



SUMMER CLOTHES!

Every careful dresser gives special attention to his clothing during the summer season. Summer fabrics, being light in weight, must be carefully handled. Our suits come from the shops of the most careful tailors in America. Come to see what summer comfort we have PROVIDED FOR YOU.

Worsted, Serge, Flannels, and many other summer effects. You'll find the fabrics new, the cut correct, the fit perfect, the tailoring excellent. Single and Double Breasted. The Styles Correct.

\$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Then to complete your comfort we've choice Soft Shirts. Then Underwear, Hosiery and many other summer comforters in choice and exclusive toggery. Always at your service—looking or buying.

BON MARCHÉ

J. LANDAU, Proprietor.

Landry Street, Opposite Court House

OPELOUSAS, LA.

Something New In Colored Silk Umbrellas

THEY are beautiful; the long, plain handles in delightful accord with the silks. The quaint old CAMEOS that grandmother wore has again become fashionable. We have a few of the genuine in stock.

Glance in the show window as you pass and see a dainty new picture, "O, How I Love an Elk."

R. MORNHINVEG & SON

MAIN STREET JEWELERS

The Peoples State Bank OF OPELOUSAS, LA.

BEGAN BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1895.

GROWTH:

	SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.	DEPOSITS.
March 31, 1896	\$ 5,518.02	\$ 56,308.98
March 30, 1901	17,888.02	141,224.17
March 29, 1906	41,300.22	274,245.16
March 16, 1907	53,625.01	395,200.54

Capital, paid in.....\$16,300.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits..... 53,625.01
Amount paid in Dividends..... 28,525.00

Accounts and Collections Solicited.

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

For Sale.

On ten years' credit, payable annually from day of sale, in equal installments, and interest at 8 per cent from day of sale.

A tract of land on Bayou Courtableau, under cultivation, of about two hundred arpents, partially cleared high land; good timber which can be taken off and sold in the town of Opelousas by transportation on cars O. C. railroad. Price \$4,000.

Another piece of land on the Bayou Courtableau, where the Colorado Southern Railroad crosses the Courtableau. Same terms and conditions but for \$10 an arpent.

Another piece of land on Bayou Boeuf, at Garland, about one hundred arpents under cultivation. Price \$1600, on same terms and conditions as the others.

Another tract of land on the Cocodrie, one hundred acres of it deadened, all wood, price \$5 per arpent, payable on same terms and conditions.

Another tract of land on the Bayou Mallet, between Eunice and Opelousas, all wood land, all cultivable, price \$20 an arpent; same terms and conditions. Oak timber thereon sold to be taken off within a year.

Two more bodies of land on the east side of the Bayou Teche, containing each three hundred and twenty arpents, one about a mile from Leonville, the other about two miles above Barre's Landing, and each of these last wood land, at \$5 an arpent. Each of these wood lands adapted to stock farming, having a large area of public land on the southeast.

H. L. Garland,
OPELOUSAS, LA.

NEED OF COUNTRY

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IS IMPERATIVE.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

With the Nomination of John A. Johnson, Progressive Democrat of Integrity, Ability and Achievement, Success is Assured.

Wearied of 12 years of overwhelming defeat in national elections, during which time the party has lost national political control of every northern state and has witnessed devastating inroads even on the southern states, hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters have in the last few months asked: "Who is the man who can lead the party to victory?"

The best of armies, military or political, require some measure of success to maintain their spirit and efficiency. Continuous and overwhelming defeat, even in the worst of causes, disheartens the strongest men.

Conditions are such in this year 1908, that a united Democracy, supporting a strong presidential nominee, can win the presidential office and open the way for a return of the Democratic party to power. Not only do the best interests of the Democratic party call for a victory this year, but so also do the best interests of the nation. Twelve years of almost unopposed government of the republic by one party, and for eight of those years practically by one man, have brought about conditions that are repugnant to the efficient and satisfactory administration of a government supposedly of the people.

Principle with Victory. Victory can be achieved this year, without sacrificing one iota of the stand for principle that has been made with so much sacrifice by the Democratic party of the United States for the last dozen years. It is merely a question of changing leadership. Three times in succession our party has gone to defeat, because its leadership has not been able to inspire confidence in the masses of the voters, patriotic, progressive and sincere as that leadership has unquestionably been. The party is greater than its individual membership and greater than its leaders. The time has come when it should name its leader in a presidential campaign and no longer permit itself to be defeated by a sentimental, though heroic, devotion to a great name that has dominated it for a dozen years.

If in the ranks of the party there is a man whose principles, whose party fealty, whose success in political battles, whose actual achievements in legislation and statesmanship—and a man holding a commanding political situation—are such that victory under his leadership is indicated, is it not the duty of reasonable, thoughtful, devoted Democrats, desiring the success of their party, to turn to him?

Johnson the Man. The friends of Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota, who have watched his remarkable career in recent years, as well as impartial observers and journalists throughout the country, believe that he is the man of the hour, the man in every way equipped to make a successful campaign, and afterward to be a chief executive of the highest order. Let us briefly review his career.

John A. Johnson was born in St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minnesota, July 28, 1861, of Swedish parents. His childhood and youth were passed in great poverty. At 13 years of age, he was compelled to leave the public schools of his native city, in order to support himself and the parental family. Though his formal education was thus early cut short, his self-education never stopped. A student at all times, a wide reader and a thoughtful one, Mr. Johnson, after some years of obscure toil as a drug and grocery clerk and railway time-keeper, became at the age of 24 editor of the St. Peter Herald. He soon became known as one of the ablest of Minnesota journalists and was recognized as one of the leaders of journalism in a state remarkable for the number, vigor and influence of its periodical press. As a country editor, he was gradually drawn into politics and in 1898 was elected a member of the senate of the Minnesota legislature, and his first public political work was as a member of that body. From the first, he was identified with various reform measures, which have since become law in Minnesota.

Wherever Gov. Johnson has gone, he has impressed men as being a man of the Lincoln type. He has the faculty of making many friends and few enemies.

Gov. Johnson's Legislative Results. The governor recommended a permanent tax commission. The legislature gave it to him and the ink was hardly dry on the document before he appointed a commission so strong in its personnel that the Republican senate rescinded by a rising vote to confirm the appointments without delay, while the equally Republican house, though without the power of confirmation, expressed by a rising vote its appreciation of the excellence of the governor's appointments.

In northern Minnesota are the greatest iron ore fields in the world. The state of Minnesota owns extensive areas of these lands. By leases they were largely in the hands of the United States Steel Corporation and the state was receiving only an insignificant income from its royalties. The governor advised the withdrawal of all such lands from mineral leases and the legislature concurred. Minnesota has enjoyed but scant iron

Jumped into Molten Steel.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—The whitened bones of a man were found in a furnace of the Crucible Steel Company here today. None of the workmen are missing and it is believed some despondent person committed suicide during the change of crews today. It would have been im-

possible for an outsider to have fallen accidentally. This leads to the theory that some one stole up the ladder to the furnace and dived into the molten metal.

Notice. I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any member of my family, or anybody else, except myself or my wife or our signature. M. L. SWORDS, Opelousas, La., January 15, 1907.

come from the wealth of the privately owned iron mines. The governor recommended a royalty tax on the output of these mines. He did not get it, but the United States Steel Corporation bound itself as a substitute to establish a \$20,000,000 steel plant at Duluth.

The newly created tax commission, together with the state board of equalization, which preceded it (the members of which were appointed by Governor Johnson), have in the four years of Governor Johnson's administration increased the assessed valuation of the steel corporation's iron ore holdings in Minnesota from \$2,000,000 to \$190,000,000.

The sleeping-car companies of Minnesota had never paid taxes in Minnesota in proportion to their earnings. The governor recommended a change in the system of taxing these companies and a satisfactory law was enacted. Similarly, a rational law as to mortgage taxation was enacted.

Railway Regulation. Taking up freight rates, Governor Johnson in a powerful speech so exhaustively and conclusively bared existing unequal and exorbitant rates that the railway companies voluntarily made a reduction of ten per cent on grain rates on their lines in northern Minnesota. By order of the railway commission, reinforced by subsequent legislation, this voluntary reduction was followed by a horizontal reduction in maximum freight rates of about 13 per cent, and there was created a new class of merchandise tariff in which the rates were reduced about 20 per cent. The railways took these reductions into the United States courts, by enjoining the attorney general of Minnesota from enforcing the law. This action has opened up some of the most important litigation involving constitutional interpretation that has come before the supreme court in this generation.

The Two-Cent Law. The enactment of the two-cent passenger tariff law was an example of Governor Johnson's celerity of action. Invited to address the Minnesota Editorial association, instead of making the usual platitudinous address on such occasions, "he exploded the two-cent bomb" and urged that an end be put to the giving of passes. He talked on the same subject to a convention of commercial travelers. Immediately the state was aflame with this innovation in railway legislation. When the legislature met, he asked for a law embodying this idea and the legislature quickly responded. Neighboring states followed with reductions, and now throughout the middle northwest the two-cent rate prevails.

About the time Governor Johnson came into office there was a widespread agitation for reciprocal demurrage laws, which would compel railways to allow shippers demurrage charges for failure to deliver cars on time. Governor Johnson, ever abreast of popular progress, recommended such a law and got it.

Thanks to his initiative, the orders of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse commission are now immediately effective, pending appeal. In Defense of Labor. Governor Johnson, in consonance with his thorough democracy, and believing in equal rights, has not been neglectful of the interests of labor. He desired a free state employment bureau designed to eliminate the many abuses that have marked private employment bureaus in the great labor centers of Minnesota. Such a bureau was created and has been thoroughly helpful and widely efficient.

Since time immemorial, that relic of feudalism, the common law doctrine of non-liability of employer to employe for injuries occurring through the negligence of a fellow-employe has prevailed in Minnesota, as well as in many other states. "This ancient rule of the common law," said Gov. Johnson, "coupled with the other rule generally referred to as the doctrine of the assumption of risk by employes, has cast upon the individual laborer a risk and responsibility out of proportion to the wages he receives."

During his term of office Gov. Johnson has had to deal with one great conflict between labor and capital, namely, the strike of the miners on the Minnesota iron ranges. By direct personal intervention, by advice to the employers on the one hand and the strikers on the other, the governor succeeded, without the use of state troops, in preventing violence and bloodshed.

In the forests and prairies of northern Minnesota are great extents of fertile land, which, owing to lack of drainage, have not been available for cultivation. Thanks to Gov. Johnson, additional legislation on this subject was secured, and hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land will be added to the rolls of the state's wealth.

Gov. Johnson believes in the municipal ownership of public utilities, and, following his suggestion, a modified form of the Illinois Mueller law was adopted by the Minnesota legislature. Under its provisions a municipality may bond its street railways or other public utilities to pay the cost of the purchase and operation of the same.

Minnesota, a leading agricultural state, has long had to contend with the cordage trust, which has a practical monopoly of the binding twine used in harvesting. For many years the state has had a twine plant in which prison labor was employed. The trust erected a factory in Minnesota to compete with the state-made twine and Gov. Johnson's answer was, with the consent of the legislature, authorization for the state twine plant to sell its product outside as well as within the state. The cordage trust will now have to fight the cheap Minnesota state-made twine in other states as well as at home.

Your Credit Is Good But Your Cash Buys More For Your Money

Your Credit Is Good

But Your Cash Buys

More For Your Money

THE BOTTOM HAS DROPPED OUT OF THE

Pine Lumber Market. I have REDUCED PRICES Accordingly, from \$5 to \$7 per m. I handle ONLY LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE not "Loblolly." See me before buying.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Knowing that I can give my customers 10% to 15% better value for their money on a cash basis, I will, from now on, sell for **Cash Only** or its equivalent, builders' lein notes or good negotiable paper.

MY STOCK.

I still carry the largest stock in Southwest La. of Rough and Dressed Cypress & Pine Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Brackets, Etc., as well as Bricks, Fire Bricks, Lime, Sand, Cement, Plaster and Plaster Paris. Cabinet Mantels; Grates; Fire Rims and Fire Place Tiles.

DELIVERY DISCONTINUED.

I have discontinued city delivery, but city drays are always about the yard, and a 'phone message to my office will reach them. Consumer to pay drayage.

Mules and Wagons For Sale.

Having discontinued city delivery, I now have for sale, CHEAP, four head of good mules, and three double and two single wagons.

YARDS AT..... Opelousas and Ville Platte

Come with the Cash and get cheap material at either place.

A. C. SKILES The Lumberman

Ice Cream FREEZERS

You'll need one and we have the best makes

Gas Stoves and Ranges

A complete assortment from \$2.50 to \$30.00

LEWIS W. CHILDS

Main Street, Opelousas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

CHARLES F. BOAGNI vs. JAMES HIGGINS. No. 15270, 15th Judicial District Court, St. Landry Parish, La.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the Hon. 15th Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of St. Landry parish, at Opelousas, La., on

Saturday, May 2, 1908, at 11 o'clock a. m. the following described property, to-wit:

One lot of ground situated on the south side of the continuation of Franklin st. in the city of Opelousas, La., measuring sixty feet front, running back between parallel lines one hundred and sixty-seven feet (67), more or less, and bounded as follows: on the north by Franklin st., south by Mrs. Mary Burr Fontenot, east by Josephine Ward and west by Dr. Chas. F. Boagni, being the same property acquired by vendor from Dr. Chas. F. Boagni on the 16th day of Sept., 1905, recorded in book A. No. 47; at page 51, see Act No. 6750. Terms—Cash. M. L. SWORDS, Sheriff. mar25-68.

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The most Economical Feed on the market. Recognized Standard—No Adulterations.

Fertilizers ==

Possibly there is no other one thing that the farmer invests his money more advantageously than in Fertilizers. But he must buy a good fertilizer. We recommend ours—it's the genuine article.

Dardeau & Ventre, OPELOUSAS

The 'Phone Will Shorten the Distance and Bring —TO YOU—

Anything in Grocery Line,

FRESH AND AT BOTTOM PRICES.

THE BEST FEED STUFF IN THE CITY.

'Phone 155 an order and see. Charcoal on hand.

MRS. H. DAVID & SON, OPELOUSAS