

**RATES FOR STANDING AND DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.**

1 TIME.	2 TIMES.	3 TIMES.	4 TIMES.	5 TIMES.	6 TIMES.	7 TIMES.	8 TIMES.	9 TIMES.	10 TIMES.	12 TIMES.	15 TIMES.	18 TIMES.	20 TIMES.
10 00	18 00	25 00	32 00	39 00	46 00	53 00	60 00	67 00	74 00	81 00	88 00	95 00	102 00

**OPPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.**

"In Providence we trust"—every body else cash

The Rev. W. A. Hall will preach at Masonic Hall, in this place, on Sabbath next (29th) at 11 o'clock A. M.

There will be divine services at the church of the Epiphany, Opelousas, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, a well known planter of this parish, has purchased the stock of goods belonging to H. & C. Newman, of New Orleans, at the store of E. Phillips, agent. See his card in another column.

Before you purchase elsewhere call on Munzshelmer. Let him show you the fresh groceries he has received and test the quality and prices for yourself. He has every thing you can call for at the lowest possible rates, and you will never regret patronizing him.

Parish Court has adjourned, much to the satisfaction of his Honor, the bar and officers of the Court, as the weather is rather warm. We understand that Judge Fontenot has almost cleared the whole docket, and unless new cases spring up between now and September the Court will have but a short term in that month.

We call attention to the card of Dr. E. P. Doremus in our issue of to-day. The Dr. has been in New Orleans practicing his profession since spring. He will remain in the parish until fall, when he intends returning to New Orleans and locating permanently. Those desiring his services, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to consult him.

On Sunday night the 23d inst., the store and dwelling house of Mr. Lawrence Carriere, situated on Bayou Teche in this parish, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Carriere was in New Orleans at the time and his family came very near being burned in their beds, barely escaping in their night clothing. A negro man, whose name we have not been able to learn, lost his life in the burning building, in his heroic attempt to save the books and papers belonging to the store. No one can form any idea as to the origin of the fire, whether accidental or the work of an incendiary.

**The Elective Franchise for Women.**

Two or three ladies who brought the vexed question of "woman's suffrage" before the convention in New Orleans, claim to represent the women of Louisiana, in their demand for the elective franchise. From my knowledge of the opinions of my countrywomen, on that subject, in various parts of the State, I consider the assumption of these ladies, as representatives of popular opinion, wholly unwarranted. The problem of "woman's suffrage" which the North has hitherto skillfully evaded, cannot be shifted to the Southern States with any prospect of a successful solution. The constitution of society here, the mixed nature of the population, and a special tone of thought, and habit, in the cultivated classes are decidedly opposed to it.

At first view the grievance contained in Mrs. Sarah Dorsey's letter to the convention, where a large land owner, and tax-payer herself, she was denied the freedom of the franchise conferred on her colored male lessees, may seem an evil which calls for redress. In the first place here is an exceptional case—in the second, her single vote if she had it, would in all probability be nullified by the action of her female lessees. No good to the State generally or to herself individually, could accrue from her vote at the polls.

It is not my intention to go over the old ground of argument in favor of, or against the elective franchise for women. In the words of La Bruyere—"tout est dit"—on that subject. We are all of us familiar with every point of vantage in this long skirmish. On the one side we hear the rattle of the women's chains, and her shrill cries from the "house of bondage," on the other, masculine sneers against her incompetency and general inferiority. There is a middle and more reasonable ground, whence we can see the benefit woman may derive from some changes in existing laws, but do not believe that

the ballot box in her hands will effect these changes in a manner favorable to her future well-being.

But I will confine myself to-day to a few certain immutable truths which exist and must continue to exist, independent of all prejudice and clamor on either side.

Whatever the oppressed condition of the female sex may have been in the early ages of the world, when brute force was dominant and man himself was only one remove from the wild beasts, against which he warred, we can yet see in the clear light of the nineteenth century that her wrongs were but the natural sequence of barbarism, or imperfect civilization. Christianity land in hand with civilization, has removed one by one, the impediments which checked the development of her highest moral and mental capacities. We hear no longer sounding down the centuries the brutal distich which once awakened such wild mirth:

To-day, in educational progress, in the arts and sciences, in literature, in all philanthropic works, we see some exceptional women moving side by side with men. That only a few have as yet gained this marked pre-eminence, is no argument against the freedom of the masses to attain the same honorable distinction. What one can accomplish, lies in the power of all gifted with the same ability and progressive capacity. The manner and measure of a woman's work and its success is like a man's, and if with her opportunities she does not reach any great results, it is simply because she is incapable of doing it, though want of capacity or some opposing and paramount duty, which has grown out of the laws of her nature, I am at a loss to conceive what larger sphere a woman covets than the one which lies before her. The arts and sciences, literature in all its protean forms, even the learned professions have opened their doors to her. It is not the elective franchise which has won this recognition, but her own mental progress which has kept pace with a progressive age. The ballot box will not advantageously enlarge her sphere. She will have a voice in the body politic, she will be qualified as a witness of wills, in short she will cease to be an infant in the eyes of the law, but may not this right of ballot for which she contends be the nucleus of serious wrongs which will materially affect the well-being of society? Many of the disadvantages, under which she labors can be redressed outside of the ballot and they will be in time. Nor is it at all clear to my mind that the cause of temperance, for which she has already done such noble and effective work, will be advanced by her vote at the polls.

I contend that though in a few special cases and grievances, the right of the ballot might benefit a few women, for the majority in Louisiana the evil would be incalculable. I contend that the happiness of home and domestic life as we understand it here, would be seriously impaired, if not destroyed by the assumption of new duties, which would oppose themselves to the older, the more natural and God ordained order of things.

My Louisiana sisters are opposed to "woman's suffrage" en masse, whatever may be the opinions of a few agitators or dupes to the specious arguments of "woman's rights." They may do as a point d'appui for the female majorities in Massachusetts and other New England States, where not one woman in ten can hope to assume the duties of wife and mother, but to the Southern women happy in her husband's love, honored in her son's reverence, the sanctity and purity of the domestic hearth is surely more than the possible purification of the ballot box. Besides the question arises will she purify it? Her domestic peace will be jarred by the discords of a contested election. Her important duties will be neglected or take a secondary place during the excitement of a political campaign. She will seldom, if ever be an independent voter, for independent voting on the part of a wife or mother is one of those myths which will not bear a close investigation. In conferring the right of suffrage upon women you merely strengthen the vote of each man, white or colored, in proportion to the numerical strength of the female part of his family. There is not one woman in ten whose political opinions are not the reflex of those of the men of her family. You certainly will not add to the happiness of the tenth unfortunate, whose wife or daughter happens to disagree with him, nor to the general well-being of Southern domestic life, by exposing women to the contamination of the polls. She will no more purify it than she can change the laws of the elements, but her flexible and sympathetic nature may on the contrary contract prejudices and grow bitter, and unwomanly from contact with evil things.

I believe the women of Louisiana would rise up en masse against this proposed infringement of their most cherished rights. Have not all courteous and gentle observances from Southern men been our right? Have not the love and reverence of a domestic hearth guarded against all contamination? Is it our right. To be held purest and best by husbands and honored by sons, has been our precious right. Will the ballot box enlarge or elevate these high prerogatives? Will it strengthen our voice in domestic council? Will it make us braver and nobler than our Southern sisters, who during the civil war, went step by step, in the agony of conflict and bitterness

of self-sacrifice, with the heroes of the Lost Cause? Will it make us wiser and our daughters more modest and virtuous than those Southern women, who without advanced views upon the subject of female suffrage, were yet in themselves the exponents of all that is purest and most beautiful in a woman's life.

We do not need the ballot in Louisiana to protect any of our just rights and privileges. Every Southern woman has a protector and champion in every Southern man. We have trusted them a long time, can we not trust them still longer, to make our lives as peaceful and happy as they have been in the past? Must it be by our own action that we turn from the tried peace and protection of a quiet life, to the stormy surges of a political sea for whose skillful navigation we have neither taste nor adaptation?

Against the shrill outcry for woman's rights, and the pernicious free love doctrines, which seemed their outcome, against all restless seeking for "rights," where right does not exist, the Louisiana woman has hitherto closed her ears. She could see no better and more useful life than the one she led. She held the old fashioned belief that God in making her a child-bearer and child-rearer had given her a glorious destiny. She understood that in the government of the world there must be division of labor and she was perfectly satisfied with her own apportionment, for if she was not a warrior or statesman herself, she reared and influenced those who were. She saw plainly how her domestic duties conflicted with the political life into which men throw themselves with such zest and these duties were to her higher and more important than a voice in public affairs. The restriction of franchise has not hitherto been detrimental to her. Will her nature, her aims, her general well-being be elevated and enlarged by the freedom of the ballot box.

