

The St. Landry Democrat.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1886.

Now that the President's marriage *de facto* has relieved the press and public from the strain of surmises and guesses, it can pull itself together and turn its attention to affairs political, social, and pious.

At the Capitol Mr. Manning's letter of resignation was regarded as just the thing that any high-minded official would do in the circumstances. An officer even temporarily disabled should free the hands of his chief to make any arrangements necessary, so that the Department might not suffer. The President's letter in reply is also regarded as an eminently proper one. A few there were who seemed inclined to take the correspondence as implying a virtual termination of Mr. Manning's connection with the Treasury. Their reason for their belief is that Mr. Manning will never be the same man again and never will be able to resume control of the Treasury Department. This view they persist in holding, notwithstanding Mr. Manning's very rapid and continuous improvement, and in the face of the doctor's expressed opinion that Mr. Manning could resume work to-day without much risk.

That Secretary Manning will return to the Cabinet is earnestly hoped by those who have enjoyed the cordial hospitality and unwavering friendliness of Mrs. Manning during their residence here. Although fond of society, and certainly well calculated to shine prominently in it, Mrs. Manning quickly gave up her desire to go out to any extent last winter, when the Secretary found his business cares had encroached even upon the hours he had to spend at home. Since his illness, Mrs. Manning has been devoted in her attention, and was anxious until she secured the Secretary promise not to think of returning to work until after the summer's rest. Secretary and Mrs. Manning left here yesterday for the warm Springs, Va., but their summer plans will depend entirely upon the progress made by the former toward recovery.

The sensation at the Capitol during the week was a speech made by Judge Fullerton, of New York, in favor of the payment by the United States of the rebel war debt, and it will be a long time before we hear the last of it. It was suggested that the republican Congressional committee may have employed this distinguished attorney to appear before his committee on war claims, to advocate a measure that is prohibited by the Constitution, but I know he came, as any other lawyer would, to earn a fee. The stupid bankers of Amsterdam, Holland, who hold several car loads of Confederate bonds, employed that celebrated philosopher, Rufus Hatch, Esq., to see what could be done about the redemption of these securities, and Uncle Rufus probably told them that it was only necessary to have a bill introduced in Congress, which he would attend to. The bill was introduced by Mr. Merriman, who hadn't the slightest idea that it meant what it is construed to mean, and then Uncle Rufus paid Judge Fullerton \$1,000 to come over and make a speech in support of it. The committee was panic stricken when they found what they had under consideration, but they let Fullerton finish his speech and earn his fee. This incident will doubtless be discussed upon the stump by every republican campaign speaker, as proof that the Rebels have captured the Capitol again.

There seems to be a settled conviction among Government clerks that after the adjournment of Congress there will be a wholesale discharge. They think that now the heads of departments fear to make any change because they apprehend that such a thing would retard the progress of their appropriation bills. The officials are on the quiet that the clerks are not far from right in their conjectures. The only departments in which any degree of safety can be felt are the State and War. Even the Navy Department will undergo a pruning process, and many clerks who have outlived their usefulness will have to give way to efficient democrats. The discharges in the Treasury Department will, of course, be more numerous than in any of the others, and its clerks will count the days that intervene before the adjournment of Congress with nervous anxiety. A prominent official of the Treasury Department said a few days ago that in a few months the force would be so changed that the regular visitors will think themselves in a strange place when they come in within its walls.

The Sunday Law.

Ruston Calligraph.

There has been a considerable amount of kicking done against the proposed Sunday law by the opposers of such legislation; but it now looks like the bill will become a law regardless of the opposition which has been brought to bear to defeat it. There is but little doubt that the light which has been thrown on the subject by the testimony of the opposers of the measure has strengthened the opinion of the committee as to the advisability of the enactment of such a law, rather than to weaken their confidence in the necessity for it. A New Orleans brewer stated that if the bill becomes a law and he should have to close his house of business on Sunday, eighty employees, beer makers, of his establishment would be thrown out of employment and furthermore that the Sunday law is but a step toward establishing prohibition in the State, the consummation of which would ruin the State.

