

The Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of Town of Opelousas.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY SATURDAY, BY

LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPLOUSAS.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

TARIFF OF REDUCED RATES.	
FOR ADVERTISING.	
1st TIME.....	10 CENTS
2nd TIME.....	8 CENTS
3rd TIME.....	6 CENTS
4th TIME.....	5 CENTS
5th TIME.....	4 CENTS
6th TIME.....	3 CENTS
7th TIME.....	2 CENTS
8th TIME.....	1 CENT
9th TIME.....	1 CENT
10th TIME.....	1 CENT
11th TIME.....	1 CENT
12th TIME.....	1 CENT
13th TIME.....	1 CENT
14th TIME.....	1 CENT
15th TIME.....	1 CENT
16th TIME.....	1 CENT
17th TIME.....	1 CENT
18th TIME.....	1 CENT
19th TIME.....	1 CENT
20th TIME.....	1 CENT
21st TIME.....	1 CENT
22nd TIME.....	1 CENT
23rd TIME.....	1 CENT
24th TIME.....	1 CENT
25th TIME.....	1 CENT
26th TIME.....	1 CENT
27th TIME.....	1 CENT
28th TIME.....	1 CENT
29th TIME.....	1 CENT
30th TIME.....	1 CENT
31st TIME.....	1 CENT
32nd TIME.....	1 CENT
33rd TIME.....	1 CENT
34th TIME.....	1 CENT
35th TIME.....	1 CENT
36th TIME.....	1 CENT
37th TIME.....	1 CENT
38th TIME.....	1 CENT
39th TIME.....	1 CENT
40th TIME.....	1 CENT
41st TIME.....	1 CENT
42nd TIME.....	1 CENT
43rd TIME.....	1 CENT
44th TIME.....	1 CENT
45th TIME.....	1 CENT
46th TIME.....	1 CENT
47th TIME.....	1 CENT
48th TIME.....	1 CENT
49th TIME.....	1 CENT
50th TIME.....	1 CENT

News and Notes.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their periodicals discontinued.

3. If subscribers move to another place without informing the publishers and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

4. The courts have decided that "refusing to take the periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."

5. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes it off, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to continue sending it on until the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

Perils of Paper Bags as Bustles.

[From the Washington Capital.]

There is a woman in the West End who has learned a lesson that will last her a life time. She has been for years wearing these paper bags, such as the grocers use, for bustles. The paper, she says, is soft and comfortable, and makes the dress look well. Last Sunday morning, while she was dressing, her young son got in her room and blew the paper bag full of wind and tied it in a knot. The good lady took it and tied it on and dressed herself for church. She brushed her husband to go to church with her, though he is a sort of a Bob Ingerson Christian. As they went down the aisle the minister was reading a hymn about "Sounding the Loud Hosanna," and the lady went in the pew first and sat down while her husband was putting his hat on the door. There was a report like distant thunder. You have heard how those confounded paper bags explode when boys blow them up and crush them between their hands. Well, it was worse than that, and everybody looked at the innocent husband, who was standing there a perfect picture of amazement. He looked at his wife as much as to say, "Now, this is the first time you will catch me in a church if you are going to play any of your tricks on me. You think you can come in and get away with this. The minister stopped reading the hymn, and looked over his spectacles at the newcomers as though it would not surprise him if that had man should blow the church up. The poor lady blushed, and looked around as much as to say, "I did not know it was loaded," and she looked the hymn book through for the hymn, and as the choir rose to sing she offered one side of the book to her husband, but he looked mad and pious, and stood at the other end of the pew and looked out of the stained glass window.

After the service they started home together, and as they turned the first corner he said to his wife, "Well, you have played hell on your watch, didn't you?" She told him there was no such thing as hell in the bible now, but that she would make that boy think there had been no revision of the bible when she got home. We only got the story from the husband. He said he didn't know what it was that made the noise until they got home and after a little deliberation among his wife held up a bursted paper bag, and asked the boy if he knew that bursted bag. He said he did, but he did not know there was anything wrong about it. The boy and his mother and a press board paid a visit to the back kitchen, and there was a sound of revelry. Boys will be boys.

