

Disastrous Fire

Again Visits the Business Section of Our City

And Destroys Several Large Buildings.

New City Market Barely Escaped Destruction

Fire Companies Responded Very Quickly.

Loss Reaches Several Thousand Dollars.

To date for mention in our issue of Saturday last, came the second fire of the season, our paper being almost ready for the press at the time it was raging.

The fire originated in the residence of Dr. W. J. Emmer, which was the second story of the building, in which Mr. Weil had a clothing store.

Dr. Emmer told our reporter that he does not know how it happened, as he was out on a professional visit and his wife was attending a reception, hence, there was no one at home. A fire was left in a stove and whether or not this caused the conflagration he does not know.

It was discovered between 9 and 10 o'clock at night and the alarm was promptly sounded. In a short time a volume of smoke were pouring out from the building.

The engines were promptly on the scene, No 1 being stationed at the foot of Bridge street, No 5 being at the foot of Fisher street. The hose belonging to the two engines was promptly laid, and every effort was made to control the fire.

The fire soon spread to the Clerks' building and Central Market was in very great danger. Then a stream of water from No 5 was used to control the fire for the market house.

Some minutes later No 1 sent two streams on the burning mass and the re-organized department did work which brought forth many commendations from the large audience who watched the firemen's fine work.

After the fire was perhaps under control, No 5 sent a stream from the ground over the burning cupola of the steeple on the market house, and the crowd cheered to the echo.

We learn that on each of the Emmer buildings there were \$2,000 insurances that Dr. W. J. Emmer was insured for \$1100 while his wife was about \$2,500. Dr. A. G. Emmer's loss was about \$4,000 with insurance at \$1300. Messrs. Ford and Davis' loss was about \$200 with no insurance. The market's insurance was about \$9,000, but they carried no insurance. Mr. Morgan carried \$3000 in insurance. The Clero building was insured for \$3,000; Mr. Emilie's loss was covered by insurance company to his residence. Mr. Emmer's loss was not ascertained; Mr. Morgan had his picture hanging in the rear and the loss of the same was about \$100. Mr. Guy Devenport's loss was in the second story of the building and he was insured for \$1000.

Force of No. 5 was a 10-horsepower engine called attention to the fire by the engine house.

We also suppose that the fire was caused by some one with No 1 men.

STATE NEWS.

The Atlanta Constitution says that in the course of a very few months South Carolina with the number of looms and spindles in its cotton mills will stand next to Massachusetts as a cotton manufacturing state. The day is already in sight when all the cotton grown in South Carolina will be manufactured in its own mills.—Morgan City Review.

Gov. Foster has called the first meeting of the Southwestern Industrial College Board at Lafayette Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 2 p. m. Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin parishes being competitors for the location of the college, the Governor expects that the Board will in turn visit each of them and personally examine the proposed sites and hear the several propositions and inducements they will each offer. Each member of the Board has been notified, and a full attendance is expected, as not only this, but other important business connected with the organization of the college will be considered.—Sugar Planter's Journal.

Opelousas, December, 1899.

Dear Sir.—I take this method of announcing my candidacy for the office of town constable, promising to do all in my power to kick up a disturbance, arresting men and women without warrant or provocation; will allow hogs, cattle and horses to roam ad libitum; will allow dead chickens, calves, pigs, dog, cats, rats, banana peels, cocoanuts shells, cabbage and all kinds of decaying animals or vegetables to be thrown in the gutters. I will also allow boys to jump on the railroad track in front of a moving train, climb on as it comes in or goes out, and to throw sugar cane from the cars as it passes through town. Will allow sign boards to be moved from one business house to another; will allow men to stand on the banquettes and make the ladies pass around; will allow cursing before ladies; will allow minors to drink at the bars; will get the mayor to remit all fines imposed, where affidavits have been made, and to do every thing that is unlawful, and will pay a small premium for the man that can curse the loudest before ladies; will compliment the gentlemen and ladies that will drive their horses the fastest and run over people and children; and will treat those excellent gentlemen that shoot off their pistols at night with a view of serenading the people, and for the fellows that break in at night to steal, if they steal anything valuable I will divide, and I further promise to make the mayor turn loose law-breakers and punish law-abiding citizens. I will make men stand so thick on the street that ladies will have to go around the square to get to the post office. Good behavior of no kind will be allowed. If there is anything else you wish me to promise, just say so. Hoping not to get your ballot, I remain, Disrespectfully, HOBSON'S CHOICE. —St. Landry Clarion.

Among the good stories told by Colonel John Hamilton, of the Army, is the following:—

During the third year of the war, after money and supplies had become "powerful" in the land of the Confederacy, the apparel of some of the southern prisoners was picturesque in the extreme. One day there was brought to the old Capitol Prison a Confederate captain, whose raiment was composed in various stages of decay. The officer of the guard who received this captain was dapper young lieutenant, clothed in a showy uniform, without a speck of dust or dirt to be seen upon it. The young officer cast a supercilious glance at the demoralized Confederate captain, and, with curled lip and nose in air, remarked:—"You're a—pretty-looking lot to send up North to fight gentlemen!"

Johnny didn't hesitate long in making his reply. He said:—"Look byar, look down home home we'ns up!

clo's when he goes 'bout killin'." "Johnny," replied Adams, "I owe you one; step into my room and we'll take it."

"I think you present the right idea in your holiday issue when you speak of Crowley having a street fair, said a gentleman to one of the Signal reporters Monday morning. "We can give an event that will be the biggest and draw more people than anything in the South except Mardi Gras. We have a street from the depot to the court house that is admirably adapted to this purpose, and with Crowley's accustomed push we could easily eclipse all other. I have seen these events in the north and they are always a success, financially and otherwise, and Crowley would get more good advertising out of it than any other way. I should run for a week and preparations should be begun at once."—Crowley Signal.

BRAZILIAN JUSTICE.

Criminals Branded and Have Their Ears Cut Off.

Some Flee to This Country to Hide Their Marks of Shame—The Spanish Method Used in South America.

The arrest in this city a few days ago of a young woman whose back bore the marks of the three-lashed Spanish whip, and of whose left ear had been "shortened" by the executioner's knife, bears evidence to the fact that barbarous treatment of criminals is still practiced in the South American as well as in some European countries. Louise Johnson, alias "Little Lou," whom the police call the cleverest confidence woman in the country, was arrested recently on the charge of shoplifting. The police seldom have difficulty in apprehending her, for the missing car is a tell-tale mark.

In this respect the woman's case is similar to those of a score of other crooks who have felt foreign prison torments and have been released, marked for life.

The case of the Johnson woman is regarded by Capt. McClusky, chief of detectives, as probably one of the most remarkable in its extreme cruelty that has ever come under his observation. The wife of "Big Tom" Bigelow, the English bank robber, young, educated and beautiful, she was arrested in Brazil less than five years ago, charged with robbing a Spanish countess of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. She had a typical South American trial, was sentenced to receive 40 lashes on the bare back and to have her left ear cut off. Forty lashes usually means death to a woman, but this did not alone satisfy Brazilian justice. That the woman survived her punishment is remarkable, but as a criminal she is no longer a success, for though she wears her hair plastered down over the spot where the knife passed, she cannot hide the disfigurement.

Some months ago a well-dressed Italian was arrested by detectives who regarded his actions in the banking district as suspicious. He was questioned at police headquarters, but protested his innocence of criminal intent. He was about to be released when one of the detectives observed an ugly scar on the man's forehead. On examination it proved to be a brand, the letter "T." Questioned, the man confessed that he had been released from a Servian prison, where he had been branded as a thief. Several instances are on record at headquarters where prisoners have been proved international criminals by the marks of the knout and whip upon their bodies.

A remarkable case was that of Aban Sassen, a Bulgarian, recently captured in Boston. Sassen had committed some political offense in his own country, and the law demanded that his nose be split. Sassen was wanted in several cities, among them Chicago, on charges of swindling, and, though a skilled surgeon had long before sewn up the disfigured nose, the scar from the tip to the forehead was too plainly visible to be overlooked.

At the barge office are stationed government detectives whose duty it is to prevent foreign criminals from entering the country. Here the indelible marks of the iron and whip often make detection certain.

Frequently these poor unfortunates beg for admission, saying that, marked forever, they cannot live longer among their own people, and they have come to America to hide among strangers. Many were convicted of political offenses, and these are generally admitted.

"Yes, we frequently come across a poor fellow who has been compelled to carry the marks of cruel punishment to his grave," said Capt. McClusky. "A marked criminal, like a dead Indian, is almost certain to be a good crook, for he has but a small chance of getting away."—N. Y. World.

A New Expedition of Tibet.—Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, who has added so much to our knowledge of Central Asia, intends to start on another expedition to that interesting and in some respects mysterious land about the middle of the present year. He is to be gone three years, and will try to spend a winter in the Alpine regions of Tibet, at an elevation of 15,000 feet.—Youth's Companion.

Court House Record.

Transactions at the Parish Capitol.

Real Estate Deals of the Past Week.

Marriage Licenses and Other Items.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded by the clerk of court since our last report:—

Mrs. Eugene Rochon to J. L. Harrison. Tract of land near Cade; Martin and Voorhies, notaries.

Mrs. Alphonse Viator to Nicholas Delcambre. 100 arpents at Petit Anse; \$3,000; P. L. RenouDET, notary.

Joseph Sigur to Athenor Chervil. 1st. Tract of land in Iberia parish, between north Vendor south Vendor, west Olivier, east Bontte. 2nd. A second tract bounded north Vendor, south Bontte, west Bontte, east Olivier; \$222; P. L. RenouDET, notary.

Mrs. W. J. Burke to Rene F. Delahoussaye. Tract of land on lower Main street; \$600; F. W. Bauman, notary.

Mrs. Coralie Olivier to Gall O. Pharr. All rights and interests in tract of land near Spanish Lake; \$392; F. W. Bauman, notary.

William E. Douglas to Mrs. Ida Harris, wife of St. Cyr Etie. Lot and improvements in New Iberia; \$200; U. S. Haase, notary.

Joseph Danos and Mrs. Anna Danos to Iberia Building Association. Two lots and improvements in New Iberia; \$1,000; W. G. Weeks, notary.

Eugene Fremin to Eugena Fremin. Fourteen arpents and improvements at the Coteau; \$300; A. N. Muller, notary.

John Segura to Gustavo Pessan. 20 arpents of ground and improvements; \$225; A. N. Muller, notary.

Maurill David to John Segura. 20 arpents of ground in Iberia parish; \$155; A. N. Muller, notary.

Miss Pauline A. Youn to Albert Derouen. Lot and improvements on Centre street; \$1,500; W. G. Weeks, notary.

Polycarpe Romero to Arthur Miguez. 30 arpents in Iberia parish; \$600; P. L. RenouDET, notary.

Gabriel Olivier to Francois Jeannette. 5 1/2 arpents of land; \$207.80; P. L. RenouDET, notary.

Caesar Darby to Max Mattes. 32 acres of ground in Fausse Pointe; \$496; U. S. Haase, notary.

Columbus Robinson to Albert Theodule. 1/2 arpent of land at Olivier; \$54; J. G. LeBlanc, notary.

Gall O. Pharr to Mrs. Coralie Olivier. 40 arpents of ground near Spanish Lake; \$392; F. W. Bauman, notary.

Iberia Building Association to Eugene Guillot. Two lots and improvements on Iberia street; \$1,000; W. G. Weeks, notary.

Francois Julien to Gustavo Pessan. 30 acres of ground at Fausse Pointe; A. E. Dugas, notary.

Everard Derouen to Marcel Derouen. 8-42-100 arpents of land at Petit Anse; \$99; A. N. Muller, notary.

Jacob Davis to Gall O. Pharr. Piece of property on Main street; \$1,500; F. W. Bauman, notary.

Gustave Pessan to Albert Derouen. 23 1/2-100 arpents of land at Petit Anse; \$575; A. N. Muller, notary.

Henry Hebert to Joseph H. Gary. Lot of ground near Jeanette; \$150; Adolph Gary, notary.

Joseph Homer Gary to Everard Gary. 23 arpents of land near Poydrasville and 12 1/2 arpents of swamp land; Adolph Gary, notary.

M. S. Broussard to Amelie Vuillemot.

J. A. Boutte to Bertha Boutte. Loadice Viator to Vilaine Viator.

Pierre Vital to Marie Clare Arcand.

Joseph Simon to Virginia Monrow.

Rene Huval to Edita Broussard. Filogene Phillips to Julienne Day.

E. D. Rose to M. M. Gonsoulin. Mozaud Gondron to Emerite Ransonnet.

Alfred Taylor to Angele Taylor. Adolph Comeaux to Leonore Laperuse.

Salvator Jovalecity to Josephine Skino.

Theolin Dyas to Matilda Cohee.

FOR RENT.

A tract of land situated one mile below town known as Bayards place, owned by Ernestine Broussard's heirs, containing 120 acres and improvements thereon. Land good for sugar, corn, and cotton. Apply to

MRS. F. C. SCHWING New Iberia

FALL STYLES IN HATS.

Brilliant Colors and Strong Contrasts in Leaf, Flower and Plume Will Be Popular.

