. Landry Clarion.

"Here Shall The Press The People's Rights Maintain, Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

VOL. XVI.--NO. 33.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

\$1 PER YEAR

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

**Saw Mill Owners in Vicinity of Eunice Have
Organized for Mutual Protection.**

GREAT FLOOD IN SABINE BOTTOMS.

**Kingfishers Worth \$1 a Head in East Car-
roll--Citizens Protest to Con-
gress against Dam.**

A new paper will be started in Colfax by prominent politicians of Grant parish.

The city school board of Crowley has re-elected all the old teachers at increased salaries.

The city of Lake Charles last week awarded contracts for street paving to the amount of \$96,000.

A five-mill tax for nine years for school purposes was voted in four wards of Avoyelles parish last week.

Three men were killed by the explosion of one of a battery of six boilers at a mill plant at Colfax on the 11th.

The estate of Ozeme Trahan was opened in Crowley last week, leaving no less than 22 children to divide his worldly goods.

A world flood occurred in the Sabine bottoms of this State last week, injuring the crops and impeding railroad traffic.

The Avoyelles Parish Fair Association fixed the date of holding the parish fair of Avoyelles on October 16, 17 and 18, 1906.

Wm. Young, a negro twice respited, was hung at Rayville last Friday. He was convicted of criminally assaulting a 11-year-old negro girl.

The fish and oyster canning plant of John Dalton, at Morgan City, was partly destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$40,000, insured for \$20,000.

"The Bloomer Girl Baseball Team," of St. Louis, is touring this State, playing the local teams wherever they can get a match. They will play Marksville in a few weeks.

The saw mill owners in the vicinity of Eunice have organized for mutual protection. As a result of the organization, lumber there has gone up. W. E. Jelk is the president, and Dudley Berwick secretary.

Citizens of Cameron parish have presented, through Congressman Pujot, a petition to the War Department asking that the Mermentau dam be removed, claiming that the dam injured their grazing lands.

There is evidently considerable small-pox in New Orleans, according to the medical authorities of Assumption parish, who claim that several infections, at different periods, developing in that parish, have been traced directly to New Orleans.

Deputy Sheriff L. M. Townsend, of Avoyelles parish, was run over by a train at Boyce and so badly mangled that he died an hour after the accident. He was in the act of boarding the train, when he missed his hold and fell under the wheels.

Several of the parishes, through their respective police juries, have voted \$500 each, as asked by the State Immigration League, provided the State Legislature appropriates a like amount, for the purpose of advertising the resources of the State of Louisiana.

The levee board of East Carroll pays \$1 a head for kingfishers killed, and a war of extermination against this bird is on in that parish. They burrow holes in the levees many feet deep, and when covered by a rising river, the water works through the embankment and weakens the levee to such an extent that it soon breaks.

Joe Green, the New Orleans negro who knocked out Gabriel Thompson, in Opelousas, a few years ago, put another Thompson out in a fight in Lincoln Park, New Orleans, on the 11th. This last fight, between Green and Robert Thompson, lasted two

rounds, and Thompson was getting the best of Green, when the latter landed a solar plexus and put his man out. Green was the favorite in the betting.

An examination of the books of the Lafayette Building and Loan Association made by State Bank Examiner L. E. Thomas revealed a shortage in the accounts of the secretary, B. J. Pellerin, of \$3383.65. Immediately upon the announcement of the shortage a check from Mr. Pellerin for the amount in full was handed the board. The irregularities had been discovered by the local auditing committee of the association, who called Mr. Thomas to clear up conditions. The accounts of the affair are silent on the subject as to whether or not Mr. Pellerin will be prosecuted.

The New Iberia Iberian says: The police jury of this parish held its regular session on Thursday, which proved a long and animated meeting. "The question of the Per Capita Tax" consumed a great deal of the Jury's attention, caused the display of some feeling, and threatened embarrassing complications. The District Attorney, acting under instructions of the Police Jury, and carrying out the recommendations of the Grand Jury of last December, had indicted a large number of delinquent road tax payers. So general in fact were the indictments that a successful prosecution of the delinquents would have cost them in fines, costs and the tax itself, about \$30,000. A compromise was finally effected, the indictments quashed and the delinquents allowed further time to pay the per capita tax.