This class of people, those who control numerous employees whom they manage as so many slaves, is the principal class of individuals whose business is sought to be affected by the Sunday law. These employees are forced to labor on the Sabbath doubtless in many instances against their inclination or conscientious convictions, in order to hold their position, which is their meat and bread. Were they to insist on refraining from work on Sundays they would be discharged and their places filled by others of less conscientious scruples on the subject, and they know it. In this way vice goes at a premium and virtue rates below par. Instead of forcing men to be moral and religious, as it is claimed by the opposers of the law to be its intention, its effect in this class of cases is to prevent moral people being made immoral and to offer an opportunity to the immoral to become moral.

So far as the prohibition tendency of the proposed law is concerned, that point may be conceded. The object and intention of the law is to prohibit the sale of liquors, as well as most everything else, one day in the week. It bears the same relation to an absolute prohibition law that every other moral legislative enactment does. It educates the people to eschew evil and to do right, and this they cannot do fully without discountenancing the liquor traffic.

There is in this State a class of so-called advocates of moral reform who go into convulsions whenever the strong arm of the law is invoked to suppress any popular evil. They say moral suasion is the only proper way to accomplish the desired end, and that forced morality is no morality at all. We would like to know what is more natural than for moral people to want moral laws. And what consistency is there in preaching morality and persuading men to do right and at the same time authorizing and empowering them to do wrong by express legislative enactment or unexpressed condemnation of wrong. If every man in Louisiana was really and truly moral in every sense, would any person imagine for a moment that such laws as the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery, the law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors and all the other laws of kindred nature would be permitted to remain upon the Statute books of the State? We imagine not. It is in order that this garb of hypocrisy be thrown off and every man stand by his colors. The man who opposes the aid of the law in accomplishing any praiseworthy end is an opposer at heart of the measure sought to be accomplished. He may pretend to the contrary, but his pretensions are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals in the ears of those who have sense to reason from cause to effect.

The Sunday law bill now before the Legislature is a good one, though not as good by any means, as could be gotten up, and deserves the hearty support of every legislator who has any regard for morality. The laws of Louisiana offer fewer safeguards to morality than any other State in the United States, the so-called backwoods State of Arkansas not excepted. If we ever hope to rank in social equality with our sister States and the remainder of the civilized world, we have got to awake from the moral Rip Van Winkle slumber we have indulged in for the past twenty years and look around and ascertain where we are.

The Canvas Had Shifted.

Washington Critic.

"What kind of a fowl do you call this?" asked a boarder of a K street landlady, as he sawed away at a piece on his plate.

"Why, Mr. Jones, that's duck—the real, genuine canvas-back," she answered in indignant astonishment.

"Canvas-back, eh?" he queried. "Well, I should say the canvas had slipped around in front. Bring me a pair of scissors."

Somewhat Discouraging.

Texas Siftings.

"I've never gwinter go out serenading any moah," said Sam Johnson.

"What's de matter?"

"I twanged de guitar for two mortal hours under de windy ob Miss Matildy Snowball, den de windy opened and dat yaller moke Jim Webster stuck his head out and said: 'Much obleeged, but you kin go home now.' I owns up dat I'se beginnin' ter get discouraged."

Pertinent Truths.

National Stockman.

Stock-raising and farming are the same in a certain sense. No farmer can keep stock unless he grows grain and grass, and no farm can be kept to a standard of fertility unless containing stock. Every farmer aims to improve his farm with his stock, and endeavors to secure the greatest yields possible per acre, using the latest improved methods for that purpose. All farmers are quick in pointing out the mistakes of their neighbors and assisting them to avoid such in future. But in stock-raising the conditions seem to be changed. The farmer who spends time and labor to secure a large crop of wheat or corn, resorting to the best seed and the most available machinery, allows his crops to be wasted by inferior stock. We use the term wasted for the reason that any portion of the food consumed that does not contribute to the production of some other article is wasted. True, it is in the manure, but a waste of time results, as the benefit from the manure can only be gained later.