THE VALUE OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

—Lord & Taylor, the wealthy dry goods merchants of New York, are firm believers in the value of newspaper advertising. This is what they say of the agency through which they built up their large and prosperous business at all the markets open to the merchant for advertising his business, an experience of nearly thirty years enables us to unhesitatingly declare in favor of the newspaper. It is, without exception, the most economical, persistent, painstaking and successful canvasser any business firm can secure for the purpose of bringing their goods to the attention of the consumer.

The City Council has passed a very good ordinance compelling business restaurants to furnish their customers with a printed list exhibiting the prices of their respective dishes, under a penalty of \$25 for failing to do so. They are also required to conspicuously post, in their place of business, a printed copy of this ordinance, under a like penalty in case of neglect. —N. O. Country Visitor.

A man has been jailed at Dallas, Texas, for threatening to kill all the lawyers and doctors. He is pronounced by the doctors to be crazy, but then they are interested witnesses. Perhaps the poor fellow may have good reasons for his views on professional subjects. —N. O. Times.

Miss Mollie Moore Davis, a gifted Southern lady, has been chosen poet for the Louisiana Press Convention, which will meet in Baton Rouge on September 21st.

German Carp in Louisiana.

[Lake Charles Echo.]

Hon. N. C. Blanchard, representative in congress from this district, is in receipt of the following letter from Hon. Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries at Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—Present indications promise a large supply of young German carp for distribution throughout the United States during the coming fall and winter; and thinking there may be some persons in your district desirous of obtaining a stock of this valuable fish for propagating purposes, which have not yet applied for them, I enclose some blanks, which may be filled out and returned to me, with your endorsement thereon. The plan of distribution that we have hitherto followed is to send the fish to one or more accessible points in each State, directing parties to go there and receive their allotments. Applications will be notified a few days in advance where and when to obtain the fish.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

Mr. Blanchard has received the blanks mentioned by Commissioner Baird, and will take pleasure in receiving applications from his constituents for fish, and forwarding same to commissioner at Washington. This is an important matter, and deserves the serious consideration of all who would like to see our numerous rivers, lakes and bayous stocked with fine fish. It is well known that the German carp thrives in Southern waters, and as an edible fish, is classed very highly by connoisseurs. It breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, and lives to a great age. It is classed as among the very best of fishes for ponds. There are many mill ponds throughout the district, and hundreds of places where, at very little expense, convenient fish ponds could be constructed. In these the carp would thrive greatly, and annually produce a large quantity of the finest food in the world. —Shreveport Times.

We are glad to see that the German carp is to be introduced into the waters of North Louisiana. It is a shame that after all that has been said of the value of this fish, its wonderful fecundity and rapid growth, its introduction into nearly every State, its special adaptability to the lakes and bayous of Louisiana, and the fact that it is given away by the Fish Commissioner, none of our public officials have taken the slightest interest in its introduction in our State, and now the first proposal to introduce it here comes from the Fish Commissioner himself. Here is a chance for Dr. Darrall, our new congressman, to render a really valuable service to his constituents, by having the carp distributed throughout the third district.

An inspection of the latest charts and soundings made by the United States coast survey reveals the fact that the river, which maintains along other portions of the city's front an average depth of one hundred feet, begins to deepen rapidly after reaching Canal street, and from there down the bottom recedes from the surface at so great a rate, that by the time Esplanade street, a distance of only sixteen city blocks, has been passed, the river obtains the profound depth of two hundred and eight feet, or double what it is at Canal street.

If the bed of the river could be emptied of its water the observer at the foot of Esplanade street would discover that the city in that neighborhood is standing upon the brink of an abyss more than two hundred feet deep, the profound threat of which are increased by a tremendous current that is biting and tearing the bank on which the city stands. There is no wonder then that the wharf builders in this bend have driven down piles, and planted the foundations of their structures upon the bed of the river, and every square yard of material removed from either at this point, adds to the dangers that threaten the city. —N. O. Times.

