

# Lake Charles Commercial.

VOL. 1. LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881. NO. 13.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**GABRIEL FOURNET**, Attorney at Law, Lake Charles, La., office formerly occupied by Louis Levesque, on Court House Square. July 9, 1881.-ly.

**GEORGE H. WELLS**, Attorney at Law, Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La. Practices in Calcasieu, Cameron and Vernon parishes, and in Orange and Jefferson counties, Texas. July 9, 1881.-6m.

**F. A. GALLAUGHER**, Attorney at Law, will practice in this and adjoining parishes, and before the Supreme Court, at Opelousas. Sep., 3, 1881.-ly.

**A. J. KEARNEY**, District Attorney, 14th Judicial District, practices in the several parishes of the District. Office, in Lake Charles, at the Haskell House. Office, in Leesburg, at his residence. July 9, 1881.-ly.

**J. C. MUNDAY, M. D.**, Surgeon, Physician and Obstetrician.

CONTINUES to practice his profession and can be consulted at his Drug Store, on Ryan street, at all hours. Lake Charles, La., July 9, 1881.-ly.

**FRANK MAISER**, TONSORIAL ARTIST, Ryan St., Lake Charles.

HAIR Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in the latest styles. July 9, 1881.-lf.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN. JAMES BLAIR.

**O'BRIEN & BLAIR**, Contractors and Builders, LAKE CHARLES, LA. July 9, 1881.-ly.

**SCHINDLER & VALVERDE**, SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Contractors, &c. On South Bank of Lake Charles. Sept. 3, 1881.

Furniture Repaired.

HAVING permanently located in the town of Lake Charles, I am prepared to repair all kinds of furniture, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. Furniture revarnished at the house of the owner. Shop on Kirby street, near Ryan, Touchey building. C. H. BRUCE. Aug. 13, 1881.-ly.

**D. B. LYONS**, DEALER in Fresh and Pickled Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., west side of the public square, on the Lake shore.

FREE DELIVERY to regular customers throughout the town. Thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same. July 9, 1881.-ly.

**O. I. C.**

MILLIONS IN IT!—DON'T GRUMBLE! JUST IN TIME TO SAVE MONEY! At last I have found the right man in the right place for Good and Cheap Work!

If you want any work done in the line of Roofing, Guttering or repainting, or a good assortment of his own manufactured Finware, or any old stoves repaired, you go to **JOS. VOLZ'S Tin Shop**, on Ryan street, between Hill and Pine streets, opposite F. A. Gallagher's residence. Sign of the Big Coffee Pot. July 9, 1881.-ly.

**FELIX BELLOCO**, SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER, WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTERS. Nos. 49, 51 & 55 Peters St., 39, 41, 43 & 45 Fulton St., New Orleans. July 9, 1881.-ly.

**SCHEDULE OF THE STEAMER NETTIE.**

FROM and after July 1, 1881, the Steamer Nettie will make regular trips between Lake Charles, West Lake Charles and Bagdad, viz:  
Leaves Lake Charles for West Lake Charles, 8:35 A. M.  
Leaves West Lake Charles for Lake Charles, 11:45 A. M.  
Leaves Lake Charles for Bagdad, 5:30 P. M.  
Leaves Bagdad for Lake Charles, 8:30 P. M.  
Leaves West Lake Charles for Lake Charles, 7:45 A. M.  
Leaves Lake Charles for West Lake Charles, 11:45 A. M.  
Leaves West Lake Charles for Lake Charles, 5:30 P. M.  
Leaves Lake Charles for Bagdad, 8:35 A. M.  
Leaves Bagdad for Lake Charles, 8:30 P. M.  
E. H. NICHOLS, Master. July 15, 1881.-lf.

## NEW ORLEANS

### CHEAP CASH STORE.

### E. KAISER & CO.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

CROCKERY AND TIN.

WARE.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE GROCERIES.

We are also Agents for the

New Home Sewing Machine

Waltham Watches.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, we will close out our Summer stock of goods at ten per cent. less than our former prices.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO SECURE

### BARGAINS!

Come and see for yourself!

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Aug. 13, 1881.-lf.

### HASKELL HOUSE.

Ryan Street, Lake Charles, La.

HAVING leased the above named House, I propose to run it in first class style. The table will be kept on the Restaurant plan, and no exertion will be considered too great, to render guests comfortable. THOS. R. REYNOLDS, Lessee. Aug. 20, '81.-lf.

Referring to the above, in retiring from the Hotel, I desire to return my thanks to those who have so liberally patronized me in the past, and confidently recommend my friends to my successor, knowing that he will give ample satisfaction, as a caterer to the traveling public. W. H. HASKELL.

### St. Louis Type Foundry,

115 & 117 Pine St.,

DEALERS IN Printing and Writing Papers, Cards and Card Board, Tags, Envelopes, Printing Inks, Bronzes, &c. Program Cards, Wedding Envelopes, Wedding Papers, &c. July 9, 1881.

## M. J. ROSTEET,

—DEALER IN—

### DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND

SHOES, HATS AND

CAPS.