About the most elegant hat at the present date is the small Rembrandt almost entirely concealed beneath a wealth of ostrich plumes. These which are chosen of different lengths, from the tip to the amazon, as occasion serves—are so arranged as to cover the crown and the brim and to leave hardly any of the foundation visible. Palest sky and turquoise blue and clematis-mauve feathers are most in vogue, either mounted on straw shapes to match or on white. Some equally elegant toques are decorated with two amazons fastened at the back so as to pass around each side, the curly tips meeting in front in a light puff. A toque so trimmed with two pale-blue feathers is made of haircloth woven of white and blue. It is turned up on the left side, where it rests on a half coronet of yellow roses. The same arrangement in mauve, with a coronet of forget-me-nots, is equally admirable.

Black-plumed hats are also beginning to put in an appearance, and bid fair to be very fashionable this autumn. Their elegance and novelty chiefly depend on the way in which the feathers are set in. Very autumnal looking also are the hats in deep yellow straws, trimmed with late fruits and berries. Different forms may be trimmed in this way, the directorio capeline and the wide sailor being most suitable. The crowns are often bound around with narrow ribbon velvet, black, claret, maroon or green, and if the straw is an openwork, one of still narrower velvet will be threaded in and out of its meshes. The bunches of fruit—grapes, blackberries, medlars, elderberries or nuts—arranged with their own foliage, rest on the brim. A puff of some contrasting color is generally added. This is sometimes made in the form of a circular rosette, with a bunch of poppy stamens in the middle.

Toques, whether of tulle or straw, are now turned up in front or more decidedly so on the left side, the latter arrangement being almost invariably chosen when flowers are used for trimming. These are arranged in a large cluster covering the whole of the portion of the turned-up brim, which rises rather higher than the crown. Medium-sized blossoms—half-open roses, ox-eyed daisies, poppies, corn flowers, and for the early autumn asters and small dahlias—are most appropriate to the purpose.

For trimming hats, on the contrary, large blossoms are preferred. A sudden furor for the grandiflora clematis has been noticed. The particular shades of mauve and lilac natural to it are the favorites in these cases, and it is considered extravagant to decorate a hat with five or six clematis blossoms, each measuring four inches or more across. Sometimes they are chosen all of one shade, but the most effective arrangements are in graduated shades of mauve and lilac, or mauve, lilac and white. Other goodly sized blossoms that some milliners are affecting are the arum and Japanese lilies. The first is shown in white and yellow, sometimes with a black pistil, or in black and a yellow pistil; the second is white only. The most approved method of arranging them is to lay them along the edge of the brim.

None of these flowers is mounted with its own foliage. Iris leaves knotted into bows or otherwise, after the manner of ribbons or else in the form of couteaux, come in nicely as an addition to such decoration. If these leaves are considered too dark, ribbons are substituted.—Millinery Trade Review.

Many "Tobies" in Stripes. According to the figures presented in a French magazine the number of persons of titled birth confined in the prisons of Europe is 20,000. Of these Russia has the largest representation, 12,000 of her blue-blooded lawbreakers having been placed behind the bars. Italy, whose prison cells contain thousands of noblemen, has won second place in this humiliating rivalry.

A Free Trip to Paris!

NEW R. R. SCHEDULE

Table with columns: Number, Arrives at, Leaves at. Rows for GOING WEST (5, 7, 9) and GOING EAST (6, 8, 10).

IBERIA & VERMILION R. R. Trains arrive at 10:05 A. M. Train leaves at 3:10 P. M.

SALT MINE BRANCH. Train leaves at 7 A. M. Train arrives at 10 A. M.

ARNAUDVILLE BRANCH. Train arrives at 12:05 P. M. Train leaves at 1:40 P. M.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Governing the New Iberia Electric Light and Power Plant.

Rule 1.—The directors presume to do, through their agent or employees, all the wiring, both within and without buildings, necessary for the service of the patrons of the plant. The directors will not supply service over wiring done by other than their own employees.

Rule 2.—The installation of lights in either business houses or residences will be charged for Plain exposed work, on porcelain knobs, porcelain fuse blocks, etc., complete, including 16 c. p. lamp, will be done at the rate of \$2.00 per light.

All higher class work will be charged an advance in price only sufficient to cover the cost and handling of the higher priced materials used.

Rule 3.—The directors reserve the right to refuse to furnish lights to any applicant for service who may be located remotely from the plant's main lines or leads. This rule is merely to protect the directors from the embarrassment of having to incur the expense of building long leads to supply isolated or single parties.