SOME HASH

There is yet hope for St. Mary parish. Listen to Oscar Alpha, of the Franklin Watchman:

"All is fair in love, war and politics," is a long established doctrine, but it is no such thing. Nothing is fair unless it is straight, honest and right. A thief is a thief if he appropriates unto himself that which belongs to other people—whether it be an article worth only a copper cent, or a million dollars in cash.

If there is a creature on earth that deserves untrammelled sympathy it is the poor little mosquito. It seems that the world is organized in saying mean things about her—"her," because it is the female mosquito that is running the gauntlet of persecution. The latest is a special from Toronto, which says that Dr. W. J. Goodhue, medical superintendent of the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaii, who has devoted many years to the study of leprosy clinically, bacteriologically and chemically, has discovered the germs of leprosy in the mosquito and vermin."

In a neighboring town, a high school graduate secured a position as a reporter on a paper and the following was the first and last copy he turned in: "A bad boy caught a dog with a freckled face and red hair bent on having fun after fixing him up to his liking sent the poor creature up the street howling at every jump. He ran over a horse with a tin can tied to his tail and the horse took fright and tore up the street, knocking down a lady carrying a bucket of milk with a buggy and broke her ankle at the corner of Fifth street and doing other damages besides spilling the milk which wasn't stopped until the mill was reached owned by Mr. Jones who was killed while walking down the street by a stroke of lightning with a fence rail on his shoulder so far back that a few of oldest know of the sad occurrence residing in our town."

For Sale or Trade.

Ten arpents of land situated in the Town of Ville Platte, will be sold or traded for country property. For information apply to
DR. N. I. SAVANT,
Ville Platte, La.

WHERE LIFE AND WEALTH IS EASY.

**Southwest Louisiana a Field of Most Alluring
Prospects for Capital and Farmer.**

**MR. VANDERHOOF WRITES AGAIN,
Telling of the Land of the Acadians, Where
People Wax Rich on the Magnificent
Natural Resources of the Country.**

BY HERBERT VANDERHOOF,
In Chicago Inter-Ocean, May 5, 1906.

This is truly the land of Evangeline, the country of sunshine and flowers, where a fertile soil and beneficent climate make the problem of life easy of solution, and a competence sure for those who will work intelligently on farm, in factory, or in merchandise. I am writing now of southwestern Louisiana, that storied section of the state to which the Acadians fled when driven out of Nova Scotia. Here for years the people of Evangeline led an idyllic, pastoral existence. Grandly, with the infusion of new blood, there sprang up a new stock, the scions of which were not content with getting a mere living from the earth as their progenitors were. They realized the richness of the soil and other natural advantages, and in time the region round about Opelousas became the home of great cotton and sugar cane plantations, from which fortunes were made. Then came the civil war, with its temporary devastation, followed later by an influx of people from the north, who, unused to the methods of the old time planters, inaugurated a radical change in the manner of developing the resources of this section of the state.

EVIDENCES OF ADVANCEMENT.
New and, in some respects, startling ideas were introduced in the cultivation of cotton and cane, and the domain of agriculture broadened. Rice was made a staple and highly profitable crop, as were also the better grades of tobacco, while it quickly became apparent that corn and small grains of all kinds, hay, potatoes and other vegetables could be grown with sure profit in the way of large yields and good prices. The wild fruits which had satisfied the simple Acadians gave place to the improved grafted varieties, and well tended orchards and vineyards rose, as if by magic, on all sides. Better grades of live stock were introduced, and systematic rotation of crops, the use of natural fertilizers, and similar methods of insured luxuriant pastures on which the cattle waxed fat. As the country advanced and improved in this manner, thinking men began to take advantage of other opportunities which nature had spread with lavish hand before them.

Saw mills were built and the mammoth forests gave up a valuable toll of merchantable timber. Cane mills put the huge yields of cane into condition for easy transportation to sugar refineries. Cotton was ginned, sorted and baled at home, and in numerous other ways the people of southwestern Louisiana profited by establishing for themselves industries the fruits of which had previously been garnered by others. This, in brief, is the story of progress in the land of Evangeline, a progress in which is still in its infancy, a progress which may be hard to understand by those who are not acquainted with the wonderful resources of the country and the spirit of advancement which now animates its people.

