

St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, with bonds in the amount of \$100.00 each, maturing from one to ten years in an...

denominations of \$100.00 each, numbered from one to 125 inclusive, securing the payment of said bonds in interest and principal by deduction of two and two-eighths (2-2/8) mills of the ten...

Whereas, it is necessary for such improvements, and a series of 125 bonds of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars and no-100 cents (\$100.00) each, can be issued and paid by a conservative funding of said two and two-eighths (2-2/8) mills, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to retire said bonds in principal and interest; and,

Whereas, the said Mayor and Board of Aldermen desire to irrevocably pledge and dedicate the said surplus or as much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of said bonds in accordance with Act 98 of 1916,

Now therefore, be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, in legal session convened:

Section One. That they hereby authorize the issue of, and there shall be issued, under Act 96 of the General Assembly of 1916, and article 232 and paragraph 4 of article 231 of the Constitution of 1913, of the State of Louisiana, One Hundred and Twenty-Five serial, negotiable interest bearing coupon bonds of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars each (\$100.00), numbered from 1 to 125, inclusive, maturing from one to ten years in an increasing ratio until paid; said bonds being dated December 1, 1917, bearing five per cent per annum interest payable semi-annually on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December in each year, that said bonds shall be payable each year in the specific amounts and maturities, as follows:

- 10 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1918.
10 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1919.
10 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1920.
10 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1921.
11 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1922.
11 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1923.
11 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1924.
15 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1925.
17 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1926.
20 bonds of \$100 each, maturing on December 1st, 1927.

That said bonds shall have attached coupons representing interest on said bonds at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the 1st day of December, 1917, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of June and 1st day of December of each year. That said bonds shall be issued for the purpose of the aforesaid improvements, to-wit: The shelling of the streets of the town of Covington, La., and particularly a direct route to the Tchoufunctia River, to connect with the Madisonville Public Road, the improvement of the Bogue Falaya Park and other public places and crossings.

Section Two. Be it further ordained, etc., that said bonds shall be in the form of and set forth in the following words and figures, and be signed by the Mayor and attested by the Secretary, to-wit:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Public Improvement Bond of the Town of Covington, State of Louisiana.
\$100.00 \$100.00
The Municipality of the town of Covington, State of Louisiana, for value received hereby promises to pay to bearer on the 1st day of December, 1917, the sum of \$100.00 in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of coinage, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of December, 1917, and payable semi-annually on the 1st day of June, and on the 1st day of December of each and every year except the first coupon which will be payable one year after date, upon the presentation and surrender of the coupons hereto attached as the same shall mature. The principal and interest on this bond is made payable at the office of the Covington Bank & Trust Company, of Covington, Louisiana.

the Public Road, and the improvement of the Bogue Falaya Park and other public places and crossings, by virtue of the authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1916, and the following ordinance was especially authorized at a meeting of the Town Council held at Covington, Louisiana, on the 18th day of September, 1917, in accordance of said act.

The debt represented by the said 125 bonds was incurred and the bonds were issued by virtue of the authority conferred by the Constitution and Act referred to and conforming to the results of an ordinance voted by the Municipal Council of the Town of Covington, on the 18th day of September, 1917, authorizing the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the said Town of Covington to levy each year from out of the taxes the said Board is authorized to impose under the Constitution the sum of 2-2/8 mills on the assessment of the property of the Town of Covington, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the principal and interest on said bonds in accordance with law, and it is certified that all of the acts, conditions and things necessary to be done precedent to the issuance of this bond and other bonds of this series in order to make them legal, binding, and valid obligations of the municipality of the Town of Covington have been performed in due form as required by law, and that the legal indebtedness of said bond of Covington, including this issue of bonds, does not exceed the constitutional and statutory limitations of indebtedness.

In witness whereof the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, as the governing authority of said Town, have caused this bond to be issued, signed and sealed with the corporate seal of the said Town of Covington, State of Louisiana, all of which were affixed hereto by its Mayor and Secretary on behalf of said Town on the 19th day of September, 1917.

Mayor of the Town of Covington.

Secretary of the Town of Covington.

Section Three. Be it further ordained, etc., that the town of Covington shall be and remain obligated to the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon with the interest thereon and this ordinance shall be irrevocable so long as any of said bonds and interest coupons shall remain outstanding and unpaid, and the passage of this ordinance shall constitute a contract between the holder or holders of said bonds and the town of Covington, La., and shall remain inviolate and no law or ordinance shall ever be passed or enacted which shall in any way impair the governing authority of said town from the obligation of annually levying such millage hereinafter dedicated and pledged and paying the same on the interest and principal of said bonds.