Rule 4.—Where fixtures are burnt out and new rewiring, the necessary labor will be charged for at the rate of 30cts per hour. All new materials supplied in such cases will be charged for.

Rule 5.—A party wishing to discontinue the use of lamps will be allowed a credit, in proportion to the condition of the lamps returned, on all serviceable lamps turned in to the office.

Rule 6.—The following schedule of rates will be charged to all classes of commercial houses, per month for service: 1 light 16 c. p. \$1.50; 2 to 4 lights, 16 c. p. each 1.00; 5 " " " " .83; 10 or more lights, 16 c. p. each .75

Rule 7.—The commercial rate for service on all lamps above 16 c. p. will be as follows: Each multiple of 16 will be accounted as an additional light and will be so charged for.

Rule 8.—Every patron who will suspend one lamp outside of building over sidewalk or street will be entitled to a reduction of rate on such lamp.

Rule 9.—The residence rates for light service will be as follows per month: 1 light, 16 candle power \$1.00; 2 " " " " .75; 3 " " " " .60; 3 " or over, 16 " " .70

Rule 10.—The following shall govern the renewal of lamps. Invariably return the old lamp, or its base. If the old lamp be returned, globe unbroken, a new lamp will be furnished for 15cts. If the stubb only is returned new lamps will be furnished at 35 cts each.

32 c. p. lamps, unbroken globes @ 25cts; broken globes @ 55cts. 40 c. p. lamps, unbroken globes @ 40cts; broken globes @ 75cts.

All prices quoted are subject to change with out notice. The above rules go into effect on this, the 1st day of January, 1900.

J. B. LAWTON, JNO. BROUSSARD, W. R. BURKE.

"BURNING MONEY."

The most precious possession on earth is perfect health. It is the ground-work of all prosperity in life; and few people grudge any reasonable expenditure which will be the means of restoring it; but one of the most disheartening things in the world is for any one who works hard for his money to keep paying it out for doctors and medicines that do no earthly good. It is like throwing it into the fire.

We had spent lots of money for doctor bills and I had almost given up in despair. I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me in one month, sound and well. Your kindness to me I can never forget. I had almost given up in despair. I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me in one month, sound and well. Your kindness to me I can never forget. I had almost given up in despair. I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me in one month, sound and well. Your kindness to me I can never forget.

It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to attempt to palm off upon you a substitute for this world famous medicine. You know what you want. It's his business to meet that want. When he urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare. Shun all such dishonest dealers. Every sick person in this land should possess Dr. Pierce's grand, thousand-page illustrated Common-Sense Medical Adviser, which will be sent free for the bare cost of mailing, or one-cent stamps.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG MORTARS.

They Are Among the Most Terrible Implements of Modern Warfare.

The type of heavy breech-loading mortar relied upon by the army for inner-line harbor defenses is one of the most terrible implements of war that have been devised. The high-powered rifle is mounted in the coast defenses with an effective range of eight to ten miles, and is calculated to open fire upon a blockading fleet the moment it comes within reach. The mortar battery is concealed well away from the big guns, where it cannot be reached except accidentally by the fire of the enemy, nor is this battery intended to be brought into play until the rifles in the main fortifications have been completely or partially silenced by the mortar. The mortars have a limited range of about 4 1/2 miles, and their tremendous bursting charges are fired high in the air, with the certainty of plunging into any vessel occupying a plotted position upon a chart which is in the possession of the officers equipped with range-finders of delicate precision, located at a considerable distance from the concealed battery. This chart is divided into minute squares, and as the enemy's ships cross the intersections of imaginary lines the men handling the mortars, although they cannot see the vessels, aim, load and discharge with the certainty born of long practice that every shot will tell.

The new mortars, of which 1,000 are provided for in the existing scheme of national coast defense, and of which 320 have already been mounted in positions commanding the entrances of the principal harbors on the Atlantic coast, fire a 12-inch shell weighing 1,000 pounds. This, following a high trajectory, is intended to fall upon the unarmored decks of vessels, and, by exploding, demolish the machinery, destroy the crew, and perhaps sink the vessel. These weapons each weigh about 13 tons, are 11 feet 9 inches long, and their 12-inch rifled bore is 16 feet in length. Their greatest diameter at the breech is 3 feet 2 inches. This great mass of metal is so nicely balanced that it can be loaded, aimed and fired by two men. The loading is performed by simple mechanisms, and with a trained gun company of six men, one accurate shot can be fired every two minutes.—N. Y. Tribune.

The.... Twice-a-Week Picayune

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