

The St. Landry Democrat.

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The Issue Joined.

B. R. Truth.

The administration organs have been preserving a discreet silence concerning the momentous questions involved in the methods of the last election. It has been hoped that the wrong would be forgotten and condoned; that the people would go to work and to play; that the same old politicians would go along in the same old way, until the next election, when after much preliminary fuss and fury, "the boys" would bring out their double-action ballot-boxes, and fix them up again. But such a question in the very nature of things cannot be whistled off; the issues are too serious; and so there is here and there an awakening public sentiment showing itself, and demanding whether radical methods can be justified by giving them Democratic sanction. The policy of silence will not do, and so there is a faint response and justification coming from several quarters. The Patriot-Democrat expostulates that it is premature to criticize a Democratic administration. The Central Express of Alexandria, questions the right of the Picayune and the Truth, to be heard in the councils of the happy family, it calls the Democratic party. If impending ruin is to be averted, it wants a newspaper labeled and endorsed by high authority to point the way. But with all this, an ingenious correspondent of the Picayune, from the Iberia country, sees that a defense is necessary, and adopts the only one available, namely; that the Republicans did it; that Fontellie is a very undesirable character, whom it is necessary to get rid of; and that the only way to fight the devil is with his own fire. Here is the issue plainly put. Fraud must be deliberately adopted as a permanent policy of State in those sections where the Republican majorities prevail. The ballot-box stuffer must be a recognized party agency. Perjury and false swearing must be incorporated as necessary ingredients in the principles of the party, representing the wealth, the intelligence, and the virtue of Louisiana.

With this definition of Democratic doctrine we do not find it necessary to vindicate our Democracy against the charges of the Central Express; for if this constitutes democracy, we are no Democrat. Words cannot express our aversion for sentiments so destructive to every principle of morals, so ruinous to any party that will promulgate and adopt them. Parties become strong by crystallizing principles dear to the popular heart, and leading to the prosperity and happiness of the people. Fraud never organizes a party. It is essentially and inherently disorganizing. It protects no right; for it is the distilled essence of wrong. To use it as an instrumentality for resisting oppression and Republican abuses, is like furnishing our Fire Brigade with coal oil to put out fires. For instance, it is said that Fontellie is a bad man, oppressive as a judge, intolerable to the good people of his district. Let that be granted, and still we cannot perceive how he can be suppressed by fraud and by making him a martyr. As things now stand, he represents a principle that gives him a new hold on popular support. The purity of the electoral system of Louisiana has been incarnated in him by the fatuous and ridiculous policy of the Democratic leaders. In the canvass now approaching the Democratic party is put on the defence for the first time since the war. If we remind the people of the excesses of the Republican regime, the reply is evident and peremptory.

This is the reason why "the body-politic" is drifting toward disruption, as the Capitoline Advocate says. Put fraud into the social cement, and it loses at once all its power to stick. It is the very principle of disorganization. The Democratic party has but one alternative. Reject fraud, rebuke it, anathematize it, or let it stick up to toes in endless sleep. When it swallows that fatal dose, its time has come.

EXPLAINS HIS COURSE

On the Exemption of Sugar Mills from Taxation.

The following letter will doubtless be read with interest:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Baton Rouge, June 5, 1884.

Editor of the Daily States:

Sir—Although I acknowledge the potency of the newspapers of Louisiana, I do not seek their eulogies, and am perfectly unimpaired of their criticism; but when I am represented in such a light as to puzzle my constituents in regard to my course in the general assembly, I feel it a duty to require due explanation, which I hope you will give by publishing in full the amendment I had proposed, which was the following, added to article 207 of the Constitution:

That sugar mills, massequis, and cotton seed oil mills erected for the advantage of producers, and the necessary ground for their erection, shall be exempt for an indefinite period from all license and taxation; provided they shall never charge more than one-third of gross proceeds as toll for manufacturing the sugar cane into sugar and molasses, ginning moss and reducing cotton seed into its ordinary products; and provided also that owners of sugar mills taking advantage of this exemption shall never discriminate in favor of one to the detriment of others.

