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 Umbrellas Repaired and Recovered
 BY LOUIS WHITE
TAILOR
 Cleaning, pressing and re-
 pairing, ladies and gents
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 Landry Street. -- Opelousas, La.

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L. C. SMITH
 FOR SALE AT
JACOBS NEWS DEPOT CO.
 Opelousas, -- Louisiana.
John M. Hyman
 GENERAL AGENT. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 July 2-1 year

TELEPHONE TALK NO. 1

Every business man realizes the absolute necessity of having telephone connection in his office or residence. The time was when they depended entirely upon messenger service, costing many times the present telephone rates. If you have not our telephone service you are the one who realizes its value the greatest. Our manager will give you full information and details.

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 WHOLESALER LIQUOR DEALERS
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Cases of 50 pints,	\$5.75.
For return of bottles,	1.25.
Net price for 50 pints,	\$4.50.

Milwaukee Well Known--MILLER'S "BUFFET"

Cases of 50 pints,	\$4.75.
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 June 11 6-mo.

Special Offer No. 2

12 Everybodys cost	\$1.80
12 Delineator cost	1.80
1 Year St. Landry Clarion cost	1.00
Total	\$4.60

Our price only **\$2.90.**

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JACOBS NEWS DEPOT CO.
 Opelousas, -- Louisiana.
 Enclose find \$2.90 for special offer No. 2.

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____

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.....17,383.02.....	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.

"The Opelousas Road."
 The most direct route from any part of the United States --TO--
Southwest Louisiana

Ship all your freight for Crowley, Rayne, Church Point, Opelousas, Port Barre and Melville over our Road, we have connections in every city.

The Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern Railroad Company.
 HARRY FLANDERS, General Superintendent
 J. W. JORDAN, Gen'l Freight & Pass. Agent

SUCCESSION SALE. PARTITION SALE.

ESTATE OF ALCEE FORET.
 No. 6467, Probate Docket, District Court St. Landry Parish, La.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. B. H. Pavy, Judge of 18th Judicial District Court of La., in and for the parish of St. Landry there will be sold at public auction, for cash, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator of said estate, a qualified auctioneer of this parish, at the last residence of the deceased in Tate's Cove, this parish, on

Saturday, Nov. 19, 1910,
 at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

1st. The plantation on which deceased last resided and being situated in Tate's Cove, and containing about one hundred and fifty-two arpents, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and of the said amount about fifty arpents in open land and the balance wooded, and being bounded on the north by the lands of Gerard Foret, Samuel Haas and L. C. Black; on the south by land of Justin Foret; on the east by the land of Alce Johnson, and on the west by the land of Samuel Haas.

2d. Two horses and one mare, one cart, one old wagon, one old buggy, two cows.

Terms--Cash.
 oct15-16 FABIOUS FORET, Administrator.

PARTITION SALE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH VIDRINE AND ZULMA DOUCET both deceased.
 State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Landry.

There will be sold by the undersigned, or a duly qualified auctioneer, of the parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of effecting a partition, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the last residence of Joseph Vidrine, in Plaisance, St. Landry parish, on

Saturday, Nov. 26, 1910,
 at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

1st. Plantation being last residence of the deceased at Plaisance, consisting of 22 arpents, bounded as follows: North by public road leading from the Opelousas and Ville Platte public road to Andrepoint post office, south by land of Aristide Sebastian, east by land of souleil or the Union Rice & Irrigation Co., west by land of Dr. Fred Vidrine and Frank Vidrine; said tract to be sold in six lots, as per plat of survey that may now be seen at the office of Lewis & Lewis at Opelousas, and will be exhibited on the premises of said sale. Said plat to be filed with the sale of said property.

2nd. Fifty arpents of woodland, bordering on the Bayou Cocodrie, and bounded north by Bayou Cocodrie, south by land of Edwin Fontenot, east by land of Dr. L. A. Soreau and others, and west by land of Emilie Solaue. Said tract of woodland to be sold in ten arpent tracts, as per plat of survey if same to be exhibited on premises on day of sale.

3rd. Forty-five arpents of prairie land, with improvements, in old Grand Prairie, bounded north by land of Emilie Solaue, south by land of Edwin Fontenot, east by land of Joseph Vidrine, west by land of Emilie Solaue.

4th. Four arpents of land and improvements, bounded north by land of Marins Vidrine, south by land of Marins Vidrine, east by land of Marins Vidrine, west by land of Aristide Sebastian.

5th. Twenty-three head of gentle horned cattle.

6th. Two mares and colts, and one mare.

7th. One lot of miscellaneous household furniture, including three feather beds.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.
 Movable property to be sold for cash on day of sale. Immovable property to be sold for one third cash, balance payable in two equal annual installments from day of sale, represented by notes of the purchaser, bearing eight per cent interest from date, and secured by mortgage and vendor's lien and privilege on the property, notes to contain a clause for the payment of suit, to be payable to order of purchaser and endorsed in blank.

JOSEPH VIDRINE,
 Agent and Attorney-in-Fact of Heirs.
 oct29-31

CHARTER OF THE PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK OF OPELOUSAS.

NO. 8872.
 Treasury Department,
 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
 Washington, D. C., October 17, 1910.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Planters National Bank of Opelousas," in the City of Opelousas, in the Parish of St. Landry and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this Seventeenth day of October, 1910.

(Seal) LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
 oct22 Comptroller of the Currency.

FOR SALE--100,000 bricks, or in any quantity to suit purchaser. Apply to or address, COLONIAL LAND CO., Phones 8 and 18, Washington, La.

Farm, Home, Fireside, Poultry Yard.

From Advance Sheet, of November Progressive Farmer:
WHY WE SHOULD FEED MORE COTTONSEED MEAL.

Corn is a good horse feed when used with certain other feeds that will supply the nutrient, protein, in which corn is deficient. To supply this deficiency we have the richest and cheapest feed known to-day, and yet, through prejudice, habit, ignorance, or carelessness, we persistently refuse to use this Southern feeding stuff in the feeding of our horses and mules. We refer to cottonseed meal. Every horse and mule now receiving 14 pounds of corn a day should have that amount reduced at least 5 pounds, and 3 pounds of cottonseed meal, or probably what is better, cottonseed cake, substituted. It is established beyond doubt, both through scientific considerations and by actual practice, that 9 pounds of corn and 3 pounds of cottonseed meal will give better results than 14 pounds of corn, especially when the long forage is corn fodder or any of the grass hays. The extra trouble, of feeding the cottonseed meal, which is probably the true reason for our failure to use it, would be well paid for in the increased value of the manure; and the saving which would result in the cost of feeding the horses and mules of the South, with corn at 60 cents a bushel and cottonseed meal at \$30 a ton amount to over \$20,000,000 annually.

To this gain we can safely add better health and at least 10 per cent greater efficiency in the work required of our work stock.

Separate the hens and the pullets, if possible. They will both do better apart. The pullets have not finished their growth and need heavier feeding than the hens. If fed together, the hens take the lion's share and sometimes get too fat.

KEEPING TURNIPS AND ONIONS.

Turnips may be stored about the same as sweet potatoes. The tops should be cut off. When they are covered with sand they will rarely ever wither, but if they get very warm will start to grow and become pithy, rendering them undesirable for table use. This crop may be kept "hanked up" out of doors if there is not room in the cellar. To do this successfully, pile them upon some dry substance like straw and then cover with corn stalks and straw, put on a light covering of earth. As the season gets colder more dirt may be added to keep out the frost.

In storing onions, after having kept them through the fall in a cool, dry place, I like to put them in barrels or small boxes in the cellar where they will not freeze. It is true that an onion may be kept frozen, if not disturbed, but repeated freezing and thawings, such as our changeable weather is sure to cause, will spoil them. Onions keep best when kept dry and at a uniform temperature of very low degree, say between 35 and 40 degrees.

GOOD WAYS TO INVEST MONEY.

I believe that money spent by any bright, earnest farm boy for a text-book on agriculture, or for any good book that will teach him things he needs to know, is money invested just as truly as if he had put it into live stock or machinery or fertilizers; and in many cases it will bring him far bigger returns than will almost any other investment.

QUALITY IN EGGS.

Quality in eggs depends on other things beside freshness. The feeding of the hens and the condition of the nests have a great deal to do with the market value of eggs.

Many people do not realize that the flavor of eggs depends very largely on what the hens eat. They do not know that if the hens eat wild onions the eggs will soon have the taste of the onions.

Duck eggs are often strong-flavored, and on that account are not as well liked as hen eggs. Most people think that this flavor belongs to the duck eggs. The fact is that it comes from the feed eaten. Ducks are naturally gross feeders, delighting in yoking about the barnyard or marsh places for their food. Ducks fed on good sound grain will produce eggs of good flavor.

WHAT WAITS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF TO-DAY?

When you are a man, Farmer Boy, the farms in your neighborhood will be better farms; they will be cultivated better, and grow bigger crops; better live stock, and more of it will be on them; there will be better buildings, better roads, more machinery, less hard physical work and greater demands for clear and accurate thinking. All this means that the farmer of that time will have to be a better farmer than those of to-day and this, in turn, means that right now, while you are a boy, if you would be one of these good farmers, you must begin to prepare yourself for it. You must lose no chance to study, to acquire useful knowledge, to keep yourself strong in body and mind, to form good habits. If you do these things, the future is yours; if you do not, you will be swept aside by the march of progress, and be one of the "poor farmers," the "failures." What are you doing about it? Are you making the most of your school, of the practical training you get on the farm, of the books and papers you read? Have you ever thought about a college course—the short course in agriculture, at least—and about the fact that a farmer needs to prepare for his work just as needs a lawyer or a doctor? If you begin your life-work poorly prepared, the blame will be largely your own, for on every side the doors of opportunity are open.

When you are a woman, Farmer Girl, the homes of the country may not be any dearer than those who share them, but they will be brighter, more beautiful, better furnished, equipped with a hundred conveniences of which your mother has never known. There will be less hard work in the housekeeping of those days, but there will be demanded of the housekeeper a wider range of knowledge, a capacity to deal with problems which are now left entirely to the teacher or the legislator. All this means that you, too, must keep both body and soul clean and pure and strong, that you must train your hands and discipline your mind, so as to be ready for the duties that will be yours. If you are thus prepared, you will help to lift the race to a higher plane of living; if you are not, you will tend to hold it down. You are deciding right now which part you shall play.

THE SIGNS THE FARMER SHOULD HEED

The only signs any farmer needs to notice are the signs that show his soil to be gaining in humus and his crops increasing through the good farming and clean seed. I have around the country this summer, and have seen field after field of corn when the man who planned it knew very well that the land could not make a crop of corn, if he knew any of the signs of poor land. And yet, we see such men planting year after year, and failing, when they know that even the moon or the seven stars could not give them a crop of corn or cotton on that land till it was improved by better farming; and men who have been working on a piece of land for many years write that their land is poor, and all because they have made no proper effort to make it rich.

Belleuve, and Mr. Joseph Clary of Opelousas, were South Bellevue visitors Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Boutte, long residents of this place, left one day last week for Eunice, where they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Boutte take with them the best wishes of this community for their success.

Frank Dimmick spent a few days in New Iberia last week.

J. W. Bacon drove over to Lewis-

berg last Sunday evening.

Theo. Bourque visited his brother in Coulee Croche Sunday afternoon.

It is to be regretted that hardly anything happens in this beautiful old country. The newest on "file" now is the "click and clash" of steel in the cane field, and even that gets "gray-headed" after a while. Cane is moving rapidly in every direction, especially since the rain of Friday night and Saturday.

The Cane Crop.

At this date practically all of the sugar factories in the state are at work on the grinding campaign of 1910, and the results so far obtained vary remarkably widely, ranging from 100 lbs. of yellow clarified firsts to 150 lbs. of 96 test sugar per ton of cane ground. This yield is, of course, exclusive of the seconds or hot room sugars to follow the firsts. In the straight yellow clarified first sugars 25 per cent additional seconds should be obtained, and in the case of 96 test about ten per cent of seconds additional should be expected.

On the 28th and 29th of October our Louisiana sugar region generally was visited by the coldest weather in October experienced in thirty-six years or since the freeze of the last week of October in 1873, when there was ice in the Mississippi river parishes below New Orleans, for 25 or 30 miles down the coast.

In the recent October cold wave ice was visible in the cane fields of West Baton Rouge parish on the Mississippi, in Rapides and Avoyelles of the lower Red River Valley, and in Lafayette and St. Martin in the southwestern part of the sugar district. In the localities named there was more or less damage done in killing the bud of exposed fields of cane and in actually freezing cane of thin stands.

Of course, there can be no further improvement in such bud-killed cane, while that which was completely killed must deteriorate up to the time of its grinding.

The tonnage yields have been about as long foretold by the Sugar Planters' Journal, below a fair average in the Mississippi river parishes and better in the southwestern parishes of the sugar district.

So far, with the exception of the unseasonable cold snap noted the weather has been exceedingly favorable for cutting and hauling the cane.

The very large deficiency in the sugar receipts at New Orleans comparable with last year, (when owing to general storm damage to the sugar factories, also when an unusually late start of the grinding campaign was made), is remarkable. It is probably not all, by any means, due to the lateness in grinding this season; but may be partly accounted for in greenness of the cane banded by factories which began work at the usual date, and the intermittent work of factories not sufficiently supplied with cane from the thin stands first cut and sent to mill.

With the unreasonably low price of sugar the usual differential fraud by the sugar trust is practiced against our Louisiana sugar manufacturers of 96 test sugar, which "differential" amounts to more than 1-8 cent per lb. below the actual value of our home sugar, as compared with the foreign product of the same polaris strength.—Sugar Planters' Journal.

Teachers' Institute.

The first meeting of the Ville Platte District Institute for Teachers will be held at the High School Auditorium at Ville Platte on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1910, at 10 a. m.

PROGRAM:

- (1) Opening Exercises..... Miss Alice Heriot.
- (2) Education for Efficiency, Chap. 1..... Prof. T. A. Stayer.
- (3) The Place of Industries in Public Schools..... Mr. Voorhies Launey.
- (4) Hygiene and Sanitation in Public School..... Mr. D. H. Garland.
- (5) Civics and Health Lesson 1..... G. J. Plaque.
- (6) "How to Study," Chap. 1 and 2..... Miss A. Lazarro.
- (7) Music..... Miss Laura Hedges
- (8) Questions for Discussion.
- (9) Sup'l., Critique..... Hon. C. J. Thompson.
- (10) Assignment and Adjournment.

All teachers living within the Ville Platte District are required by law to attend this Institute.

Such teachers as shall fail to be present, and, being present, refuse to perform the part assigned to them on the program at the Institute meeting shall forfeit one day's salary for each absence or one day's salary for each failure to perform the part assigned them on the program.

E. E. ORTEGO, Conductor.

FOR SALE--Registered Poland China pigs add service boars.
 O. L. PUTNAM, Hope Villa, La., Santa Maria Plantation.
 Oct 22 4-t