I take no sentimental view of this subject, on the contrary I leave the sentimentality to the advocates of the measure. It is for them to trace out the wonderful Utopia of what they call woman's freedom. Like the Utopia of old it is born of impossible conditions and sustained by unnatural laws. It is freedom to embrace a questionable good and eschew all old tried truths and restraints.

As a woman whose work lies outside the bounds of domestic life, I have had ample opportunity to give the subject of "woman's suffrage" my closest attention, and to view it in its every phase for good or evil. I feel that in this protest against it, I am supporting the closest and dearest interests of my Louisiana sisters, whatever such opinions may draw upon my head from the advocates of female suffrage. If I knew I was to fight this battle single-handed, I would still take pride in recording my name in this protest, as a Southern woman, strong in a conviction that the position she has taken is not only in harmony with natural laws and revealed religion, but that any act which takes a woman out of a useful and legitimate sphere is inimical to both and destructive to her own interests.

MARIA B. WILLIAMS.

**On Man.**  
PART 3.  
(Sunny South.)

One of the chief products of man's labor is corn. He can raise a good crop on every one of his toes, and cultivate a splendid bunion on his instep, all at the same time. But he has this failing—he never knows when to stop cutting his corn. When he sits down at an evening to pore it, he cannot resist the temptation to take off one more slice, and he higgles away until the mischief is done. The final stroke is generally a hammer one. He hacks off a piece as big as a biscuit, cuts his toe off, and starts the blood. Then he yells, "Dad burn the lunk!" flings the razor across the room, tells his wife she will be the death of him some day with her confounded carelessness and hobbles off to bed, leaving his astonished wife to wonder what in creation she had to do with the matter. When a man is discovered reading his newspaper in the yard, it is safe to conclude that the carpet-pounder and the whitewasher are abroad in the house. And when you see him carrying home a basket of champagne, accompanied by a half-frozen jovial friend, you know his wife is visiting her relations, and that he is making the best of his time, while she is absent. Man is smart enough to invent almost anything, from a jumping jack to a telephone, he can do it. His creditors, hoodwink the public and make his wife think he is attending a course of temperance lectures; but when the time comes for him to leave this vale of tears, he knows he has got to throw off his wife and clothing, go. When death has business with a man, it generally finds him at home. With all his intelligence, and his faculty for discovering hidden things, one man out of a hundred can't wake up in the middle of the night and tell within forty feet where his clothes are scattered. And in the morning his room looks as if a man had been shipped in a wind-storm. Man is of a high order, but he lacks the order.

Yours manfully,  
SLIM JIM.

**Proceedings of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas.**  
WEDNESDAY, June 11th, 1879.

The Board met pursuant to a call of the President.

Present: Dr. James Ray, President; Messrs. E. Donato, C. Mayo and P. J. Lefebvre.

An motion the following ordinance was read twice and unanimously adopted:

An ordinance relative to dogs running at large within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas, unless they wear a collar with a stamp of the Town Constable, at the rate of fifty cents per stamp, and said Constable shall keep a registry of the names of parties purchasing stamps and their numbers. He is further ordered, that it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to fill all dogs found running within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas, not bearing the collar and stamp as above explained. This ordinance to take effect thirty days publication in the official journal of the town.

On motion the Board adjourned.

JAMES RAY, President.  
Attest: G. VOORHIES, Clerk.

**List Letters**

Remaining in the Post Office at Opelousas, La., June 28, 1879, and not taken out before July 7th, 1879, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington D. C.

Duffy S E Knox Ann Mrs  
Duffy E M Mrs  
Griffin Catherine Miss  
Higgins William  
Hawkins Thomas  
Hall Josephine Miss  
Gordin G G  
Goubert Quezine  
Spear G W  
CHAS. M. THOMPSON, P. M.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Notice!**

The undersigned begs to inform the citizens of Opelousas and parish of St. Landry, that he has purchased the entire stock of goods from H. & C. Newman, New Orleans, and will continue the business under his name and for his own account.

Intending to keep on hand, at all times, a good selection of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
and all articles usually found in a country store, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

W. C. JOHNSON,  
Corner of Main and North Streets, next to Julia Claude's. June 28-31

**To my Friends and the Public**

Those desiring my professional services, will find me at my former residence in Washington from the 3d of July proximo, until the 1st of October, prepared to do a strictly cash business.

June 28 E. P. DOREMUS.

**The Opelousas Philharmonic Association**  
—WILL GIVE THEIR—  
**SECOND GRAND CONCERT AND BALL**  
At Varieties Hall,  
**Monday July 7th, 1879.**  
June 21-31

**Notice to Taxpayers!**

The assessment having been completed, I am now prepared to collect town taxes.