Respectfully,

AUREL ARNAUD.

The Administration of Justice.

(Judge Jameson in North American Review.)

Of the things necessary to be done to save our civilization, the first and most important is to cause a complete change of attitude on the part of society toward wrong-doing. What is now the attitude maintained? It is one either of indifference, toleration, or connivance, or one suggestive of paralysis of the power of indignation, and of every faculty needed for the repression of crime. Toward the criminal the attitude of the public is that of weak pity, not unmingled with admiration. The criminal is an unfortunate man, to save whom from punishment seems to be the chief end of the law. Look for a moment at his trial in a court of justice. The jury, carefully selected for their ignorance, are made judges of both law and fact; to convict they must be unanimous; if they have a reasonable doubt of guilt, they must acquit; they are themselves to determine what is a respectable doubt; and to crown all, they are instructed that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished. These rules and maxims, devised centuries ago by merciful judges, then met the ends of justice, since, as the laws were, as against the crown officers, seeking to convict, a person accused had no chance of acquittal, for he was allowed neither counsel nor witnesses, but now they operate to screen the guilty from punishment, save in a few cases where there is a general cry for vengeance against some atrocious offender. The maxim about the ten guilty men is pressed upon juries by every felon's lawyer as the great safeguard of private rights. In truth, however, the interest of justice would be best subserved by making it read: "It is better that ten innocent men should suffer than that one guilty man should escape." Were that declared to be the policy of the law juries would be made to feel, not that the innocent were less deserving than before of acquittal, but that the guilty were a hundred times more deserving of conviction and punishment; and the result would be most salutary. In no one case in a million could an innocent man suffer; and hardly one in a thousand of the guilty, instead of three out of four, as now, would escape. How necessary such a change of attitude is, may be seen from the constant recurrence of voluntary movements of the private citizens intended to supply the defects of the law. Because great criminals generally escape punishment, lynching parties are of weekly occurrence in our country. Citizen's associations have been found necessary to secure the execution of our municipal laws. From the announcements constantly appearing in the public journal that from such a day laws, long in force, but left unexecuted, would be rigidly enforced, one might infer that the duty of an executive officer is to cause the law to be executed when he pleased to do so, or not at all if such be his will.

A Feat of Telegraphy.

We have often heard of the wonderful line between this country and Teheran, the capital of Persia, a distance of 3,800 miles, but we scarcely realized the fact that good signals were obtainable through so great a length of wire until recently, when we availed ourselves of an invitation from Mr. W. Andrews, the managing director of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, to make a visit of inspection. It was between 7 and 8 on Sunday evening, April 13, when we reached the office. In the basement of an unpretentious building in Old Broad Street we were shown the Morse printer in connection with the main line from London to Teheran. The courteous clerk in charge of the wire, Mr. Blagrove, informed us that we were through to Emden, and with the same ease with which one "wires" from the City to the West End we asked a few questions of the telegraphist in the German town. When we had finished with Emden, we spoke with the same facility to the gentleman on duty at Odessa. This did not satisfy us, and in a few seconds we were through to the Persian capital (Teheran). There were no messages about, the time was favorable, and the employees of the various countries seemed anxious to give us an opportunity of testing the capacity of this wonderful line.

T. H. N. (Teheran) said, "Call Kurrachee," and in less than time it takes to write these words we gained the attention of the Indian town. The signals were good, and our speed must have equaled fifteen words a minute. The operator at Kurrachee, when he learnt that London was speaking to him, thought it would be a good opportunity to put us through to Agra, and to our astonishment the signals did not fail, and we chatted pleasantly for a few minutes with Mr. Malcom Khan, the clerk on duty. To make this triumph of telegraphy complete, Agra switched us on to another line, and we soon were talking to a native telegraphist at the Indian Government Cable Station, Calcutta. At first the gentleman "at the other end of the wire" could not believe that he was really in direct communication with the English capital, and he exclaimed in Morse language, "Are you really London?" Truly this was a great achievement. Metallic communication without a break from 18 Old Broad Street, London, to the telegraph office in Calcutta! Seven thousand miles of wire! The signals were excellent, and the speed attained was not less than twelve, perhaps fourteen, words per minute.—Telegraphist.