The importance of the stock being of the best cannot be too strongly urged. Labor, shelter, time and money are factors in stock-raising, and the better the stock the cheaper the cost. There is no necessity for using ten bushels of feed where five bushels will accomplish the same results, to say nothing of the fact that the expense of handling the smaller quantity is also lessened. How is the saving to be effected, may be asked. It is simply to such stock as will digest and assimilate the greatest amount of food in the greatest time. We do not mean the animal that eats the largest quantity, but the one that digests the food and converts it into a more salable product. Can the farmer regulate the matter? He can by using those breeds adapted to the objects desired by him. As he is careful to grow wheat on soil best adapted for such a crop, so should he use care in the use of stock designed for special purposes.

All breeds have their characteristics and merits. They are different in many respects. Though some of them are unprofitable when used for other purposes than those for which they are intended, yet their places can not be filled in some other respects. As differ the crops so do the animals, and the farmer should govern his management accordingly.

Our System of Government.

New Orleans Plainyane.

If the people of Louisiana could be made to see how much of the taxes they pay is worse than wasted; if they could realize how hard they are working to maintain a government which where it is not inoperative is oppressive they would need no other call to enlist in the cause of reform. Moreover, they would then see that the work must begin with the ballot-box and the jury-box. As it is, we are moving in a vicious circle. The crimes committed at the polls go unpunished because of defects in our jury system, and those defects remain uncorrected because bad or incompetent men are elected to make the laws.

If there is any remedy short of a physical one, it must be found in an emphatic and unmistakable popular demand. We cannot expect the Legislature of this State to take the initiative. When the plain facts of the situation—matters of notoriety—are presented to that body, through a courteous memorial, they are greeted with angry denials. But we still have some faith in the powers of a hearty and outspoken public sentiment. Let that trial be made in behalf of the laws recently proposed by the Committee of One Hundred. Let all the good people of Louisiana unite in demanding the enforcement of these reformatory measures, which have no partisan significance, and which are intended only for the general defense against the common enemies of society. Then if they are unheeded, the line will be drawn and the next election in Louisiana will be neither a party or a factional contest, but simply a struggle for the preservation of the first principle of civilization.

If the General Assembly admits the facts presented for its consideration by the Committee of One Hundred, it is its duty to meet them with remedial legislation. If it doubts the facts, it should ask for the proof which has been promised. The one alternative or the other it must take, or else confess its sympathy with crime. We put this dilemma to the General Assembly, and we ask the people to judge it by its answer. Let it be borne in mind that the proposed laws touch no question within the sphere of legitimate party policy. There is no debate involved as to the supremacy of this or that race, or this or that party. We ask for fair elections, and honest and intelligent juries—nothing more. Certainly no true friend of the Democratic party will admit that its ascendancy here is dependent upon the stuffing of ballot-boxes and the packing of jury-boxes. A corrupt faction may take that stand, a ring may advise it, a clique may endorse it; but every honorable Democrat must prefer defeat to disgrace, and every good citizen must feel that any party triumph would be too dearly purchased if achieved by the overthrow of the bulwarks of law and order.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

M. P. Young & Co., can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, and chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

The election of N. D. Wallace to fill the vacancy in the Second Congressional District, caused by the death of the Hon. Michael Hahn, by a large majority, does not look like the President's policy has been very injurious to the Democracy in Louisiana.—Thibodaux Sentinel.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF GERTRUDE RAMOND & JEAN BTE. DUROUSSEAU, Sr.

Nos. 4255 & 4711.

PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. District Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or any duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in Pot Cove in this parish, on

Wednesday, June 23, 1886.

the following described property belonging to the estate of Gertrude Ramond and Jean Bte. Durousseau, Sr., both deceased, to-wit:

1 Forty arpents of land more or less together with buildings and improvements thereon situated at Pot Cove parish of St. Landry, bounded north by Edward Moreau, south by lot No. 2 hereafter described, east by Mrs. James Johnson and west by Augustin Durousseau and J. B. Durousseau, Jr. and more fully described on plat of survey exhibited on day of sale and is a portion of the home place.

2 Forty arpents more or less adjoining the above tract bounded north by above tract south by J. B. Durousseau, Jr. and other land of estates, east by Mrs. James Johnson and other lands of estates, west by Augustin Durousseau and J. B. Durousseau, Jr., and is fully described on plat above mentioned—Above two tracts constitute item 1st of inventory.