C. M. THOMPSON,  
June 14 Collector.

**JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
PARISH COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, No. 2094.

FREDERICK BELDEN VS. MARCELLE SMITH, WIDOW.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the honorable Parish Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to be directed, I will proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

1. Six lots of ground situated in the town of Grand Coteau with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by Main street, east by lot of widow Eugene B. B. B. south by lands of James Burchell and west by lots of Mrs. Sylvester J. Barry.
2. The undivided third of thirteen hundred acres of land, with the undivided third of all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, bounded north by land of Francois Robin, east by Bayou Germain, south by heirs of Andre N. Robin, deceased, and west by Bayou Teche.

Terms—Cash.

C. C. DUSON,  
June 28 Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**  
FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

ROBERT FARNACHT VS. CARMUS AUZENNE.

"WANG & COTTAM VS. CADMUS AUZENNE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by E. P. Doremus, Justice of the Peace, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on SATURDAY, July 27th, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

Two cows, one grey horse, one no top lugsy and harness.

Sold in above suits.

Terms—Cash.

HIRAM BURE,  
June 28 Constable 1st Ward.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**  
FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

NANCY J. HENRY VS. B. A. GUDRY, CURATOR AD HOC.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by E. P. Doremus, Justice of the Peace, 1st Ward, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of July, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

One cow and calf, one sorrel creole colt, one branding iron.

Sold in above suit.

Terms—Cash.

HIRAM BURE,  
June 28 Constable 1st Ward.

can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work; and it should be replenished frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunning" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture, a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to push the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough for the market; and the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A slop, made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk; and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.

**BUY YOUR MEDICINES**  
—AT THE—  
**St. Landry Drug Emperium.**  
—O—  
W. O. POSEY, Proprietor.  
—O—

We have on hand and are constantly receiving new supplies of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. BOOKS & STATIONERY.  
PATENT MEDICINES, CHOICE PERFUMERIES,  
PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES,  
WINDOW GLASS.

Together with every other article found in a first-class Drug Store—all of which will be sold at Cash Prices and on a Cash Basis.

PRESCRIPTIONS—a Specialty—night or day, by the Proprietor, whose residence is immediately in rear of the store.

Thanking the public for past favors, and tendering my services for the New Year, I remain, respectfully,

W. O. POSEY.

Jan. 18-17

**Opelousas Drug Store.**

**SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR.**

Main Street, Opelousas, La.

I have just returned from New Orleans with a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES & PAINTERS TOOLS, Blank Books and Stationery, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, ETC.,

Which have been purchased for Cash, and will be sold exclusively on the same terms,

At the Lowest Rates.

C. MAYO, AGENT.  
Jan. 18-17

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**VIGIER'S IMPROVED FRENCH PROCESS Steam Boilers.**

FOR DISINTEGRATING

Positive Action Within three weeks.

We treat all waters, whatever impurities they contain in solution. Removes Scale, Prevents Scale Forming, Prevents Corrosion and "Pitting," Prevents "Foaming," Contains no Acid, and guaranteed perfectly harmless.

Acts on all Waters, whatever their impurities. Any waters can be employed, hard water, sea water, or sulphurous water. Saves fuel, repairs, and oil and fatlow, and lessens the danger of explosion. Can be introduced through feed-pipes, safety pipes, or man holes.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

For Cotton AND ALL SUMMER AND FALL CROPS.

The best fertilizer in use, and prepared with great care for the Southern market.

THE KENNEY & MILLER (MISSISSIPPI)

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed, CROP 1878.

—Fresh from the—  
Kenney & Miller Farm.  
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, 160 Common St., New Orleans. AGENT FOR THE SOUTHWEST. June 25

**Pine Island Guano,**  
FOR SUGAR CANE AND ALL QUICK-GROWING CROPS.

**Pine Island**  
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

For Cotton AND ALL SUMMER AND FALL CROPS.

The best fertilizer in use, and prepared with great care for the Southern market.

THE KENNEY & MILLER (MISSISSIPPI)

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed, CROP 1878.

—Fresh from the—  
Kenney & Miller Farm.  
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, 160 Common St., New Orleans. AGENT FOR THE SOUTHWEST. June 25

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**BUY YOUR MEDICINES**  
—AT THE—  
**St. Landry Drug Emperium.**  
—O—  
W. O. POSEY, Proprietor.  
—O—

We have on hand and are constantly receiving new supplies of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. BOOKS & STATIONERY.  
PATENT MEDICINES, CHOICE PERFUMERIES,  
PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES,  
WINDOW GLASS.