### GROCERIES,

—AND—

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Lake Charles, La.

July 9, 1881.-ly.

### H. D. NIX,

### GENERAL DEALER,

Nix's Ferry, Calcasieu

River, La.

I HAVE constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

GOODS, AND READY-

MADE CLOTHING.

My stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats, is not excelled by any in the country. My stock of Groceries is as complete as can be, and being replenished weekly.

From my long experience in merchandising in this parish, I feel confident of being able to satisfy all who will do me the favor to give me a call.

First class, hand made

### CYPRESS SHINGLES,

always on hand, in any quantities.

Prompt and assiduous attention to the

### FERRY,

day and night. I am specially prepared for crossing droves of horses and cattle, and for taking care of them, having just completed a

### LARGE PASTURE,

in which are plenty of grass, water and shade.

Highest market price paid for

Cotton, Wool and Hides.

Give me a call. H. D. NIX.

Aug. 13, 1881.-ly.

## Advertise.

The following lines were taken from "The Agents' Herald," and the last four lines added by a friend, were handed in with the request to publish:  
Ye men of business, step this way,  
Please notice what I have to say;  
'Tis simply this, I would advise:  
Do not forget to advertise.

Suppose the cost seems rather high,  
'Twill surely pay you by and by;  
And all the world will soon despise  
The man who does not advertise.

With your favors be impartial,  
Send your orders to the COMMERCIAL,  
And your friends will be able to tell,  
When some fresh goods you have to sell.

### An Important Conference.

[N. O. Democrat.]  
Gov. Wiltz's circular letter to the sheriffs, assessors and tax collectors of Louisiana, refers to one of the most unmanageable obstacles in the pathway of the administration. The Democrat has on many occasions discussed the cumbersome and unwieldy nature of our financial methods, and shown how impossible it is for the State, under existing regulations, to properly utilize its resources and realize its legitimate revenues. The defects are radical. They cannot be remedied by any application of the law, however ingenious. The law itself must be overhauled and the evil attacked at its source and fountain-head. To that end it was peculiarly appropriate to call together those officials whose experience has shown them the character and extent of the question at issue—whose familiarity with the practical operation of the law will have prepared them to devise the suitable corrective.

The Governor has asked the sheriffs, assessors and tax collectors of the State to meet him in the Senate Chamber at the State-House, on Wednesday, October 19, and we sincerely trust that these officials will honor his request with prompt and cordial response. The financial embarrassments of the State are not essential. The resources of Louisiana are abundantly adequate to its liabilities. But so long as the existing processes are adhered to, our finances will remain crippled and our delinquency will increase. A full and free discussion of the subject, and an interchange of opinion and experience and suggestion by those officials who for years past have had the workings of the law constantly before them, should evolve a practical and permanent remedy. We repeat our aspiration that the conference may be universally attended and that a stop may be put to the blundering methods which involved us in such unfortunate confusion.

### Advertising That Paid.

[Printers Circular.]  
John Manning, Sheriff of Deadwood, D. T., was in St. Louis on business, and he remembered that the year before a St. Louis man had been up to Deadwood and left, owing a man several hundred dollars, which was to be paid as soon as he got home. Manning met the man in St. Louis, and he said he would hand him the money next day, but days passed and the money did not come, though the man was amply able to pay.

One morning Manning inserted a personal in one of the newspapers to the effect that if the man who left Deadwood between two days did not pay the money he forgot to pay, before night, the whole circumstance would be published the next day. The notice was signed, "John Manning, Sheriff of Deadwood." Before 9 o'clock a young man called at Manning's Hotel and said he had come to pay \$22 he had borrowed to get out of Deadwood. Manning found out who the money was borrowed from and took it to carry to the Deadwood citizen, remarking that he was not the man referred to, but it was a mighty mean Sheriff who would not carry money to a friend.

The next man to call was the one he wanted, and he paid the money and apologized, and begged the Sheriff to say nothing about it. During the day seven citizens of St. Louis called on Manning and paid him money for citizens of Deadwood, believing the Sheriff had reference to them in his notice; and after he had gone away, another citizen called and asked the clerk for Manning, but the clerk said the other fellows had all been there and paid up, and this man had better keep his money. The Sheriff said he always thought advertising paid, but he never had it demonstrated to his satisfaction before.

## The Dead President.

[N. O. Democrat.]

James Abram Garfield was born on the nineteenth of November, 1831, at Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. He was the youngest of four children, and soon after his birth his father, Abram Garfield, died, leaving his mother with a hard prospect in life. She is a woman of strong character and wonderful energy. When James was quite young he was of service to the struggling family, and by the time he was 12 years old helped considerably toward its comfort and support. The Garfield household endured the trials of severe poverty, and the early days of the future President were passed in such privations as have fallen to the lot of few famous men. At sixteen he was a raw country boy, full of vigor, and already remarkably well educated for his opportunities. He had a boyish idea of going to sea, but was dissuaded from doing so by his mother. He was then serving as a common canal hand.

