

**LAKE CHARLES COMMERCIAL,**PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**JOHN McCORMICK.**

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

**Two Dollars a Year.**

ADVERTISING RATES:

INCHES.	1 month		3 months		6 months		1 year	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
1 inch	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 7.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 7.00
2 inches	3.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	10.00	7.00	15.00	10.00
3 inches	4.00	3.00	10.00	7.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	15.00
4 inches	5.00	4.00	12.00	9.00	18.00	12.00	25.00	18.00
5 inches	6.00	5.00	15.00	11.00	22.00	15.00	30.00	22.00
6 inches	7.00	6.00	18.00	13.00	26.00	18.00	35.00	26.00
7 inches	8.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	30.00	20.00	40.00	30.00
8 inches	9.00	8.00	22.00	17.00	34.00	22.00	45.00	34.00
10 inches	11.00	10.00	26.00	20.00	40.00	26.00	55.00	40.00
15 inches	16.00	14.00	35.00	27.00	55.00	35.00	80.00	55.00
20 inches	20.00	18.00	45.00	35.00	70.00	45.00	100.00	70.00

Transient advertisements, 10¢ per line, first insertion. Each subsequent insertion, 50¢ per line.  
Legal advertisements, (100 words or less), first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50¢.

Entered at the Post Office, Lake Charles, La., as second class matter.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.**

If you want good Butter, you can find it at A. H. Moss'.

A gentleman of this parish requests us to publish the following problem. The answer to be left at this office, for his inspection:

A. and B. buy 200 acres of land for \$400. A. says to B.: "I will invest the amount I have paid (which is \$200) in our purchase, at \$2.25, if you will let me pick the land." How much land does A. get? also, how much land does B. get? and put the two lands as sold and bought and prove that the two cost \$400.

In all the range of agricultural newspapers we know of none so valuable, obtainable at so little expense as the Louisville FARM AND FIRESIDE. It is published on the first and fifteenth of each month, each number containing fifty-six columns, at only fifty cents a year; single copies, five cents. Specimen copies can be seen at our office. Address Publishers "Farm and Fireside," Louisville, Kentucky.

**A SASH AND BLIND FACTORY AT LAKE CHARLES.**—We had the pleasure of a call this week from Mr. Phillip Payne, from Orange, Texas, who is about starting a sash and blind factory in our town. He has made arrangements with Mr. B. Kowitz to use his shop temporarily, or until a suitable building can be erected for the purpose. He pronounces our timber far superior to that of Orange or Beaumont, for the uses of his factory.

Now that there are two papers in this parish, we respectfully suggest to the Police Jury and Town Council, that it would be well for them to comply with the law, in regard to the public printing. This question is not a matter of choice or discretion with either of these bodies, but a plain provision of the law, and the printer who will execute the work at the lowest rates, is the one to whom the printing contract must be awarded.

**WINTER IS OVER.**—We have had an extraordinarily mild winter. Tobacco stalks of last year's growth have not died out, but are now in bloom. Peaches as large as a Guinea hen's egg are growing on leafless trees, and we saw an orange, perfectly green that grew this winter. The goose, brant and cranes have all gone back to their homes, the orange trees are in bloom and the china, locust and pecan trees are budding, which old residents say, is an infallible sign that we will have no more freezes.

**OUR RAILROADS.**—Owing to the long-continued rainy spell of weather, our railroad men have been seriously impeded in their work. They expected to be putting in logs by this time. The Calcasieu and Vermilion Railway is now extended about two miles from its terminus, and the Marsh Bayou and Narrow Gauge Tap Railway is about the same distance from its terminus. H. C. Gill, Esq., informs us that, if the weather permits, he will commence putting in logs this week. He had a smash-up on the M. B. N. G. T. R. R. last week, the axle of one of the cars broke, but there were no lives lost and no serious damage to anything but the axle.