Together with every other article found in a first-class Drug Store—all of which will be sold at Cash Prices and on a Cash Basis.

PRESCRIPTIONS—a Specialty—night or day, by the Proprietor, whose residence is immediately in rear of the store.

Thanking the public for past favors, and tendering my services for the New Year, I remain, respectfully,

W. O. POSEY.

Jan. 18-17

**Opelousas Drug Store.**

**SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR.**

Main Street, Opelousas, La.

I have just returned from New Orleans with a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES & PAINTERS TOOLS, Blank Books and Stationery, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, ETC.,

Which have been purchased for Cash, and will be sold exclusively on the same terms,

At the Lowest Rates.

C. MAYO, AGENT.  
Jan. 18-17

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**VIGIER'S IMPROVED FRENCH PROCESS Steam Boilers.**

FOR DISINTEGRATING

Positive Action Within three weeks.

We treat all waters, whatever impurities they contain in solution. Removes Scale, Prevents Scale Forming, Prevents Corrosion and "Pitting," Prevents "Foaming," Contains no Acid, and guaranteed perfectly harmless.

Acts on all Waters, whatever their impurities. Any waters can be employed, hard water, sea water, or sulphurous water. Saves fuel, repairs, and oil and fatlow, and lessens the danger of explosion. Can be introduced through feed-pipes, safety pipes, or man holes.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

For Cotton AND ALL SUMMER AND FALL CROPS.

The best fertilizer in use, and prepared with great care for the Southern market.

THE KENNEY & MILLER (MISSISSIPPI)

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed, CROP 1878.

—Fresh from the—  
Kenney & Miller Farm.  
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, 160 Common St., New Orleans. AGENT FOR THE SOUTHWEST. June 25

**Pine Island Guano,**  
FOR SUGAR CANE AND ALL QUICK-GROWING CROPS.

**Pine Island**  
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

For Cotton AND ALL SUMMER AND FALL CROPS.

The best fertilizer in use, and prepared with great care for the Southern market.

THE KENNEY & MILLER (MISSISSIPPI)

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed, CROP 1878.

—Fresh from the—  
Kenney & Miller Farm.  
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, 160 Common St., New Orleans. AGENT FOR THE SOUTHWEST. June 25

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**Regular Opelousas Packet.**  
—O—  
THE VERY LIGHT DRAFT PASSENGER STEAMER

**YAZOO,**

Wm. Crawford, Master. J. B. Schmitt, Clerk.

Leaves Opelousas every Saturday at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 A. M., for Port Barre, Shreveport, Churchville, and all points of the Coast, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Teche. Freight and passengers, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. L. FITZPATRICK, General Agent, Opelousas, La. (Commenced sailing on Monday, June 18th, 1879.)

**L. S. L.**  
The old Reliable—In Its Eleventh Year—Paying \$10,000 Yearly for the Support of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, La.

**ANOTHER Rare Opportunity!**  
NO SCALING!  
No Postponement  
All Prizes Paid in Full.  
SPLENDID CHANCE

**For a Fortune!**  
THE LOUISIANA State Lottery COMPANY  
—WILL GIVE AT—  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., —ON—  
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879,  
The Grand Monthly TWO DOLLAR DRAWING, CLASS G.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000!**  
**1857 PRIZES!**  
AMOUNTING TO \$110,400!

The Drawing will Positively Commence at TEN O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE ROOMS OF THE CO., ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879, —AT— NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Look at the Distribution!  
Extraordinary Distribution!  
100,000 TICKETS at \$2 Each.

**LIST OF PRIZES:**

1 Prize of \$30,000	\$30,000
1 Prize of 10,000	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of 3,000	6,000
3 Prizes of 2,000	6,000
30 Prizes of 1,000	30,000
100 Prizes of 500	50,000
200 Prizes of 250	50,000
300 Prizes of 100	30,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$2,000 prize, are \$2,700

9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$1,000 prize, are 1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$500 prize, are 900

**1,857 Prizes, amounting to \$110,400**

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves \$1;  
For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, ADDRESS: Lock Box 693, New Orleans Postoffice.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.  
OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT THAT IN THE TWO DOLLAR DRAWING OF JULY 8, 1879, ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION.  
Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to  
M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.  
All Letters unanswered mean a Negative Reply.  
Feb. 8-ly