When he was 18 he was enabled to attend school by the industry and privations of his mother. He taught school and saved \$300 with which he started to Williams College in 1854. Finishing a brilliant course there, he entered Hiram College as professor of ancient languages.

His first appearance in politics was in a State campaign. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate as a strong anti-slavery man. He attained great influence in the Legislature and was considered one of the readiest speakers and strongest debaters in the body. When the war began, he entered into it with great enthusiasm. He was appointed by Gov. Dennison lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment, but was made colonel as soon as the regiment was organized. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and was made chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland. At Chickamauga he rendered distinguished service. This was the last active war duty he performed. Soon afterwards he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. In 1863 he resigned his commission to accept an election to the Thirty-eighth Congress from what is now the nineteenth Ohio district. He served successively in every Congress until he was elected to the presidency. In 1877 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Before his nomination at Chicago he was elected to succeed Judge Thurman in the United States Senate, but on the day that he would have taken his seat in that body he was inaugurated President of the United States with the grandest ceremonies ever known on such an occasion.

The congressional career of the President is fresh in the mind of the country. He was one of the most prominent figures that has appeared in Washington since the war. After Mr. Blaine went to the Senate he was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House. It was his eminent service in this field as well as his great popularity in the doubtful State of Ohio, which caused the anti-Grant factions to unite on him at Chicago. In the canvass he developed fine powers of political leadership and created great enthusiasm throughout the South and West.

Of his administration little need be said, as it has been so brief and its every important fact is so well known.

Garfield when 27 years old married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a Maryland farmer, whom he had met when both were students at Hiram College. He was a devoted member of the Christian or Campbellite church and frequently appeared as a lay preacher in its pulpits. One singular incident of his life was that while spending a vacation in North Pownal, Vt., he taught a writing class in a school where Chester A. Arthur had been principal a year before. The President was a man of fine physique and just in the prime of his power. Personally he was very attractive, and was notable for the simplicity of his manners, which the honors of the White House seem to have left entirely unaffected.

Indianapolis is agitated over the enforcement of the Sunday law, the Police Commissioners having ordered the saloons to be closed on that day.

## The New President.

[N. O. Democrat.]

As to the birthplace of Chester Allan Arthur, there has been a dispute, which, during the late campaign, attained considerable importance. It is generally conceded, however, that he was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. His father, William Arthur, was a Protestant Irishman. In America he became somewhat famous in the ministry of the Baptist Church.

Young Arthur had good advantages in early life. At the age of 18 he graduated at Union College and began to teach school. He ceased teaching and spent two years in the study of law at Ballston Springs. Again he taught school, until in 1851 he had \$500, with which he went to New York to practice law, entering the office of Erastus D. Culver, and was soon admitted to a partnership. In 1857 he went West, but soon returned to New York and resumed the practice of his profession. His most notable case was the celebrated Lemmon suit, where he was associated with Mr. Everts, in which the validity of the fugitive slave law in Virginia was destroyed.

His only service during the war, outside his profession, was for a brief period on the staff of Gen. Hunt, in the army of the Potomac, as inspector of New York troops in the field.

Mr. Arthur's career in politics has been very short. He was a member of the Saratoga convention that founded the Republican party in New York. He has figured conspicuously as a local politician in New York city, and in 1871 he was nominated by President Grant to be collector of the port of New York. This valuable position he held until July 12, 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes for alleged use of the office for political purposes. He returned to the practice of law as a member of the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevel & Ransom, in New York city.

### Chicago and the Michigan Sufferers.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The inhabitants of Chicago should be interested in the fact that when a beggarly contribution of \$500 for the Michigan fire sufferers was received at a little town known as Bay City, to be forwarded thence to the afflicted people, a meeting of the citizens was at once held and the sum of \$2,500 subscribed on the spot. And so it goes out to all the world by the far-reaching voices of the telegraph that Chicago, which received six or seven million dollars in contributions when similarly afflicted, now gives \$500 for the sufferers, by one of the most appalling visitations of the age, while Bay City, with a thirtieth of our population, gives five times as much. Something has been done to improve the exhibit thus made of Chicago's liberality, but the whole business is so tedious and so inefficiently managed that it is simply disgraceful to the city and to all concerned.

While in Chicago recently a citizen of Jackson, Mich., was paid a trade dollar in a business transaction, which afterward, on close examination, he found quite defective in weight. Upon carefully scrutinizing it further he detected a little pin emerging from the edge, and pressing the face of the coin flew open, revealing on the inside the photo of a lady's countenance. So admirably is the work done that when closed the eye cannot detect the place of contact of the detached circular face with the body of the piece.

Henry King, who was serving a life sentence at Clinton Prison, New York, for a murder committed in New York, has been sentenced at Plattsburg to be hanged on November 4 for murdering Michael Hamilton, of New York, a fellow convict. They had a dispute as to which was the better man, Arthur or Garfield, which led to a challenge to fight. They repaired to a shed where King struck Hamilton twice in the head with an axe, inflicting mortal wounds.

With pleading eyes she looked up from the piano and sang, "Call me your darling again." But he refused, as there is no telling when a man will be introduced to a breach of promise suit in these days.