3 Thirty arpents more or less adjoining above tract with buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by lot No. 2 above described south by lot No. 4 hereafter described, east by Etienne Latreute and west by J. B. Durousseau Jr., fully described on plat first above mentioned.

4 Thirty arpents more or less, bounded north by lot No. 3 above described, south by Celine Simon, east Etienne Latreute and west by J. B. Durousseau, Jr., described by plat aforesaid—Lots 3 and 4 form item 2 of inventory.

5 Twenty-five arpents, Pot Cove prairie bounded north by Prospero Simon, south by Jules Perrodin, east by lot No. 6 hereafter described and west by Mrs. Victoire Lemelle.

6 Twenty-five arpents adjoining lot No. 5 above described, bounded north by Prospero Simon, south by Jules Perrodin, east by Charles Bros. and west by lot No. 5 above described—said lots 5 and 6 form item No. 3 of inventory and described on plat aforesaid.

7 Woodland, 10 arpents fully described on plat aforesaid.

8 Woodland, 10 arpents fully described on plat aforesaid.

9 Woodland, 10 arpents fully described on plat aforesaid.

10 Woodland, 12 50/100 arpents described on plat aforesaid—Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 form item No. 4 of inventory.

11 Woodland, prairie land, 5 arpents bounded north and south by lands lately sold to Jos. L. & Charles Durousseau, south & east by Louis Lejeune and west by lands of estates—and form item No. 5 of inventory and described by plat aforesaid.

12 Prairie land, 30 arpents, Pot Cove, bounded south and west by David Guillory, east by lot No. 13 hereafter described.

13 Prairie land, 30 arpents adjoining lot 12 above described, south by David Guillory, east by Etienne Lejeune and west by lot No. 12 above described—all of said lands fully described or plat to be exhibited on day of sale.

A lot of cattle, horses, household furniture, farming implements and other things too numerous to mention.

Terms and Conditions. All the movable property to be sold for cash. The lands to be sold, one tenth of the purchase price for cash and the balance of price payable in three equal annual installments from day of sale, possession of lands with growing crop on same to be given purchaser on 1st of December, 1886, and interest to begin running from said date, lands without crop thereon delivered to purchaser on day of sale and interest to begin to run from said date, said interest to be 8 per cent per annum from respective dates. Vendors privilege and special mortgage with or without attorney's fees in case incurred, retained on all lands sold in favor of Estates aforesaid. AUGUSTIN B. FONTENOT, Administrator.

May 22-31

NOTICE OF ACCOUNT AND TORSHIP.

ESTATE OF EUGENIE U. LAFLEUR.

No. 4676, PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Whereas, Theophile Rozas, of the parish of St. Landry, administrator of the estate of Eugenie U. Lafleur, deceased, has filed an account of his administration of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of same.

And, whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date June 12th, 1886.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said account, to file same in writing in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law why the said account should not be homologated and confirmed.

JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk.

June 12-21

JERSEY BULL.

FOR SALE. Jersey Bull, "Duncan Wilson," sire, Champion Duffee of Mobile, Ala., Dam, Rosa Long of Mobile, both of whom have taken several first prizes at State fairs. Duncan is silvery gray and fawn color, handsome, gentle, four years old and is a first-class animal every way. Price \$100, for cash or on six months' credit. I paid \$100 for Duncan when a calf. My only reason for offering him for sale is to prevent in-breeding to his calves.

June 6-11 THOMAS J. HOGGILL.

OPELOUSAS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Opelousas, St. Landry Par. La.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume duties Monday, September 24, 1886, 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 Mrs. Hayes. Boarders will provide themselves with their own towels.

For particulars, inquire of Mrs. M. M. HAYES, President.

All Aboard

—FOR—

BELLE CHENEY

SPRINGS.

THE Famous Belle Cheney Springs which have recently been rented by Mr. David Clark, will be open on June 1st, 1886. First-Class accommodations can be had with or without board.
Board per day, including lodging, \$1.00
For reference write to Capt. Sam Haas or Henry L. Ehrlich, Bayou Chico, La. May 15-30

—THE—

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May 28, 1881

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Bellevue Street, bet. Court and Main,
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Good Work or no Money.

July 22

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