The last news from the comet is that it has broken up in business and separated into two parts. This is the report made by Professor Stewie, of Cincinnati. The comet is traveling so rapidly away from our sight that it ceases to be a matter of special interest, but in the light of the reputation comets have for being prophets of evil and workers of disaster to the people of the earth, it is possible that this fiery visitor being divided into two parts, to compass the death of the president has gone into liquidation, dissolved partnership, closed its tail as a sacrifice, and is generally done for. This is not the first comet that ever went into bankruptcy, however. Numbers of them, so say the astronomers, break up and go out of business. —N. O. Times.

An agent sent by the government to inspect affairs in Utah and the Mormon country reports that the "Salts," as they call themselves, are making every preparation for an uprising against the government, which they have vowed to do, and that the bitter hostility shown to the United States authority on every hand, the Mormons have also intrigued with all the Indian tribes in their reach and a Mormon war against the government would be also a general Indian war. In 1856 the Mormons openly rebelled against the government, when they were reduced to submission by an army of 2500 men under the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. This correspondent, alluded to above thinks as many of one hundred thousand troops would be required now to put down a Mormon rebellion. —N. O. Times.

Justice Clifford, whose appointment was the last made by the U. S. Supreme bench by a Democratic President, is reported to be in such a feeble state of health that his death is hourly expected. With the death of Clifford the only justice with Democratic sympathies left upon the bench will be Chief Justice, of California. —N. O. States.

Learn a Trade.

One of the many false notions which the rapid increase of civilization in our country has given rise to is the mistaken idea so prevalent among our boys and young men, that to learn a trade is beneath the dignity of a gentleman. I heard a young man the other day expressing his views on the subject to an elder. He was the son of a dry goods clerk in moderate circumstances, and he had no means of accumulating wealth other than by his own efforts. The elder was one of Pittsburgh's wealthiest iron merchants; a man who had risen to his present position from the avails of a blacksmith in the mill which he now controls.

"Mr. Blank," he now controls. "I wish to present an application for a position as clerk in your office."

"Well, Mr. Smith," replied the merchant, "I have no vacancies in my office at present, but I can offer you a situation as apprentice in my machine shop if you wish to accept it."

The young man's nose was elevated a trifle as he replied in a supercilious tone—

"I would not feel that I was doing myself justice in learning a trade, as I possess the natural ability, rather than by physical exertions."

The merchant dismissed him without further ado, and turning to me, said:

"When will the average boy learn that a trade is worth more to him than all the clerkships in Christendom?"

Returning home in the evening I pondered over his words. I was but a clerk myself. Was his remark really true? I looked around me. I had a comfortable house, but the house which I occupied was rented one, and cost a large per centage of my salary as clerk. Thinking over some few of my old friends, I made the following memorandum: One of my schoolmates had, on leaving school fifteen years before, learned shoemaking. He now owns his own home, besides being proprietor of a shoe store in which another schoolmate (who was too proud to learn a trade) clerks at a salary of \$500 a year.

My own employer and myself had gone over arithmetic and algebra together, and I was considered the smarter of the two; but he learned a trade, and I am now his clerk, at a salary which is a small percentage of his own earnings.

Boys, give up false pride in this matter. You are standing in your own light. None of your acquaintances will think less of you if you come home with sooty hands and face from honest toil. No one will think less of you for earning your wages at a blacksmith's fire or the carpenter's bench than they would of you if you were a clerk in a bank, and spent all your money on your clothes. But, if you are determined to be a clerk, learn the trade first, and learn it well, for the time may come when you will need it badly.