**The Third Congressional District Convention.**

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the meeting of the democrats of this ward, who elected Hon. James P. Geary to represent them in the convention to be held in New Orleans next Monday. The choice made is a good one, and we have the fullest confidence in the zeal, intelligence and patriotism of our delegate. So far as we have been informed, the several delegates from this parish are sent without positive instructions, and are left to the sole control of their own good sense and judgment. But there is one question, at least, which we believe ought to be maturely considered by them, and upon which they should not act until after full deliberation. It is about the advisability of making any nomination of a candidate for Congress at this time. The new apportionment bill is now before Congress; it has not yet been passed, and if passed at all, it will not probably become law before one or two months and perhaps three months. But whether Congress enacts a new apportionment law under the census of 1880 or not, we presume that the State Legislature, which meets next April, will have to re-district the State and equalize our representation in Congress.

The population of the Third Congressional District, as at present constituted, is largely in excess of the ratio entitling it to one member of Congress. In fact, dividing the total population of the State by six, the present number of our Representatives in Congress, it will be seen that the Third District is the only one which contains any excess over the ratio thus found. It is impossible to ascertain what parishes will compose the new district to be formed, and it would be very hasty and unwise to put forward, at this time, a candidate in a district whose territorial limits are undetermined and uncertain.

We take it for granted, therefore, that no nomination will be made next Monday, and that the convention will adjourn, or provide for a new convention to be held after the next session of the Legislature. The unfortunate differences, which cost the democrats the loss of this district at the last election, must not be repeated, and we appeal to the members of the convention not to commit any mistake which will again create dissatisfaction in our own ranks. The interest of the party and of the State must stand paramount to the political aspirations of individuals, however popular or meritorious they may be.

**THE NEW SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICES** are located at No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street, New York City. The recent fire in New York, which necessitated the removal, left the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., uninjured, and occasioned no interruption of business. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to this really valuable paper, and commend it heartily to their patronage. It is not only indispensable to artisans and inventors, but is a most interesting and instructive newspaper for the family. Published weekly, at \$2.20 per annum, postage prepaid.

The new *Scientific American* offices are admirably chosen for active business. Here, in addition to the issuing of their interesting publications, Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsmen, prepare specifications and drawings for American and Foreign patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (we hope every one of them may do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent free. Messrs. Munn & Co. have had over thirty-five years' experience in the business.

Regular meeting of the Police Jury, next Monday, 20th instant.

**Distress in Northern Louisiana.**

There appeared a few days ago, in the New Orleans papers, a long sensational appeal, pretending to come from the people of several of the northern parishes of Louisiana, calling upon the State and general government to come to their assistance; and appealing to the charitable feeling of the country at large for relief. Our fellow-citizens of northern Louisiana were represented in the extremity of want, and almost reduced to starvation on account of the failure of last year's crop.

We are happy to state more recent positive information has shown that these statements were greatly exaggerated and that no such condition of distress existed. It is true that a good many of the small farmers made no crops and that they will have some difficulty in obtaining advances and supplies before this year's crops are gathered, but their wants are not such as their friends and neighbors cannot provide for. A few individual subjects for charity may be found among them, we have no doubt, but we feel confident that no such condition of things exists as to throw a whole community, composed of six or seven parishes upon the charity of the world.

**"FOREST AND STREAM & ROD AND GUN,"** is the suggestive name of the most interesting and instructive weekly journal in America, devoted exclusively to hunting, fishing and aquatic sports, has just entered upon its Eighteenth Volume with an entire new dress throughout. Its able editorial corps is strongly supported by intelligent correspondents from all parts of the country, and its advertising columns keep the sportsman advised of the latest and best styles of guns, fishing rods, boats, hunting and fishing garments, and the manifold and multifarious articles belonging to the outfit of the hunter and fisherman. Here we learn all about the best breeds of hunting dogs, and where to buy them, and the best hunting and fishing grounds, seasons, etc., while experts interest and amuse us every week with their experiences with the rod and gun. Twenty large, three column pages, exclusive of the cover, every week. Terms, \$4 per year; \$2 six months; 10 cents per copy. Address Forest and Stream Publishing Co., Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York City.

**Order for the Removal to Baton Rouge of All State Offices.**

[Times-Democrat.] Gov. McEnery issued the following notice yesterday morning:

New Orleans, Feb. 15, 1882.—Notice is hereby given that the several offices of the Executive Department of the State of Louisiana will be moved to the Capitol building, in the city of Baton Rouge, the first day of March, 1882. S. D. McENERY, Governor.