Origin of "Hoosier."

(Indianapolis Journal.)

The first that is known of the word appearing in print was in 1830, when John Finley, the Wayne county poet, wrote a New Year's poem for the Journal, entitled a "Hoosier's Nest," in which a description of the pioneer cabin in Indiana is given. The poem, in the light of one of the traditional stories, gives something of an idea of the manner in which the word came into use. The first few lines read:

I'm told in riding somewhere West
A stranger found a "Hoosier's Nest,"
In other words, a Buckeye cabin.
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation—low, but airy—
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And, fearing he might be beighted,
He hoisted the house and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er.

It was the custom among the early pioneers in Indiana in traveling through the country to bail a cabin by calling out: "Who lives here?" and "Who's there?" About the time of the treaty of peace with the Indians in 1818, and when the State was very sparsely settled travel was attended by great dangers, and no man ever rode away from home without his rifle. As a common precaution of safety, when a traveler saw in the distance the smoke from a camp or cabin fire, he would call out, upon coming within hearing distance, "Who's here?" and from the response he would know if he was among friends. From a corruption of this form of salutation the people of Indiana were called hoosiers. Doubtless, settlers, in writing back to friends in their old homes, would say that they "were here among the hoosiers," and in a few years the appellation sprang into general use. Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, whose researches in the early history of Indiana have been thorough, and who may be accepted as authority, says that this is the true origin of the word, and Gov. Wright is credited with saying that it was a corruption of the form of salutation of the early settlers of the Western country. A critical interpretation of Finley's poem seems to give a proof of his explanation.

New Signal Stations.

(N. O. Picayune, June 1st.)

Sergeant Herrman, of the United States Signal Service, has been traveling over the State, selecting localities for the establishment of stations for observation of the weather for the State Agricultural Weather Service, which is to be conducted under the auspices of the Commercial Exchange of this city.

He has chosen the following points as posts for observations:
New Orleans, Franklinton, Mandeville, Point-a-la-Hache, Port Eads, Houma, Thibodeaux, Donaldsonville, Clinton, Baton Rouge, Franklin, Morgan City, Red River Landing, New Iberia, Opelousas, Lafayette, Cheneyville, Vidalia, St. Joseph, Delta, Lake Providence, Monroe, Harrisonburg, Alexandria, Natchitoches, Minden, Conshatta, Leesville, Mansfield, Lake Charles, Shreveport.

All the conditions of the weather are to be noted, and especially those changes which can affect the agricultural interests, such as the moisture in the atmosphere, rainfall, winds, frost, storms and the like. All these facts will not only be transmitted where possible by telegraph, but they will be sent by rail and signaled by flags flying from railway trains as they pass through the country, and thus give notice to people in the rural districts remote from telegraph stations.

Mr. Herrman has had the small pent-houses or shelters for the apparatus of the stations manufactured in this city, and he has consulted the interests of economy and home industry in doing so. These shelters are small structures built like pigeon-houses, sheltering from sun and rain, but freely exposing to the air the thermometers, barometers and other like instruments used for the observations.

On Monday Mr. Herrman expects to again leave with the apparatus to fit up the stations and set them in operation.

A woman's worth is to be estimated by her real goodness of heart, and purity and sweetness of character, and such a woman with a kind disposition and well-balanced mind and temper, is lovely and attractive. Be her face ever so plain and form ever so homely, she makes the best of wives and truest of mothers. She has a higher purpose in life than the beautiful, yet vain and supercilious woman, who has no higher ambition than to flaunt her finery, or to gratify her inordinate vanity by attracting flattery and praise from a society whose compliments are as hollow as they are insincere.—Ex.