The new art of type-writing is coming into general use, and promises some great benefits. A large number of legal papers, including briefs, declarations, testimony, opinions, and abstracts, are prepared in this form. Many articles, reports, the press which have been copied on the type-writer, and much time is saved in deciphering illegible manuscripts. Quite a number of young women make a good livelihood as copyists, to whom the business is peculiarly suited. The introduction of this machine, indeed, transfers much business to the opposite sex, which used to be done by young men, who are thought to write a better business hand but who are surpassed in accuracy and rapidity by young ladies whose hands have been accustomed to the piano. It is noticeable, however, that many attempt to learn the business who soon abandon it. It requires great care and perseverance. One must learn to copy a whole page without a single mistake which many have not the application and habit of unerring accuracy to accomplish. Erasures and interlineations are unsightly, and not generally tolerated on this kind of manuscript. But one who becomes an expert may count on a good livelihood, as such can write nearly three times as fast as an ordinary penman. There are at present, but few who do any work for themselves in Chicago, all of whom do a large business, although there are many others employed in the offices of lawyers, merchants and others. The work done at first was rather unsatisfactory, but since it has gotten mainly in the hands of young women it has come more into favor, on account of its greater neatness and accuracy. We welcome any new business which offers additional avenues of employment for our plucky, industrious, and persevering girls. —Chicago News.

All admit that reading is too much neglected in our common schools. We get our information from reading, and the more understandingly we read, the better will our information be. A course of study ought to require the students to read a certain portion of good English literature sufficiently carefully to pass an examination in what they read. Memorizing the best thoughts of the good and great will have much to do with the student's future opinions, as well as to cultivate his memory and powers of expression. Reading, conversation, and the expressing of thoughts in writing ought to receive two fold more time than they do, for "leading maketh a full man; writing an exact man; and conversation a ready man." These are sterling qualities that every one ought to be proud to possess, and which can only be attained to any degree of perfection by much study and practice. —Webster Tribune.

OFFICEHOLDING.—Twenty years of officeholding have not yet satisfied the Republican party. It is still officeholding, and will continue officeholding to the end of its existence. It has fostered the spoils system, which is now charged with the attempted murder of a president. As soon as the present excitement dies away, the officeholding will commence with renewed vigor. A party of the spoils will not reform the spoils system.

Col. E. B. Wheelock and Major Greene went out on the New Orleans Pacific road yesterday on a tour of inspection. The road, we learn, is completed and is running over twenty-three miles south of this city and will be completed to Mansfield by the first of August. —Shreveport Times, 13th.

After August 1st, the rate of cablegrams from New York to England and France will be twenty-five cents a word.

La. S. L.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any State.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

By the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a Capital of

\$1,000,000!!

To which a reserved fund of over

\$420,000

Has since been added.

By an overwhelming

POPULAR VOTE

Its franchise was made a part of the present

State Constitution, adopted

Dec. 2, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING

Will Take Place Monthly.

It Never Scales or Postpones!

Look at the following Distribution.

GRAND MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION J.

CLASS II.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9, 1881.

Capital Prize,

\$30,000!

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each.

Half Tickets \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....	\$30,000
1 do.....	10,000
1 do.....	5,000
2 PRIZES OF \$2,500.....	5,000
5 do.....	5,000
30 do.....	1,000
100 do.....	500
200 do.....	250
500 do.....	100
1000 do.....	50

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of \$200.....	\$2,200
9 do.....	200
9 do.....	100

1887 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La.

Or

C. M. THOMPSON,

Opelousas, La.

All Our Grand

EXTRAORDINARY

DRAWINGS

Are under the supervision and management of

Gen'l. G. T. BAUREGARD

and JERAL A. BARRY.

Capital Prize \$100,000—Whole Tickets \$10

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to reduce my Enormous Stock of Goods prior to taking my annual inventory, I have concluded to sell

For a period of three weeks, to begin on MONDAY the 30th inst., and to end JUNE 18th following.

AT COST! BUT STRICTLY FOR CASH ON THE SPOT ONLY.

This is a rare opportunity by which every one who can raise the money should profit. There is no clap-trap, no humbug in this. I MEAN WHAT I SAY, and it shall be so carried out.

BEAR IN MIND

That this is a Special Sale, and Goods purchased under these conditions must be paid for before delivery. This, however, will not exclude my regular customers from continuing their accounts as heretofore at regular prices.

My Stock is Large and Well Assorted.

In DRY GOODS I have a full assortment of Staple, Fancy and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hose of all descriptions, Notions, Ribbons, Ladies' Underwear, a large quantity of Stylish Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats.

My CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is well supplied with garments of every description. I have also a full line of White and Colored Shirts and Gentlemen's Underwear, as well as Gents' and Boys' HATS, BOOTS and SHOES.

My Stock of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES surpasses anything that has yet been brought to this market, both as to quality and style.

HARDWARE of every description, Farming Utensils, Saddlery, Crockery, Tin and Wooden-ware, and Furniture in great varieties.

My GROCERY DEPARTMENT comprises Flour, Meat, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Liquors, Whiskeys of every description, Canned Meats and Canned Fruits, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Read the above carefully, make up your memorandum of what you need, get your Cash, come to my Store and make your selections.

I take in exchange, all Country Produce at Highest Market Rates.

For Hides and Wool I Pay New Orleans Market Prices.

JOS. BLOCH.

Opelousas, May 28, 1881.

MEDICAL.

RENEWED!

GROCERY STORE,

KEPT BY L. B. SANDOZ,

At the corner of Main and Bellevue Streets,

—FATTENED THE—

"BINOU GROCERY"

BY THE HON. C. MAYO,

[One who Knows!]

THE CHEAPEST

BEAR OLD OPELOUSAS!

COME AROUND

AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

FOR CASH ONLY!

NEWS! NEWS!

New Store! New Goods! New Prices!

The New Orleans Cheap Store,

Main St., opposite Postoffice, Opelousas.

JUST opened with a complete assortment of

Fresh goods—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

Etc., Etc., which is offered at

New Orleans Prices, for Cash.

ALL are invited to call and examine my

goods and ascertain my prices before purchasing—

log will cost nothing and you will save money by so doing.

Highest cash prices paid for Moss, Hides, Wool, and all Country Produce.

ETIENNE LAURETTE.

Opelousas, Nov. 13, 1880.

NOTICE.

Post Office, Opelousas, Dec. 1, 1880.

On and after this date, the Post Office at

this place will open at 8 a. m., and will

close at 7 p. m. every day. On Sunday it

will be closed all day.

Money orders issued, and letters registered.

From 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. Postoffice, on orders

issued, no letters registered, except within these

hours.

ARRIVALS BY MAIL.

New Orleans and way mail at 6:00 p. m. daily

Alexandria " " " 5:30 a. m.

All mail matter must be deposited in the

office before 8 p. m. every day, otherwise it

will be sent over due.

LOUIS DESMARAIS, P. M.

FRENCH CITIZENS

HAVING claims against the United States,

arising out of acts committed against

their persons or their property by the civil

or military authorities of the United States, will

find it to their interest to consult Messrs. R. T. Posey & E. L. Posey, No. 69 Canal Street,

New Orleans, attorneys, and members of the

agency for the collection of French Claims in

the United States. Information, blanks, &c., furnished without cost to claimants.

Mr. E. Lloyd Posey is now in Opelousas, and can be found at W. O. Posey's Drug Store, Sept. 4, 1880-21.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Dardieu & Kelly of Ville Platte, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. O. Dardieu is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the firm.

O. DARDEAU, A. KELLY, 38-39.

NOTICE.

I NOTIFY the public that I have never authorized any one to administer my own affairs, and that I administer them alone.

MR. NATHALIE DESMARAIS.

Opelousas, July 16, 1881.

DR. J. A. DERBANE, DENTIST.

Washington, La.

All calls from the country will be promptly answered.

July 15/81

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

At Franklin College Buildings.