It is not expected that the Auditor's office can be removed by that time, but will be removed as soon as possible. Messrs. Busch & Hagsteete have the contract for taking down the Auditor's vault and putting it up in Baton Rouge, also the removal of all safes. The furniture of the House and Senate will be moved on Monday.

The Governor has appointed Mr. P. H. Reuscha notary public for the parish of Orleans.

**A DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.**—Last Thursday our sister town, Jeanerette, was the scene of a very unfortunate affair: Two young boys named Florian Provost and Raoul Degruise, aged respectively 17 and 16 years, in imitation of the unnatural brutes, Ryan and Sullivan, engaged themselves in a pugilistic exercise which resulted in Raoul receiving a fatal blow on the head, causing his death shortly after. Exert yourselves to a higher degree of emulation, big contemporaries, as to who will give the speediest and lengthiest accounts of prize fights. It has such a moralizing influence upon the rising generation. —[Sugar Bowl.]

Our lowlands on the east side of the Teche are being submerged rapidly by the high waters, and already some parts of our prairies have the appearance of lakes. The high stage of the water at this season is unusual, and much fear is entertained that this year's overflow will be greater than that of 1874. It would be a disaster for our planters whose farms are situated on the skirts of the woods, as it would blast all their prospects for this year's crop. —[St. Martinsville Observer.]

**A Good Woman Gone.**

[N. O. City Item, Feb. 10.]

At a late hour last night one of the best and noblest women of this great city closed her career on earth. A life such as hers, of devotion to duty and practical Christianity is seldom lived, and no mortal ever put on immortality with brighter assurance of a heavenly crown. With Margaret Haugbery, familiarly known by every one as "Margaret," it is morning now, and that joy which cometh in the morning succeeds the sorrow of parting and the pangs of dissolution!

Left an orphan in her infancy, Margaret was entrusted to the care of Mrs. Richards, at Baltimore, a lady who had accompanied her parents, William and Margaret Gaffney, to this country. Though a strict Baptist, Mrs. Richards respected the religious opinions entertained by the parents of her infant charge, and had the child brought up in the Catholic faith.

After she had grown to womanhood Margaret was married to Mr. Charles Haugbery, at Baltimore, and as her husband's health was delicate, it was concluded between them to seek a warmer climate; so in the autumn of 1835 they came to New Orleans. Mr. Haugbery's health not improving he concluded to pay a visit to his friends in Ireland, hoping that the long sea voyage would prove beneficial. In this he was disappointed, for he died soon after his arrival. Meanwhile, Mrs. Haugbery became a mother; but her child died in its early infancy, and she was thus subjected within a few months to the sorrow of a double bereavement.

But this large-hearted and good woman was not of those who sorrow without hope. With an earnestness of purpose and catholicity of spirit, as rare as it is beautiful, she concluded to take upon herself the burdens of the bereaved wherever she found them, and thus she became the Mother of the Orphans.

Never was braver work performed than that of Margaret in her new and holy mission, and never were pious labors crowned with brighter triumphs. In the enlargement of her purpose she found a strength which was more than human, and to her is mainly due the building and maintenance of the Camp Street Orphan Asylum. But her beneficent labors were not confined to any single institution. In her charities she was cosmopolitan, and her sympathies were large enough to embrace the entire human race.

In the establishment of a dairy and the building up of her present large bakery, her sole purpose was the usefulness of one of being able to more effectually do the Master's work. Her Catholicity was characterized by none of the barren selfishness of sect, for her benevolence was universal, and her friends were of all religious persuasions.

During the many months of her illness not a word of repining was ever uttered by this great and good woman. Her faith, which during her years of strength had removed mountain difficulties, softened into a holy calm as that strength began to fail. No word of complaint ever escaped her lips, and her smile seemed illumined by uncreated light.

And now she has put aside her dusty mantle and passed into the King's golden chamber, where the rewards of the faithful are distributed. Such a death, at the triumphant close of such a life, is a glory to humanity which casts a radiance beyond the stars. To Margaret we may well say—

"Bright be the place of thy soul,  
No lowlier spirit than thine  
Ever burst from its mortal control  
In the land of the blessed to shine."

**The Last of Guiteau.**

[Cincinnati Commercial Special.] "No one need imagine," said District Attorney Corkhill to-night, "that Guiteau will not hang on June 30. He will. The anniversary of that fateful Saturday night will find him under the dissecting knife. I hear that Scoville has deserted the case and will file no bill of exceptions. Whether he does or not is a matter of no moment at the trial. The court in banc will grant him no new trial. It has practically passed already upon every point that could be presented in any possible bill of exceptions. Every word and every act of Judge Cox during the trial was the result of a conference with all his brethren of the bench. There is nothing to be decided now, and the assassin will never appear in a court-room again. His next appearance in public will be on the scaffold."

A telegram from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that Elijah Chadwick, aged 102 years and 3 months, and his wife, aged 102 years and 7 months, of Walker county, Ga., passed through that city on toe 29th ult. en route to Arkansas, where they will reside in the future with their son. They are hale and hearty and bid fair to live several years longer.

**Will and Testament of Margaret Haugbery.**

The succession of Margaret Haugbery was opened by Thos. Gilmore & Son, in the Civil District Court to-day, and the following will filed:

Will of Margaret Haugbery, nee Gaffney, made by notarial act, before W. J. Castell, notary, October 12, 1881.

To Louise Catherine Jarbot \$5000, and interest in the rents of stores adjoining my bakery for her natural life, also all moveable property connected with my apartments, consisting of furniture, silverware, etc.

To Clothilde Prentiss, \$1000.  
To the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, \$3000.

To the Catholic Boy's Orphan Asylum, Third District, \$3000.

To St. Alphonsus Convent of Mercy, for its Orphan Asylum, \$1000.

To the German Orphan Catholic Asylum, \$1000.

To the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$1000.

To the Seventh street Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$1000.

To the Widows and Orphans Jews' Asylum, \$1000.

I liberate and remit all amounts due me by the St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum, in favor of said asylum.

I consider that I have about \$30,000 invested as capital in the bakery establishment of M. Haugbery & Co., and the residue and remainder of all I may die possessed off in movables and immovables, rights and credits, I give unto the Society of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Emmettsburg, Maryland, for the use and benefit of its St. Vincent Infant Asylum, corner of Race and Magazine streets, in this city. I hereby institute said society of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, Emmettsburg, Maryland, my sole heir and universal legatee.

I hereby appoint my old friends, Charles Macready and Nicholas Burke, executors of this my last will and testament, without security and seizin of my estate, and hope that they will accept the trust.

I hereby revoke all other wills or codicils.

Her  
MARGARET HAUGBERY,  
mark.

Witnesses: James J. Woulfe,  
J. Maglio, Jno. B. Enchmann.

**Public Works in Louisiana.**

[Times-Democrat.]

The Engineer Department has furnished the House commerce committee a statement which explains why the appropriations for some of the Public works in Louisiana have not been expended. A contract was made last October for the improvement of the Anite river, but the contractor has not yet furnished the necessary bond required before the contract can be approved by the chief of engineers. The work on Vermilion river has been contracted for, but no work has been done on account of high water. The bid for Tangipahoa were rejected because they were too high, and the chief engineer ordered the work to await a sufficient appropriation to warrant the commencement of work. The Teche and Tickfaw rivers are under contract, but the latter is suspended on account of high water. Additional examinations are required for locating the lock on Bayou Teche, between Port Barre and St. Martinsville. These examinations will be made as soon as practicable. No work can be done in the matter of connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake and Charenton until the United States acquires title to the land, and steps are now taken to bring that about. A dredge-boat is now being built for use on the work to be done on Bayous Black and Terrebonne. No work has been done on the Calcasieu river, from Phillips Bluff to its mouth, the chief engineer having directed that it be deferred until a sufficient appropriation is made to warrant the commencement. The other works in Louisiana are in progress, with the exception of the improvement of the harbor of New Orleans, where work is suspended to await the report of the Board of Engineers, who are considering the subject. The board could not make a report until additional surveys are made to develop certain changes in the river bank. These surveys have been completed, but it is necessary to proceed with care in the adoption of any plan for the improvement of the harbor, because the hasty adoption of any plan might lead to expensive and unsatisfactory results.

It is learned at the war department that Benyaud's report on the mouth of Red river may be expected in a few days.

One of the allegations made in a Louisville wife's bill of divorce is that her husband, to cure her of jealousy, compelled her to kiss the woman of whom she was jealous, having brought the latter to the house for the purpose.

**Condition of the Rivers.**

[Times-Democrat.]

There is now a reasonable probability that our forecast of a week ago will be realized in every respect. The Mississippi river is falling at Cairo, and has come to a stand at Memphis and Vicksburg, the upper tributaries are all subsiding, and the weather has settled into what promises to be a clear spell of considerable extent. Should these conditions prevail for a week or two, the waters will soon begin to fall with marked rapidity. The discharging capacity of the Mississippi is so prodigious, and so much of the water leaving that river through the Arkansas crevasses is carried off finally by the Atchafalaya, that it will not take long, in dry weather, to lower the main channel and to put us out of danger.

The rise this winter has come unusually early. As a rule, the river does not begin to approach a serious stage until the latter part of February—more often in March and April; but this year the floods made their appearance in December and attained threatening proportions early in January. The consequences have therefore been more than ordinarily disastrous. Plowing has been suspended in the alluvial districts, cattle drowned or starved, and levee building entirely stopped. Indeed, had not the rains in the upper valley ceased and clear weather ensued, the result would have been more calamitous than at any time since 1874.

As we have said, however, the prospects are now encouraging. The existing flood must inevitably subside, unless general persistent rains set in throughout the upper valley of the river, and a fall at this season practically guarantees us against a dangerous inundation in March or April. It would require a peculiar combination of sinister and unhappy circumstances to bring about an overflow should the Mississippi river undergo a fall during the next two or three weeks. This combination will, we trust, not occur. We have every right to believe that it will not, and, surely, after the ill-luck of the past two years, it would seem that Providence might spare the people of the valley this once.

**Sad, but True.**

[Taxpayers' Organ.]

The official close of the war was August 16, 1866, and since that nearly sixteen years have rolled away. Cities and States, which were as badly devastated as New Orleans and Louisiana were, like Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., are at least ten years ahead of us in all the elements of progressive industry and general prosperity. Georgia has sixty-four cotton and woolen factories; Atlanta put up 1500 buildings last year, and New Orleans—150! Now, we say that there must be some powerful reason why there should be so striking a difference between our prosperity and that of our neighboring States of the South, which were scourged by the war no less than we were. No student of political economy can doubt that reason to be the tremendous taxation, so-called, which has cursed this city and State alike since the close of the war down to the present moment, and which, instead of diminishing, is actually augmenting, augmenting sixteen years after the close of the war, augmenting under a Democratic reform administration; augmenting in spite of the fiat of the people speaking through the organic law of the State, to the contrary. Under this showing of facts, whose truthfulness no intelligent man can deny, we say it is time to call a halt and inaugurate a new policy.

Otherwise the next sixteen years will be but a repetition, so far as any industrial advance is concerned of the past sixteen years. While all the world around us is astir, we shall remain stationary; while Richmond will build scores of factories we may finish one; while Atlanta will probably put up 2000 buildings during the present year, we may perhaps erect 200!

**Vaccinated in the Tongue.**

[Grand Rapids Leader.]

About a week ago a man stepped into the office of a well-known physician, seated himself at the table and engaged in conversation. On the table were lying a number of vaccine points, which the visitor mistook for toothpicks, and taking up one he began using it. The physician didn't notice what the man was doing for some minutes, and his attention was only called to the fact by the visitor puncturing his tongue with one of the points, causing it to bleed slightly. The doctor gave the matter prompt attention, washed the man's mouth with alcohol; and used preventatives of various kinds, but, alas, to no purpose. The vaccination "took," and the man to-day wears his tongue on the outside of his mouth.