Section Four. Be it further ordained, etc., that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen hereby irrevocably pledge and dedicate the said surplus of two and two-eighths mills (2-2/8), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the payment of the bonds above recited, and the same shall be retired in principal and interest, and such pledge and dedication shall be and remain irrevocable by any other governing authority of the Town of Covington, until the said bonds are paid in principal and interest.

Section Five. Be it further ordained, etc., that said bonds shall be sold for not less than the price now or hereafter fixed by law, and shall be first offered for sale by calling for sealed bids at fifteen days advertisement, and shall not be sold for less than par and for cash. Failure to sell after due advertisement will be warrant and authority to sell said bonds at private sale, but not for less than the legal price and for cash.

Section Six. Be it further ordained, etc., that all of the proceedings prescribed in said Act 96 of the year 1916, relative to the recording, said bonds, registration, budgeting of said bonds, and the promulgation thereof, shall be followed according to the provisions established under said act.

Section Seven. Be it further ordained, etc., that all laws or ordinances contrary hereto or in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall take effect at once.

Read and considered by sections and adopted as a whole at a stated meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen by a recorded aye and nay vote on the 18th day of September, 1917.

Approved in open session this 18th day of September, 1917. A. D. PAUL J. LACROIX, Mayor of Covington, La.

Attest: L. A. PERREAND, Secretary of Covington, La.
CARD OF THANKS.
Editor St. Tammany Farmer:
We wish, through the columns of your valuable paper, to express our appreciation for many acts of kindness and sympathy shown us in the recent loss through the untimely death of Wm. W. Bradley, our friend and brother. We especially feel obligated to the following gentlemen: B. Spring, J. D. McLean, David Carroll, Virgil Verger, J. F. Traylor, Lewis Conroy and many others. Gratefully, MRS. C. L. ROGERS.

TOWN COUNCIL. (Continued from page 1)

The Mayor appointed the following committee to work in conjunction with the committee appointed by the association of Commerce, relative to the road work: A. R. Smith, H. P. Planche and H. A. Mackie. Moved by A. R. Smith, seconded by M. P. Planche, that the expenses incurred for Council of Defense day, amounting to \$22.25, be paid by the town. Carried. The council then adjourned. PAUL J. LACROIX, Mayor. L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana. No. 2848.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale issued from the honorable aforesaid Court, dated August 28th, 1917, and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale at the principal front door of the courthouse in the town of Covington, La., between legal sale hours, on Saturday, October 27, 1917, the following described property, to-wit:

1. All that certain lot or parcel of land situated in sections 17 and 18, tp 6 south, range 11 e, Greensburg District of Louisiana, and described as follows: Commence at the northwest corner of the line dividing the property of Jean Laird and the present vendor, thence run in a southerly direction 104 or one-half acres, thence in an easterly direction to Bogue Falaya river, about six acres, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Being the same property acquired by the present mortgagor from S. D. Bulloch on December 29, 1913, as per deed recorded in C. O. B. No. 61, folio 334, of the records of St. Tammany parish, La.

2. All that certain lot or parcel of land being described as commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. 3, thence running in a northerly direction 417.44 feet along the railroad right of way, thence in an easterly direction parallel with the south line of said lot No. 3, 1197 feet to Bogue Falaya river, to the southeast corner of said lot No. 3, thence in a westerly direction 1511 feet along the south line to place of beginning, containing twelve (12) acres, situated in the ne qr of the ne qr of section 18 tp 6 south, range 11 east of St. Helena Meridian.

Being the same property acquired by the present mortgagor from I. N. Cox on the 29th day of December, 1913, as per deed duly recorded in C. O. B. No. 61, folio 334, of the records of St. Tammany parish, La.

3. All that certain lot or parcel of land lying and being situated in section twenty (20) township six (6) south, range 11 east, and more particularly described as five (5) acres of land adjoining the lands of Joseph Rouben on his south line, said land being on the Molmesville Road about 3-1/2 miles north of the town of Covington, La., all in accordance with a map and plan of survey made by Howard Burns, surveyor, annexed to deed, J. Lester Watkins to C. and S. Sempro, recorded in C. O. B. No. 62, folio 214, of the records of St. Tammany parish, La., together with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated.