The first export of cotton known to have been raised on American soil, of which there is any record, took place in 1784, just 100 years ago, and consisted of eight bags to Liverpool. This was considered such a large quantity that it was doubted whether it could all have been produced in the United States, and it was therefore held by the British customs officials until they had time to satisfy themselves on the subject. The wonderful growth of the industry in the last century may be judged from the fact that last year we exported 4,788,597 bales out of a total crop of 6,930,755 bales.

OPELOUSAS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Opelousas, St. Landry Par. La.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume duties Monday, September 24, 1884, under the immediate supervision of Mrs. M. M. Hayes and Mrs. M. A. Davis, with competent assistants. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Preparatory Department, per month, \$ 2 50
Academic " " " " " 3 00
Music, with use of piano " " " 6 00
Boarding, including washing, lights
and fuel, per month, " " " 16 00
Embroidery, wax flowers, painting,
drawing, each, extra, " " " 10 00
Incidental fee, " " " " " 1 00

DISCIPLINE.
The government of this school is strict but parental; no hard tasks or restrictions are imposed but every student must comply with the rules, and must prepare up to the measure of her ability, the lessons assigned.

Our course of study and mode of instruction are designed to train the mind to the habits of correct thinking and thorough investigation. No student will be allowed to enter higher classes without thorough preparation. Parents and guardians may rest assured that the manners, health and morals of their children and wards shall receive due attention.
No deduction for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. The location of this town is healthful and easy of access. The boarding department is under the immediate charge of with blankets and towels.
For particulars, address
Mrs. M. M. HAYES,
July 28. Principal.

MRS. A. B. CHACHERE, FASHIONABLE MILLINER, Corner Union and Vine Streets, OPELOUSAS, LA.

HAS just received from New Orleans, a rare and artistic selection of
MILLINERY GOODS,
comprising the newest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Hair Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Plumes, Perfumeries, Notions, &c., &c.
The Public are invited to call and inspect the same, the LADIES especially.

CRAZY Having a large assortment of handsome broadcloth, silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Tildes, &c., &c. Package No. 1—Is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and broadcloth velvets (all different). JUST THE THING for the most superb pattern of fancy work. Sent postpaid for 50 cents in postal note or 1-cent stamps. Package No. 2—Containing three times as much as Package No. 1 for \$1.00. These are all of the very finest quality and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the United States at three times our prices. They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. Ladies Manual of Fancy Work, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 50 cts. Order now. Address THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. **WORK.**

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, at New Orleans, La.,
May 23d, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Court at Opelousas, La., on Saturday June 30th, 1884, viz: Jean Fortasse Breaux, Homestead Entry No. 4017 for the south half of southeast quarter section seventeen township ten south of range one west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Victorien Maiguesaud, Francois Breaux, Joseph L. Trahan, Jules Meyers, St. Landry parish, La.
C. B. DARRALL,
Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, at New Orleans, La.,
May 12th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Court at Opelousas, La., on the 28th of June, 1884, viz: Alcide Semare, Homestead Entry No. 4815 for lots 3 and 4 sec 36 township 9 south range one west Louisiana Meridian.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mathieu Pousson, Placide Legre, Melon Doucet, and William Reed all of St. Landry parish, La.
C. B. DARRALL,
Register.

**W. W. DUSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Flaquemine Brulee P. O., La.
TENDS TO SELLING LANDS,
A Purchasing Agent,
Homesteads lands,
Perfecting titles to lands,
Searching Records for lands,
And paying taxes for non-residents. (14-1)**

**E. PEFFERKORN,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
Bellevue St., Opelousas, La.
LADIES' Men's and Children's Shoes, sewed at reasonable prices, and date of delivery guaranteed. Nothing but the best material used.
COME AND BE CONVINCED. mstf**

**RICE BRAN!
Rice Bran!
For Sale!
dec 23-6m Apply to JOSEPH BLOCH.**

BEEES Send to Chicago, Ill., for sample of AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL Monthly, \$1 a year. Weekly, \$2.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WM. S. NICHOLSON & Co., vs. A. R. GOODRUM, ET AL.
No. 13605.
DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the honorable District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:
A certain lot of ground containing about one acre, more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated at West Melville, in St. Landry parish, bounded north by lands of Thos. Butler, east by the Atchafalaya river, south by lands of A. B. Anderson. Seized in the above suit.
Terms—CASH.
C. C. DUSON,
may 10-6t Sheriff, St. Landry Parish.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ESTATE OF JOHN DAVIS,
Ex. Rel. F. Mallard, Test. Ex. et als.
THOMAS C. ANDERSON, et als.

DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY

No. 1692.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Honorable District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following described property, to-wit:
1. A certain tract of land situated in the parish of St. Landry in this State on the east side of Bayou Marie Croquant or Teche, bounded above by lands belonging to Mudi and below by lands of Terrell, having a front of eighteen arpents on said bayou for forty arpents more or less in depth, containing about seven hundred and eighty-eight superficial arpents together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same property purchased by defendant herein at Sheriff's sale made on the 24th day of May A. D. 1877, by C. C. DUSON, Sheriff of St. Landry, in the above numbered and entitled suit.
Seized in the above suit.
TERMS—To be sold on a credit of twelve months purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security and paying all costs and taxes.
C. C. DUSON,
may 10-6t Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ESTATE OF JOHN DAVIS,
Ex. Rel. F. Mallard, Test. Ex. et als.
THOMAS C. ANDERSON, et als.

DISTRICT COURT PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

No. 1692.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Honorable District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the last and highest bidder at the courthouses in the town of Opelousas, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following described property, to-wit:
A certain tract of land situated in the parish of St. Landry, in this State, on the east side of Bayou Marie Croquant or Teche, bounded above by lands of Terrell, having a front of eighteen arpents on said bayou for forty arpents more or less in depth and containing about seven hundred and eighty-eight superficial arpents together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as per plat of said land filed in the papers of the above suit.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash.
C. C. DUSON,
may 10-6 Sheriff, St. Landry parish.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JEAN MARIE LALANNE, vs. JONATHA L. MORRIS.

DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY

No. 1722.
By virtue of an order of seizure and sale issued out of the honorable district court in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following described property, to-wit:
A certain tract of land or plantation situated in the west parish of St. Landry, in this State, on the east by the Atchafalaya River bounded on the east by said river, on the north by lands of Captain W. Burton and on the west and south by lands previously sold by said vendor to said present purchaser and two lots belonging, one to J. M. Sherrouse and the other to a church and containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereunto appertaining and belonging. Being the same property which was acquired by said vendor at a tax sale made by the tax collector of said parish of St. Landry, in a writ of seizure of the estate of Joseph McBride in the year 1872 confirmed by Mrs. Francois E. McBride, widow of Joseph McBride, and administrator of his succession by act passed before C. W. Havard, Notary in and for said parish of St. Landry, 1875, duly recorded.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—CASH.
C. C. DUSON,
may 10-6t Sheriff, Parish of St. Landry.

**Mountain Bayou Springs,
ST. LANDRY PARISH, LA.
Charles Bossman, - - Proprietor.**

THESE excellent springs have just undergone thorough repairs, and new houses have been erected for the accommodation of families. New Baths (for the use of ladies only) will be ready by the 1st of June. Hack will meet the trains at Eola, to take visitor to the springs. To avoid delays parties will do well to drop a few lines to the proprietor, at Bossman, P. O., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MUSIC LESSONS.

The undersigned is prepared to give music lessons at her mother's residence, and at that of her pupils on the following terms: Three lessons a week of an hour each, per month, payable monthly, \$5.00.
MRS. M. K. LASTRAPES.