LAND OF GREAT SURPRISES.
Details have been given in previous letters concerning the golden wealth which lies hidden in the soil awaiting only the garnering hand of the earnest worker. I have written at length about the admirable climate, the good water supply, the diversity of crops, the convenience of markets, and nearly everything else of interest to the farmer, fruit grower and stock-

men. The vast forests of pine, oak, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, cypress, gum, and other merchantable timber have been described, and all these features, should by this time be reasonably well understood, although volume upon volume might be devoted to the subject without exhausting it, or satisfying the public demand for accurate information. In fact, it is a land of seemingly inexhaustible surprises when one comes to make personal examination of the natural resources. It is a matter of history that for fully seventy-five years preceding and immediately following the civil war the most profligate and wasteful methods were in vogue. This is particularly true as regards the old plantations, where corn and cotton were the only known crops. Lands were kept year after year without fertilizers or rest, or even intelligent rotation, with the result that they became worn out and were generally classed as worthless. Planters made no effort to raise beef or pork, depending upon their cotton factors or agents to furnish these essential supplies at exorbitant prices. Even chickens were a luxury. Today, thanks to the adoption of modern ideas, an Aladdin-like transformation has been worked. These same lands, under skillful rotation, are producing enormous yields of everything that can be grown anywhere in the world, and the farmers and planters of this corner of the state are living in luxury and fast accumulating money.

FIELD A VIRGIN ONE.
But, great and marvelous as this transformation has been, the field is still comparatively a virgin one. The population is increasing at a rapid rate, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres of rich lands as yet untitled and to be had at the prices which would astonish a Northern farmer. Recently I ran across a man who came here from the North a few years ago, and is now the owner and tiller of a tract of 500 acres. "In—," he said, "I lived on a rented farm, the rental being based on a valuation of \$125 per acre. It was hard work to get a decent living after paying the rent unless the season was exceptionally good. I met with bad luck, and had two successive years of rainy weather and rotting crops. Then I picked up and came south. I bought this land for a price about equivalent to the rent I had been paying, and have been prospering ever since. The terms were easy, the crops good, and it is now all paid for. I like the country and the people, and I am advising all my friends to come here. If the conditions were more generally understood Northern people would rush here in droves."

CHANCES FOR MONEY MAKING.
Attractive as are the farming possibilities, however, my attention is just now won by the opportunities for profitable investment in other lines. The commercial headquarters of southwestern Louisiana is Opelousas, the main city of St. Landry parish. Here, as well as in the other cities and towns of this section, there are evidences of thrift and prosperity to be seen on every side. The growing wealth of the agricultural community has naturally made profitable business for Opelousas and it has outgrown its facilities for a satisfactory handling of the trade. More factories and mills are especially needed to work up the products of the surrounding country and energetic men with moderate capital, who will take pains to make themselves acquainted with the details of supply and demand, will find the field a most inviting one. The people now residing here fully realize the necessities of more rapid extension of these facilities and will liberally assist those who come here in a spirit of honesty and fair dealing. One evidence of this may be found in the fact that through their efforts the state of Louisiana has enacted legislation which exempts from taxation for ten years all factories and railways built before 1910. The banking facilities appear to be ample, and the men at the head of the various institutions of this nature are progressive and liberal in their dealings. In St. Landry parish there are seven banks, with a combined capital of \$179,650, demand deposits of \$796,496, and surplus and undivided profits of \$245,133. Surely this is a most significant indication of local prosperity.

The weather that suggest vacation prompted us to remember the past demand for

School Medals and Class Pins.

We have placed in stock the major part of a manufacturer's output and ask teachers and pupils to see this selection before buying. Engraving done free.

R. MORNHINVEG & SON,
Main Street Jewelers.

**Do You Need A
CISTERN ?**

If so, which do you want, the old wooden, mosquito, wiggle and filth producer, or a

Panama Corrugated, Galvanized Steel Tank ?

No wiggles, no mosquitoes, no leaks, no hoops to get loose. Cost no more than wood.

A. C. SKILES,
The Lumberman.

**"MISS EUGENIE" THE VICTIM
OF A BOLD ROBBERY.**

Miss Eugenie Giraud, who is well-known to almost everybody in this section of the State, was the victim of a bold, as well as clumsy, robbery, in Crowley, last week, the particulars of which are given in the subjoined dispatch. "Miss Eugenie," as she was familiarly known, will be recalled as the eccentric old lady, who made a living throughout the Attakapas parishes by instructing children in catechism and letters, living first with one family and then with another. She had no home that we ever heard of, and if she has any relatives in this country it is not generally known. She owns property in several towns, and at one time (and perhaps still) owned many valuable lots in Rayne.

The dispatch about the robbery follows:
Crowley, May 12.—While Justin Gradnegro, a negro, held a rice sack over the head of Miss Eugenie Giraud, a school teacher, Guy LeBlanc, a white man, robbed the woman of \$1200 she had concealed about her person. The robbery occurred at LeBlanc's home, about two miles south of Crowley. Miss Giraud, who is over sixty years of age, is a well-known character, and is said to be a miser. She is credited with being very wealthy, and it has often been said that she carried many thousands of dollars tied in a buckskin sack around her waist.

The woman was enticed by LeBlanc to accompany him to his home south of town under the pretext that he wanted her as an instructor for his children. The woman consented to go, and it was while she was in his home that she was attacked and robbed. LeBlanc and the negro Gradnegro came into the house masked and at the point of a pistol made the aged woman hold up her hands. The negro carried a rice sack with which he covered the woman's face, while LeBlanc quickly relieved her of all the money she carried in her buckskin bag.

Sheriff Murrel at once went to work on the case and caused the arrest of LeBlanc and the negro, suspecting them of the crime. The negro was taken to Lafayette and LeBlanc placed in jail in Crowley. The sheriff then told each that the other had confessed, and in turn each cursed the other and admitted their guilt.

A later dispatch from Crowley, dated May 13th, says that the two guilty parties plead guilty and were sentenced by Judge Pugh to fifteen years in the State penitentiary. The dispatch says that the sentence is considered exceedingly light, as it is a capital offense in Louisiana to enter in the nighttime for the purpose of committing a crime, and it was generally thought the men would receive a much heavier sentence.

SPRING AND SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have received our stock in full, and that means that we can

suit the most fanciful idea or the most practical taste in

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Just a few prices to give you an idea:

Men's suits from	\$6.50 to \$20.00
Youth's suits from	5.00 to 15.00
Boy's suits from	1.50 to 6.50
Hats, in straw and felt	1.00 to 10.00

Negligee Over-shirts—the finest line—from 50c to \$2.00. All styles and qualities in Underwear, from 25c a garment to \$1.25. Don't fail to see our line of boys' suits—all shades and qualities—shirt collar and shoes to match.

M. WINSBERG,
THE CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER,
Landry Street Opelousas, La.

The Opelousas National Bank
OPELOUSAS, LA.
Began Business October 1, 1903.

EXTRACTS FROM SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

December 31, 1903.	December 31, 1904.
Capital.....\$ 50,000.00	Capital.....\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....1,108.18	Surplus and Profits.....7,576.11
Deposits.....123,874.17	Deposits.....132,446.53

December 30, 1905.

Capital.....\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....18,324.68
Deposits.....241,232.66

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

PRESIDENT.....E. B. DUBUISSON
VICE-PRESIDENT.....J. B. SANDOZ
CASHIER.....A. LEON DUPRE
ASST. CASHIER.....J. A. PERKINS

The Peoples State Bank
OF OPELOUSAS, LA.

Capital paid in - - - \$16,300.00
Surplus and undivided profits \$42,138.61

Your Accounts and Collections Solicited

DAVID ROOS, President.
J. J. PERRODIN, Cashier.

**HOW'S YOUR STOCK OF
GLASSWARE ?**

Not as complete as it might be? Pieces missing here and there? Whole new set needed for the dining table? Whatever your lack in glass this is the place to acquire—worth while ware at saving prices. Naturally we want you to call.

JOSEPH LASSALLE,
LANDRY ST., - OPELOUSAS, LA.

ST. LANDRY STATE BANK,
OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$149,000.00.

AMPLE RESOURCES, PROMPT and COURTEOUS SERVICE
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THE CLARION--\$1.00 PER YEAR