Being the same property acquired by the present mortgagor from Whitaker Riggs on the second day of February, 1914, as per deed duly recorded in C. O. B. No. 61, folio 334, of the records of St. Tammany parish, La.

Terms of Sale—Cash, without the benefit of appraisement. T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Florence E. O'Neal vs. St. Tammany Health Homes, Co., Ltd. No. 104,200.

Civil District Court, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the honorable aforesaid Court, dated the 7th day of September, 1917, and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale at the principal front door of the courthouse at Covington, Louisiana, St. Tammany parish, between legal sale hours, on

Saturday, October 27, 1917, the following described property situated in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, to-wit:

Sw qr sec 14 tp 7 s, range 13 e; a hf section 15, tp 7 s, range 13 e; a hf of ne qr and se qr of nw qr; a hf of nw qr and se qr of se qr section 21 tp 7 south, range 13 east; all of section 22 tp 7 south, range 13 east; west half of section 23 tp 7 south, range 13 east.

Less and excepting therefrom the Farms, Squares and Lots heretofore sold; and also the dedications heretofore made.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with benefit of appraisement. T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

SUCCESSION NOTICE. Succession of Emily Henly.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can), why the final account presented by William Randolph Morgan, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be approved and homologated and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. C. S. FREDERICK, 222-3t Dy. Clerk of Court.

SUCCESSION NOTICE. Succession of John H. Davis.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

Whereas William H. Davis has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John H. Davis, deceased, inter-state; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. Covington, La., Sept. 21, 1917. C. S. FREDERICK, Dy. Clerk of Court.

NOTICE SALE! SALE! SALE! We desire to give notice to our many friends and patrons that we will on Saturday, September 29th, Open Our Great RED TAG SALE This means that our entire stock will be SOLD AT COST and LESS THAN COST. Nothing will be reserved. Remember, friends, this Sale Will Only Last TEN DAYS And this will be your last chance to purchase merchandise at less than manufacturer's cost. This store is now under new management, and we expect to clean up house and start anew. JONES & PICKETT, Ltd. Keep on the lookout for our circulars.

PROPOSITION OF MAINTAINING EDUCATION (Continued from page 1)

needed for maintenance purposes without authorization by vote of the people.

The practical operation of the plan, if adopted, would be about as follows:

1. We will assume that the building program of a certain parish would require \$100,000 for buildings, sites and equipment. The state government would be required to pay \$25,000 of this and the districts concerned would authorize the issuance of bonds for the balance of \$75,000.

2. We will suppose that this same parish would need \$120,000 for maintenance purposes. This amount would be itemized in a carefully prepared budget of expenditures, which the parish board would adopt and pass in to the State Board of Education for approval. The state government would pay \$30,000 of this maintenance fund, and the parish school board would levy the millage necessary to raise the balance, or \$90,000, after deducting such revenues as poll taxes, fines, interest on state debt sections, and other permanent funds. (There would be no three-mill police jury tax as now.)

Should this plan be put in operation, all special school taxes except those for building purposes would be discontinued and in future no special taxes for maintenance purposes would be voted.

Some of the arguments in favor of this plan are:

1. The state would bear a reasonable proportion of the expense of education. The schools now probably receive a fair proportion of the state's revenues, but the state's revenues are too small, amounting to less than \$2 for each child of school age. It is certainly not unreasonable to require the state to put up \$1 for education for every \$3 raised by the parishes.

2. The state's revenues for schools would be distributed on the basis of local effort and achievement instead of upon the obsolete system of the number of educable children. Each parish would be helped by the state exactly in proportion to its own efforts to educate its children. This is a reasonable and business-like method for the state to use in assisting the parishes. It is unjust and unreasonable for the state to treat a parish which places its children in schools and provides for them adequate educational facilities just as it treats a parish which places only one-tenth of its children in school and deprives the other nine-tenths of educational opportunities.

3. The entire parish would be used as the unit for raising funds for maintenance purposes. This is essential for the reason that highly assessed property is usually concentrated in small areas in the different parishes with the result that under the district plan of raising special school taxes a very high millage is required of those districts having low assessments and a very low millage of the districts having high assessments. It is as necessary to educate the children in the poor sections of a parish as in the rich sections, and all property in the parish should contribute to the education of the children in proportion to its value.

4. It is troublesome, inconvenient and a waste of time to be continually holding special tax elections to raise money with which to run the schools. The children should be provided with good schools, and the parish school board should have authority to levy the taxes necessary to maintain a good school.

There will be two principal arguments advanced against the proposed plan: (1) Some of the parishes are

A PURE Vegetable Oil FROM St. Tammany Pine Trees. Cuts Colds Burns Stings Poison Neuralgia Sore Throat Rheumatism Skin Diseases. Recent discoveries of uses for Pine Oil brought out the fact that it is one of the greatest of healers in most all eruptions, has wonderful medicinal properties in the treatment of many diseases and is unexcelled as a household remedy generally.

receiving school funds from the state government on the basis of thousands of children who never enter schools. Selfishness would dictate opposition of these parishes. (2) Objection may be offered to giving a school board the power to levy taxes without submitting the proposition to a vote of the people. This it seems to me is not a very serious objection. In the first place, the people should elect a membership on the school boards their best and most competent citizens and business men; and, in the second place, the budgets of expenditures of every parish would be required to be itemized and approved by the State Board of Education. The plan deserves the careful consideration of all the citizens of the state, and when it has been properly studied I believe it will receive the approval of the thinking people of the state. Yours very truly, T. H. HARRIS, Supt. of Public Education, Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Your committee appointed to formulate the recommendations of this convention upon the important matters which have been under consideration by the convention beg to submit the following:

The transcendent duty of the state is to educate its people. During the course of the present great war in our country is engaged and after the terms of peace there will be a more imperative need for a highly educated citizenry than ever before. Louisiana must provide for the increased needs of its children for education. That the state is not now providing adequate educational opportunities for all is evidenced by the facts that approximately fifty thousand white children and a greater number of negro children were not last year enrolled in any school, that an expenditure of approximately five millions of dollars would be required to build the school houses now needed in the state, and an annual increased expenditure of three million dollars is necessary for the proper maintenance of the schools.

In order for the state to meet the demands for the right kind of education for all its children and to justify distribute the opportunities and burdens of education, we recommend that the necessary legislative and constitutional change be made to provide:

1. A school session of not less than 190 days for all the children in

each parish with a compulsory attendance law covering the entire session for children between the ages of seven and fourteen who have not completed the elementary school course, and which law shall be properly enforced through the employment of a sufficient number of competent officers.

That the state shall supply one-fourth of all funds required for public school buildings and for maintenance of the public schools in the several parishes, and that parish school boards be authorized to levy a uniform parish school tax sufficient to provide the other three-fourths of the funds for maintenance, and, further, that either thru taxes voted by the people of the whole parish, or by districts, or vesting the parish school board with the authority to levy taxes for buildings, the remaining three-fourths of the funds for buildings be provided.

In the crisis that confronts the nation our public school system should be maintained as fully and completely as possible and should be so operated as to serve the country in the best possible way and to the fullest extent. The schools should contribute to the increased production of food, so far as this is possible without interfering with other important educational activities of the school; special emphasis should be given in the schools to economy and thrift and to methods of increasing food production and the present organization of school clubs should be continued and enlarged. Provision should be made for the education of the negro children in the elementary branches of the common schools and in industrial work. The vacation periods of the school should be so fixed as to afford opportunity to the children during vacation to assist with work on the farms when their help is most needed.

Adequate supervision is greatly needed for the rural and for many of the town schools. School boards should employ assistant superintendents and supervisors to assist the parish superintendent in the work of supervision. To encourage parish boards to employ such assistant superintendents and supervisors the state should make an appropriation for the purpose of paying part of the salaries of such assistant superintendents and supervisors.

The state should provide either in a separate institution or in special departments in the present state educational institutions for the education and training of teachers.

Used 40 Years CARDUI The Woman's Tonic Sold Everywhere. especially for the rural schools. Respectfully submitted, J. M. GWINN, Chairman. T. O. BROWN, W. B. FRESCOTT, C. E. BYRD, L. A. WALET, Committee.

DIED. W. T. Sirmen, of Covington, La., died Wednesday, September 12, at 8:30. He was sick only one week to the day of his death. He was born in McJee, Ala., in 1859. He came to Louisiana with his step-father in 1880 and located in S'ville. He engaged in the turpentine business before the town of Slidell was built, having only schooners to ship his product. For the past ten years he has made Covington his home. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his death. They were all present except J. M. GWINN, who is now in France.

The funeral took place in the Covington Cemetery, Thursday, at 11 a. m., services being conducted by Rev. Bancroft, Baptist minister. May his soul rest in peace.

BY A FRIEND. ROLAND GALATAS.

Died, on September 9, 1917, Roland G. Galatas, of Madisonville, age 57 years. He leaves a wife, four brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss.