SAMUEL D. McENERY.

His Splendid Record as Governor of Louisiana.

Prosperity of the State Under Wise Administration.

"Reform" Slanders Met by Unimpeachable Statistics.

Levees Built, Agriculture Fostered and Public Credit Strengthened.

Magnificent Results that Have Followed a Progressive and Consistent Policy.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

As the time approaches when the people will calmly and thoughtfully weigh the claims and qualifications of various citizens of the State before investing them with public trusts, a brief review of some of the principal acts of his public career, and events with which Gov. Samuel D. McEnery's name and administration has become inseparably connected, may be of public interest.

It is with difficulty that one can repress a shudder, even though almost a decade has passed, in recurring to the carnival of crime against which the people of Louisiana struggled for so many weary years.

Time will efface these bitter memories, but the lesson taught our people will live forever.

The infamy of that era will go down to history as a shame blot on our State and national existence.

But for the perpetual menace of the presence in the body politic of the forces which wrought the great wrongs of the past, and the calamitous effects of a recurrence, in part or in whole, of the evils which paralyzed the prosperity of the State, one might wish that the whole dreadful episode should pass into oblivion as a hideous nightmare.

In a contest involving the very civilization of a community, where the fangs of power, venality and ignorance were rooted deep; where the evil arms of Radicalism, clasping, octopus-like, the life, safety and happiness of family, with law, order and taxation helpless in its grasp; where the sole claim to domination was the machinery of possession and the power of brutal, deluded ignorance—all ordinary rules of party warfare ceased to avail or to apply.

With a mighty effort the central stronghold was overthrown and our State government installed in 1877, but the far-reaching tentacles of the monster Radicalism still held in its grasp many of the richest parishes of the State.

Nearly one-half of Louisiana remained in political slavery.

The intelligence, property and civilization of these parishes was completely subjugated to the same venal influences that had wrecked the prosperity of the State, and against which the people had so fiercely contended.

In Caddo, Natchitoches, Rapides, Tensas, Concordia, Ouachita and other parishes the Democracy were face to face with the hard fact that the victory of 1876 was to them comparatively barren of results, unless and until the parishes could be redeemed and economic local government inaugurated.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the campaign of 1876 was reinaugurated in 1878, when the final redemption of North Louisiana was accomplished.

From the beginning of the struggle to the end, with unfaltering courage and fidelity, Samuel D. McEnery fought the battle of his people; his armor always on, his voice always heard, rallying and encouraging the people to effort after effort until the last stronghold was carried and home rule prevailed.

Unswerving in his devotion to Democracy, untiring in zeal for his State, it was not strange that the first convention held under the Constitution, made after the redemption of the whole State, should call S. D. McEnery to the public service.

His elevation to the office of Lieutenant Governor was not only a tribute to a worthy Democrat, but also illustrated the spirit of conciliation and desire for party harmony which prevailed in the ranks of the supporters of Louis A. Wiltz, who was nominated at the same time for Governor.

Between the patriotic young Creole Executive and his able and courageous Lieutenant there grew up not only cordial official relations, but a warm personal attachment.

How could it be otherwise, with two brave, able, unswerving Democrats, whose best manhood days had been spent in promoting the welfare of their State and party, and who were jointly invested with the supreme responsibility of leadership, involving not only the regeneration of public affairs, but the supremacy of their party?

Even before the solemn oath of office, dedicating the young Governor anew to the service of his people, had been administered, the hand of death had laid fast hold upon him. Every hour of his official life was a painful struggle to realize the high hopes and plans formed for the amelioration of the State, and he died as he had lived, serving his people with almost his last gasp.

Taking up the work of his dead friend and political colleague, Gov. McEnery at once addressed himself to the various financial, industrial and commercial questions touching the welfare of the State and her institutions.

It would be impossible, within the scope of this article, to review all of the important questions which have received the impress of his will and the benefit of his ability; but a brief reference to a few of the leading subjects affecting the people's interests may not be out of place.

The record of his administration is, however, written in the history of his State's progress, and is to be seen of all men in the improved conditions of State and parochial governments, the finances, public institutions, in agriculture, education, industry and riparian protection.

Unhappily, the patriotic sentiments which enabled Govs. Wiltz and McEnery to combine their labors in mutual effort for the public good, did not extend to all of those who had been opponents of Gov. Wiltz. His body was scarcely cold in the grave before the triumphant cry passed along the line of his former opponents, "Now we will hang the scalps of the Wiltz men at our belts," a cry more fitting the savage Comanche of the plains in his raids against an opposing tribe, than members of a party which ought to have become united by a common suffering and common effort in the public behalf.

Thus, at the outset of his administration the question of personalism and partisanship was thrust upon Gov. McEnery in the demand for the removal of Gov. Wiltz's appointees and for a discrimination against the dead Governor's friends in the filling of vacancies.

The first vacancy was in the office of coroner of the City of New Orleans. Dr. Miles, of the Charity Hospital, was first chosen. He declined. Dr. LeMonnier was next selected. It so happened that the last-named gentleman had been a personal and political friend of Gov. Wiltz.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, who supported the nomination of Lieut. Gov. McEnery in the State convention, felt called upon to protest against the appointment. He could but admit that LeMonnier was a good physician and a good Democrat, but based his protest on the ground that he had been a "Wiltz man."

The rebuke came promptly: "Gov. Wiltz enjoyed my friendship and respect, and you may as well know, once for all, that it will be no disparagement to a person during my administration to be known as his friend."

When the political and partisan pressure became formidable and serious, representatives of the Wiltz following waited upon Gov. McEnery, stated their appreciation of his expressions, pointed out the serious consequences of his refusal to acquiesce in the demands of his political friends, and frankly avowed a willingness to place in his hands the resignation of such appointees of Gov. Wiltz whose places he might desire for his personal or political friends in order to relieve him from embarrassment. Gov. McEnery's response was quickly and firmly made:

"Gov. Wiltz's appointments were made in pursuance of the powers placed in his hands by the majority of the Democracy of Louisiana. To take advantage of the sad accident by which I have come into power, to reverse the will of the people as expressed at the polls, or to use that power for personal or partisan ends would lower the dignity of the office, be injurious to the Democratic party, and justly subject me to censure at the hands of the people. I have resolved that when charges can be sustained showing that any officer is corrupt, negligent or incompetent, I will remove him, if in my power, and in making appointments I will accord my political friends the full measure of recognition their services, ability and numbers may entitle them to, but I cannot and will not become the mere instrument of a faction."

Up to that hour Gov. McEnery enjoyed the personal and political friendship of those who have since pursued him with such relentless fury, as can be readily shown.

The people must judge as to who were the partisans and who exhibited the animus of "personal government."

Following the line of duty thus marked out for himself, Gov. McEnery's appointments throughout the State are submitted to the people for critical examination, and with entire confidence that the result will prove a consistent adherence to the patriotic course adopted in 1881.

It will require but a glance down the list of judges, police juries, assessors, returning officers and members of the boards governing the public institutions of the State, to discover the many names conspicuously known as friends and supporters of Gov. McEnery's political opponents.

It seems strange that, in the face of the record, the stale slander should continue to be circulated that his appointments to office are based on personal grounds, and that the opposition has been ostracized or ignored.

It must surely be known to his traducers that although the Governor has never pretended to relegate the powers of his office into the hands of members of a co-ordinate branch of the government, yet in a vast majority of cases he has conformed to the recommendations or advice of Senators, Representatives or the executive committees in making parish appointments.

The improved condition of the finances of almost every parish and public institution in the State is the best answer that can be made to these slanderous charges.

Before dismissing the subject of partisanship, however, it is not perhaps inappropriate to speak of a more direct case in point, wherein Gov. McEnery's disposition and the partisan, relentless character of his opponents became a matter of historical record.

The name of Gen. Fred. N. Ogden was presented by a large number of influential merchants and citizens for a high Federal office under President Cleveland.

At the time the petition was drawn no other prominent citizen of the State was known to be an aspirant for the position.

Gen. Ogden had reason to believe that he would receive the cordial support of his former personal and political friends, who were in a position to serve his interests.

When his candidacy became known, without solicitation or even the knowledge of Gen. Ogden at the time, prompted solely by a desire to recognize the heroic services of a patriotic leader, and to contribute toward healing unhappy divisions existing in the party, Gov. McEnery and many of his political friends warmly pressed Gen. Ogden's claims upon the President. When it became evident that President Cleveland had determined to accord that office to another distinguished Democrat, every possible effort was made to secure for Gen. Ogden another position of high trust and responsibility—the postmastership of New Orleans.

It seemed a fitting thing that the brave and noble gentleman should occupy one of the offices overlooking the battlefield of the Fourteenth of September—a victory which thrilled the country, awakened the people to such action as placed a Democratic House in power, and made a Democratic President possible.

In all the political differences of the past no word could be uttered against his stainless character. His services formed part of the history of the State, and his business qualifications were of the highest order.

His opponents in a recent State canvass bore tribute to his virtues, and joined with the business interests of New Orleans in urging his recognition.

The opponents of Gov. McEnery should explain why Gen. Ogden was permitted to go to his grave with a humiliating disappointment before they again dare to raise or discuss the charge of partisanship, inasmuch as his defeat has been traced directly to their leaders.

Passing from the painful questions which have been touched upon solely because of the vindictive nature of the assaults upon Gov. McEnery, and which made this reference a simple act of justice, let us glance at some of the more agreeable events of our State's history.

Men and communities tire of everlasting strife.

A new generation have come to manhood since the the politicians of this State began their bickerings and internecine war.

Perhaps it is idle to argue with chronic croakers or hide-bound political malignants; but fortunately for the State these classes are in a minority.

Everybody here knows when the so-called reformers say that the State is going to the dogs, and that the heroic remedies of 1874 and 1876 are necessary to again rescue Louisiana from spoliation and misrule, that they are simply indulging in a mere "figure of speech"—beating tom-toms to gather a following.

But why slander a whole State to strike at McEnery? Everybody here and abroad knows that Louisiana has steadily advanced since Gov. McEnery came into office.

Her crops have increased in value since 1880, $15,526,204.

Her manufactures have increased during the same period $12,563,000.

Increase of assessed values same period $64,068,000.

Agricultural bureaus, societies and associations, experiment and weather stations have been established and encouraged in their good work, until a healthy stimulus has been imparted to the agricultural interests of the State, resulting in improved cultivation, diversified and increased crops.

Immigration conventions and dissemination of information respecting the State has excited interest in our lands in the North and West.

Educational organizations have aroused a deep interest throughout the State, and the public schools have increased in efficiency.

A quarantine system has been established which has efficiently guarded the health of the State from epidemic diseases, and at the same time has won the commendation and respect of the entire Mississippi Valley.

The judiciary of the State commands the respect of the people. Property, life and liberty have been preserved and protected, and justice is more speedily administered than in any State of the South.

The public institutions are all in a better condition than they have been at any time during the past twenty years.

When Gov. McEnery came to office, the waters of the Mississippi were pouring over the rich lands of Louisiana, through crevasses and defective levees, at the rate of 1,750,000 cubic feet per second.

There has been constructed under his administration by the State and districts 8,341,227 cubic yards of earth work, in addition to the work of parishes, corporations, individuals and the United States government. The amount expended for crevasses and protection work was $128,649 10. The cost was less per cubic yard than under any previous administration. Average expenditures for levees per year for the past ten years have been as follows, viz:

Nicholls administration, yearly	$190,418 58
Wiltz administration, yearly	210,922 59
McEnery administration, yearly	373,134 78

The number of cubic yards of levees built per year for the past ten years was:

Nicholls administration, yearly	826,003
Wiltz administration, yearly	891,029
McEnery administration, yearly	1,886,895

A policy of self-help, of determination and unceasing effort on the part of Gov. McEnery, inspired confidence and infused hope in every circle interested in riparian protection.

Parishes, railroads and planters in eleven parishes of the State, co-operating with the authorities and working to given plans of protection, expended in—

1882, 1883 and 1884	$310,598 15
1885 and 1886	286,183 92
Making a total of	$596,780 07

in but half the levee parishes of the State.

The beneficial effect of home effort, a determined levee policy and successful administration has gone far to secure the good will, sympathy and cordial co-operation of the Mississippi River Commission. It was a combined effort that rebuilt the Bonnet Carre and the great Morganza levees. The floods flowing through the latter crevasse inundated the plantations of the Teche, 100 miles away.

The commission has recognized that Louisiana's efforts have made it possible to carry out their plans for confining the waters of the Mississippi to a safe estimate channel without excessive appropriations from the general government, and have co-operated with the State by making appropriations amounting to $1,662,377 [illegible]

The example set by Louisiana has formed the basis of a p[illegible] adopted by the Mississippi River Commission, as in the case of the allotment to Louisiana district, coupled with a condition that a like amount should be raised by the people for the work.

Louisiana's success has encouraged and stimulated Arkansas to action, and levee districts have been organized there which promise soon to close the breaks in that State that pour their floods down on Louisiana.

It was due to the unremitting efforts of the McEnery administration that the Opossum Fork levee in Arkansas was built by co-operative action, and the destruction of farms along the Tensas and Macon averted.

Finally, it may be said that the levees of Louisiana are in better condition than since 1861, having been completed along the entire line and raised and strengthened, except at Diamond Island and Bongere's.

This work has been accomplished by an expenditure during the McEnery administration of the splendid sum of $4,126,501 14 by the State, parishes, individuals, corporations and the United States Government.

The recent meeting of the commission having decided to co-operate with the State in rebuilding the Diamond Island Levee, the close of the year 1887 will find every important levee along the river front of Louisiana, from Arkansas to the Gulf, rebuilt, and the time is rapidly approaching when the enormous sums heretofore required for protection can be applied to the improvement of the rich lands of the valley by the citizens of the river parishes, who can at last sleep in safety in their homes.

In respect to the finances of the State, the record of Gov. McEnery's administration has been equally creditable.

The situation at the outset of his administration was set forth in his first message:

"Since the adoption of the debt ordinance the finances of the State have been unsettled. Doubt, distrust and litigation have brought the credit of the State to such a grade that every good citizen is anxious for a restoration of her credit and honor. It has been estimated by competent men that the loss to the State in internal prosperity by the unfortunate debt imbroglio has been more than the entire debt of the State."

The creditors had refused to accept the proposed settlement and large sums of money had accumulated in the fiscal agency, where it was tied up by injunctions through Federal courts.

A petition was received by the Governor, signed by a large number of bondholders and "others deeply interested in the welfare of the State," requesting Gov. McEnery to recommend to the General Assembly and to the people a final settlement on the basis of 4 per cent interest per annum from Jan. 1, 1885.

This petition was supplemented by an earnest prayer of merchants and citizens to the General Assembly, embracing the signatures of nearly all the business men of New Orleans.

Gov. McEnery cordially indorsed this measure to the General Assembly, saying:

"If this proposition is received favorably there will be a large amount of capital seeking investment here. Immigration, which has been practically excluded, will come, as capital and immigration flow in the same channels. Individual credit is not unreasonably associated with public credit by those who seek for the safety of their investments.

"I respectfully recommend the settlement proposed, and that an amendment to the Constitution carrying it out be submitted to the people."

The results predicted have been realized. Litigation ceased, confidence was restored at home and abroad, creditors accepted the settlement, our consols were listed on the Exchanges of New York and London at the reduced rate of interest, and the credit of the State steadily enhanced until the opening of this campaign, when the bonds were quoted as high as 94 cents in New York. The fiscal affairs of the State were placed with two of the strongest banks in New Orleans. If values have receded the explanation must be sought in the senseless agitation of the debt question by the opponents of Gov. McEnery in their search for political capital.

For 1877 and 1878, on an assessment of say $177,000,000, there was collected about 66⅔ per cent of the taxes.

In 1885 and 1886, on an assessment of say $213,000,000, there is being collected over 90 per cent of the tax, and in two-thirds of the parishes of the State collections exceed 95 per cent of the corrected rolls.

The percentage of collections of last year's tax, which became enforceable Dec. 31, paid into the State treasury during the first four months of 1887, was greater than the total percentage of the tax of 1877 or 1878 collected during the three succeeding years.

The assessment for the year 1886 was $217,000,000, and that for 1887 will, from present reports, reach $219,000,000.

In vindication of the opinion that a large amount of capital would seek investment and immigration come, we may point to the sales of over 4,000,000 acres of public lands and large sales of private lands at enhanced values, and to the commencement of immigration to various sections of Louisiana.

For many years the practice of Legislatures making appropriations in excess of the possible revenues has been the chief cause of disordered finances. Gov. McEnery earnestly sought to impress upon each General Assembly the necessity of confining all appropriations to the receipts, and finally, in 1886, by his representation, and by the announcement that he would veto all bills in excess of probable revenue, the creation of floating debt was stopped.

All warrants for the constitutional officers and general expenses of the State government are paid in cash for the year 1887 as issued, and so healthful was the condition of the general fund for this year that no difficulty was experienced in arranging for cash advances of 75 per cent on the warrants of public institutions.

The warrants of these institutions from Jan. 1, 1887, are no longer sold on the market, and cannot be bought at ninety-five cents on the dollar.

Gov. McEnery's friends do not claim that all of the improvements and progress made in this State during the past six years is due solely to him or his administration.

His friends claim that he has been an earnest, energetic, practical worker in behalf of the agricultural, industrial and financial interests of the State, with bold, broad and comprehensive views and plans touching every material question affecting the people, and has thus promoted the public welfare.

He has been unremitting in his devotion to the duties of his office, and when the laws were silent or inadequate to the necessities of his people he has been ready, not only with proper remedies, but has insistently impressed his views upon the Legislature and public opinion until relief has been found.

His life and his services are before the public for calm and thoughtful investigation or discussion.

His hopes, ambitions and affections are inseparably linked with the progress and development of his State and the supremacy of the Democratic party.

His friends feel that he has won the right to a calm and impartial examination of his record, with the claims of other deserving Democrats, and disclaim the slightest desire upon their part, or his, to detract from the merits or services of any other citizen of the State.

The Call for the State Central Committee Amended.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 5.—Gen. Jastremski, president of the State Central Committee, sent a telegram to-day to Col. I. W. Patton to the following effect: "In the call of meeting of the State Central Committee Thursday was erroneously substituted for Tuesday. To prevent mistakes I have amended call so as to read Thursday, Oct. 20, Parlor P, St. Charles Hotel."

Gen. Jastremski has also sent the following circular to each member of the State committee:

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 5, 1887.

Sir—In the call of meeting of the State Central Committee "Thursday" was erroneously substituted for "Tuesday." To prevent mistakes I have amended the call so as to read "Thursday, Oct. 20, 1887, Parlor P, St. Charles Hotel."

The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will, therefore, be held on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1887, at 12 o'clock m., in Parlor P, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. The attendance of every member of the committee is respectfully requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

LEON JASTREMSKI, President.

A McEnery Club at St. Martinsville.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Oct. 5.—A Democratic meeting was held at the courthouse last night for the purpose of organizing a McEnery Club. The meeting was called to order by T. L. Broussard, who stated the object of the meeting. On motion of Terville Bienvenu, Felix Voorhies, Esq., was elected temporary chairman, and L. J. Voorhies temporary secretary.

On motion of W. A. Bienvenu the following-named gentlemen were appointed by the chair as committee on resolutions: Robert Martin, Dan Voorhies, Arcade Gauthier and W. A. Bienvenu. The committee reported the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in Gov. S. D. McEnery an able, conscientious and faithful servant of the people, one who, at all times true to the trust confided to him, has labored for the material growth of our State and has advanced and established upon a firm and healthy basis the industrial, educational and financial interests of our people.

"*Resolved*, That under his administration our State has steadily advanced toward prosperity: the levees, which protect the most fertile lands of our State and especially those of our parish, have been built and protected with unremitting care until now they have reached that state of durability and safety which assures us against any overflow, which before his administration devastated the crops of this portion of our State.

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in Samuel Douglas McEnery a Democrat who has never swerved from the principles of the party, and that we show with pride the result of the good administration of his appointees in this parish and the prompt and efficient manner in which justice is now administered, and its finances faithfully accounted for.

"*Resolved*, That we, the Democratic voters of the parish of St. Martin, do hereby pledge him our earnest support for the nomination of Governor by the next Democratic convention, and we request all Democrats to join us in our efforts to secure his nomination, as being for the good of the Democratic party and the State of Louisiana.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the New Orleans TIMES-DEMOCRAT, Baton Rouge *Capitolian-Advocate* and the St. Martin *Reveille* and *Messenger*."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The club then went into permanent organization and the following officers were elected: Robert Martin, president; T. Bienvenu, Ely. Barras, Felix Pothier and Arcade Gauthier, vice presidents; W. A. Bienvenu, secretary; L. J. Voorhies, treasurer; F. Berard, A. V. Fleming, Ernest Beslin and Eug. Bertrand, sergeants-at-arms.

On motion the club was called the McEnery Democratic Club No. 1.

Messrs. Felix Voorhies and Edward Simon were called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. F. Voorhies in a few and appropriate remarks, frequently interrupted by applause, reviewed the administration of Gov. Samuel D. McEnery, showing the prosperity of the State under his administration.

Mr. E. Simon followed and his remarks were also much appreciated. The club adjourned to the 15th instant at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Splendid Record of Gov. McEnery's Administration.

Good Management, Increased Accommodations and Efficiency.

A Showing Beyond Comparison with Any Previous Administration.

Nothing is more creditable to a State or more conclusive of good government than the care and well-being of its charitable institutions.

Judged by this standard, Louisiana can now challenge comparison with any State in the Union.

This was not, unfortunately, always the case; and that it is so now is due to the improvements that have been made during the administration of Gov. McEnery. These improvements have had the earnest encouragement of the Governor, and have been made by the various and excellent boards of directors appointed by him, whose efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunates under their control have been promoted by every influence at the command of the Governor.

The institutions under direct control of the State are the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, the Charity Hospital at Shreveport, the Insane Asylum at Jackson, La., and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind at Baton Rouge. The Confederate Soldiers' Home at New Orleans is supported by State appropriations, its directors being composed of the officers of the societies of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee.

A brief review of the present condition of these institutions will suffice to show the great improvement in the care of those within their walls, the vast increase in their capacity, and the constant progress in all other directions, since Gov. McEnery came to the head of State affairs and became directly responsible for their administration.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

The Charity Hospital at New Orleans is justly a source of pride to the people of the entire State. Since its foundation it has done a great and good work; but at no period in its history has it been so thoroughly equipped for its mission in behalf of the suffering as at this moment. Based upon the broadest principles of philanthropy, and open to all who apply for admission without distinction of nationality or condition, no State in the Union, no country on the globe, has a grander monument than has Louisiana in this great charity. It has been Gov. McEnery's constant aim—an aim faithfully carried out by the able and efficient Board of Administration selected by the Governor—to meet the growing wants of the hospital, to increase its accommodations and to extend its aid to the suffering, the indigent poor particularly. The results of this work have been an almost complete transformation of the institution and a marvelous extension of its work. In fact, it can hardly be called the same institution, so many have been the

IMPROVEMENTS IN RECENT YEARS.

Some of these improvements are:

The sewer system in place of the old time vault system. The sewer system was inaugurated May 6, 1884. It had long been regarded as a necessity, but no practical steps were taken to secure it until Gov. McEnery succeeded to the Executive chair. Underground pipes, since the date mentioned, connect the vaults of the hospital premises with a central reservoir of 32,000 gallons capacity. These pipes are cleared at intervals by their connections with a system of flushing tanks. Twice or thrice daily the contents of the central reservoir are forced by a Blake pump through a six-inch underground pipe into the Mississippi river. The sewer gases are conducted from the central reservoir through an escape pipe over the furnace of the engine-room, and are thus destroyed.

The Annex or New Extension is a comfortably constructed two-story and attic brick building, with large, well lighted and wide corridors, wards ventilated according to modern hospital requirements (1000 and more cubic feet for each bed), linen-rooms, messrooms, dining-rooms for convalescents, water closets, etc., and heated throughout by improved steam radiators. This building closely joins and forms a continuation of the old female department, which latter has been raised to the floor level of the annex by an elevation of two feet. The capacity of the new house is eighty-three beds for women and twenty-four cribs for children, thus giving much-needed accommodations to the formerly crowded female department.

The new Dead House and Pathological Laboratory and Museum of Pathology was opened for use Sept. 1, 1884, and is located on Locust street, on the more unobserved portion of the hospital grounds. It is a two-story brick structure, dimensions 30x50 feet, containing on the ground floor the appointments of the Dead House proper, paved and wainscoted with slate stone, with a suit of rooms from which the dead who are claimed may be buried by relatives and friends; on the second floor, the Pathological Laboratory and Museum of Pathology, two large, well lighted rooms, especially designed for the purpose.

The new eye and ear operating room, built of brick, is annexed to the female eye ward. It has been constructed with a view to light, and is furnished on three sides with large French plate glass windows.

In the main building, under the supervision of the house committee, considerable improvements have been introduced. Nine new and improved ventilators have been placed in the roof; the old chimneys, now superseded by the steam radiators, have been converted into ventilating shafts and conjointly have much benefited the interior atmosphere.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL AMBULANCE SERVICE

is another great aid in the efficient prosecution of the work of the Charity Hospital. It was put in full operation Feb. 2, 1885. To quote from Dr. Miles, the house surgeon of the hospital:

"This service was organized to meet a demand well-nigh imperative. Since the erection of the hospital in 1832, the sick and injured have been brought to the door in vehicles of every conceivable kind employed in the travel and traffic of the city. Many patients suffered discomfort merely, while others sustained injuries prejudicial to their after treatment. Some, only a few let us believe, must have succumbed to the delay and ill-usage incident such haphazard transportation."

The necessity for some better means for conveying the sick or the wounded to the hospital being apparent, the Board of Administrators, with the hearty approval and co-operation of Gov. McEnery, who is ex-officio president of the board, set about devising means to secure it. The result has been the introduction of a most efficient ambulance service, fully equipped with every appliance for the lessening or relief of suffering, and prompt to respond to all calls. The service is housed in a commodious two-story brick building on Common street, immediately opposite the hospital proper, of which it is a most efficient auxiliary, and which provides ample accommodation for the ambulances and horses, and sleeping apartments above for the resident students and other attendants connected with the service. At call, day or night, the students are at once in place, the horses are attached and the ambulance, fully furnished with medical and surgical appliances, rapidly rolls away on its errand of mercy.

This ambulance system is conceded to be the best in the United States. Its promptness in answering calls and its well equipped auxiliaries; the intelligent and qualified resident students, with their ample supply of surgical appliances and medicines, render its aid invaluable in conserving life in emergent cases. Compared with the inhuman, antiquated methods of transportation in the rough cart and furniture wagon previously in vogue, the ambulance is an elysium to the sufferer. The calls number about 100 per month, and are answered with the expedition and alacrity of a fire engine.

These are some of the external improvements that have been made to the Charity Hospital since Gov. McEnery succeeded to the Executive chair. Over $71,000 were spent on the new buildings and the sewerage system—exclusive of the ambulance service—of which $37,494 23 was appropriated from the general hospital fund and $33,574 39 were derived from donations by citizens of New Orleans and other portions of the State, appropriations by police juries and from other sources. When the increasing demands upon the hospital rendered the additions indispensable for the comfort of the patients, the Board of Administrators, finding the means at their disposal inadequate for the purpose,

APPLIED TO GOV. M'ENERY

for suggestions as to how the necessary amount could be raised. There was no fund at the disposal of the State; but the Governor promptly recognized the necessity of the contemplated improvements, and urged the board to appeal to the people of the State. In this connection Gov. McEnery wrote:

"This great charity, in its pressing exigencies, appeals strongly to the feelings of every one. Every enlightened citizen in this State feels a pride in this magnificent institution, coupled with a moral obligation to assist it. The present railroad enterprises in Louisiana, the increasing commerce of New Orleans, and other demands for labor increasing the number employed, are concurrently throwing an increased number of sick and suffering upon the public. Every individual and all corporations are directly interested in the improvement and enlargement of the hospital, and if appealed to I have no doubt will contribute cheerfully toward the cost of the work. Permit me, then, to suggest to the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital that they inaugurate means to appeal to the public sympathy, and that in the City of New Orleans and in every city and village of the State subscription lists be duly circulated, and that the interest in railroads, factories and corporations be appealed to. The result will, I think, be a liberal response."

The Governor's suggestion was adopted, the appeal was made, the response was immediate and, as he expected, liberal. Adding to the donations the available funds at their disposal, the Board of Administrators went to work and soon were able to announce the completion of all the proposed improvements. An appeal was then made to the public in behalf of the ambulance service, which also met with a liberal response, and the administrators, as already stated, were enabled to get this service in operation early in February, 1885.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

of the hospital have kept pace with the external. The demands upon it have constantly increased, but they have always been fully met. Some idea of these demands may be gained by a statement of the fact that during the year 1886 the aggregate number of patients in the hospital was 6363. In addition 13,336 applications were made for relief in both medical and surgical cases by residents of the city who did not enter the hospital, but attended the outdoor clinic, making altogether the grand total of *nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine* persons treated by the hospital staff during the year. In 1882 the total number of patients treated was 9856, showing for 1886 an increase of *one hundred* per cent. The revenues of the hospital in 1882 were $110,382 42, as against $138,685 69 in 1886. That the administration of the hospital has been economical as well as efficient is evidenced by the fact that, although no proper expense has been spared in caring for the sick, each individual living within the hospital limits, including officials, attendants, etc., has only cost an average of *forty cents* per day.

The Board of Administrators, to whom the admirable results above chronicled are due, is composed as follows: Gov. S. D. McEnery, ex officio president; Dr. Thomas Layton, vice president; Richard Sinnott, T. L. Airey, John T. Gibbons, Dr. C. J. Bickham, H. W. Fairchild, Samuel Boyd and Joseph M. Rice. Messrs. M. D. Lagan, Charles Lafitte and P. Buchanan were also members of the board during a portion of the time. The hospital officers are: Dr. A. B. Miles, house surgeon; Dr. T. W. Parham, assistant house surgeon; Edwin Marks, secretary and treasurer; Dr. H. B. Schmidt, pathologist; John Johnson, chemist and druggist; J. C. De Mahy, clerk; John Pander, engineer.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL AT SHREVEPORT.

This institution was established in 1876, and has afforded relief to the suffering poor of the entire section contiguous to Shreveport. It has been supported by an annual appropriation of $10,000 by the State, which was renewed by the Legislature in 1886. Although purely a State institution, it was not under State control until last year, but was managed by a joint board, appointed by the Governor and the authorities of Shreveport. The result was a lack of harmony and, consequently, of efficiency in the management. In his last message to the Legislature Gov. McEnery called attention to the disagreements between the trustees, resulting from the dual control, and urged that the State should assume entire control of the institution. His views were adopted by the Legislature and an act passed vesting the appointment of the entire Board of Trustees in the Governor. The good effects of this legislation are already seen. A board acting in harmony is in control of the institution, and it is in sytematic and thorough working order. The hospital is now located, and has been since its establishment in a rented building near Arsenal Hill, but the Board of Administrators have in course of construction a permanent hospital building on Texas street. It will be a handsome and ornamental structure, with a frontage of 215 feet, and will furnish ample accommodations for 150 patients. When completed it will be a model building for its purpose, fully provided with all modern conveniences. The funds for the construction of this building were appropriated by the Legislature some years ago, but the appropriation was not utilized until the present Board of Trustees assumed control. The hospital will be a monument to their energy and good management and that of the McEnery administration.

The hospital at Shreveport treats annually from 1200 to 1500 patients. Its facilities will be vastly improved when the hospital building is completed.

The new Board of Trustees that has so auspiciously entered upon its duties is composed as follows: J. B. Smith, president; John J. Heran, W. B. Hamilton, J. M. Bowles, S. Levy, Jr., Dr. R. A. Gray, F. M. Hicks. Dr. W. W. Ashton is the surgeon in charge; Mr. Walter Jackson is secretary and treasurer.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA.

During Gov. McEnery's administration appropriations aggregating $12,500 have been made to secure suitable buildings for the Charity Hospital at Alexandria. The work of construction is now in progress. This hospital, when in operation, will furnish needed relief to the indigent sick of Central Louisiana.

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

At no time since its establishment has the State Insane Asylum at Jackson, La., been so fruitful of results looking to the care and comfort of the unfortunates confined within its walls as during the administration of Gov. McEnery. In fact, no other administration can be mentioned in this connection even as a basis of comparison. From a small, illy-provided, and in every way inadequate institution, it has grown, under the fostering care of the Governor and the able Board of Directors chosen by him, into an admirably managed, fully equipped and well supported asylum, in every way a credit to the State. Since 1879 the capacity of the Insane Asylum has been largely more than doubled, and the number of inmates nearly trebled. The unfortunate insane, formerly confined in the various police jails, or the equally ill-suited city insane asylum, have been, in most instances, removed to the Jackson Asylum, where, surrounded by comforts suited to their needs and receiving the most skillful expert medical attention, every possible care is lavished upon them calculated to ameliorate their condition and restore them to their families and society. It is true that all the indigent insane of the State are not yet confined in the asylum at Jackson, because of lack of necessary accommodations, which it is hoped the next Legislature will provide; but the large number who are now confined there are fully provided for, as a result of excellent management rather than an increase of appropriations for the support of the institution. This is readily shown by comparison. In 1879-80 the maximum capacity of the insane asylum was 180 patients. At the present time the number of patients is 476, or rather more than the actual capacity of the institution. The amount expended for the maintenance of the institution for the year 1879-80 was $242 94 per capita, while for the years 1884-86 the amount per capita was only $107 62. In other words, with an increased expenditure of about 20 per cent, considerably more than 100 per cent of patients have been provided for. That this increase has not been at the expense of the patients of the institution, or at a sacrifice of their comfort, those who have friends and relatives there can testify. As a matter of fact, owing to the improvements made in the asylum and the conveniences added, the comfort and health of the patients have been greatly improved, and the institution, its capacity considered, justly ranks with the best in the country.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

made to the asylum during Gov. McEnery's administration consist in part of the following:

On the west of the centre building a magnificent brick structure, three stories high, has been erected, with a full ten-foot basement, making it in reality a four-story building, at a cost of $30,000. On the east of the centre building has been built a counterpart of that on the west, at a cost of $24,000. These buildings contain sixty-seven rooms each. On either side respectively of the latter building a detached frame building, set apart for the use of colored patients, has been constructed. Each is two stories high and contains sixteen large rooms, and each cost $8000. They are handsome structures in appearance and design. In the rear of the east wing of the main building a fine two-story brick building has been erected for the female dining-room and kitchen. The dining-room is 104 feet in length and 32 feet in width; the kitchen is 35 feet long and 25 feet wide. The upper story is used as an infirmary. All these buildings are covered with slate and tin. In addition to these structures a number of minor buildings have been erected—the bakery, a one-story frame, 47x37 feet; the barn, a two-story structure, 85x50; the workshop, for blacksmith, woodwork and carpenter shop, 50x25; the stable, 50x32. In addition to these buildings many other improvements have been made which conduce to the successful management of the insane. An ample steam laundry has been put in operation, which obviates the necessity of washing by hand, as was formerly the case; a tower clock has been placed in the cupola over the centre building, and the water supply, which had before been inadequate to the demand, is now full and ample. In short, ten valuable buildings have been added to this institution, more than doubling its capacity, as above stated, since 1879-80, when its maximum facilities would not allow the admission of more than 180 patients, whereas now the number of patients is 476.

The Insane Asylum has had a steadfast friend in Gov. McEnery, who has always been insistent in calling the attention of the Legislature to its needs, who has shown the utmost interest in everything conducive to its welfare, and who has taken a laudable pride in the growth of the institution and its vastly increased power for good during his administration.

The present efficient Board of Administrators and officers, to whose admirable management the prosperity of the asylum is due, is composed of the following gentlemen:

Gov. S. D. McEnery, ex-officio president; Hon. Wm. B. Loudon, president; Hon. Thos. S. Jones, M. D.; Capt. John J. Mellon, Capt. Wm. Wilson Matthews, Capt. H. B. Barrow, Mr. J. Warren Taylor, Mr. Will T. Hardie, Dr. Denison Stocking. The executive committee is composed of the Hon. Thos. S. Jones, chairman; Capt. Wm. Wilson Matthews, Capt. H. B. Barrow, Mr. J. Warren Taylor. The officers of the institution are Dr. J. Welsh Jones, superintendent; Dr. P. H. Jones, assistant superintendent.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution for the defective classes is located at Baton Rouge. Like the other institutions already described, it has been greatly improved during Gov. McEnery's administration (who has always demonstrated the warmest interest in this institution), and its facilities largely increased, its load of debt lifted, and its financial and general management economical and thoroughly efficient.

In 1877 the institution was located in one end and a wing of the former deaf and dumb building, the remainder of the building being occupied by the State University, which gradually encroached on the institute. In 1878 the Board of Trustees appealed to the Legislature and obtained the passage of an act authorizing them to purchase a suitable building for the exclusive use of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. The necessary act was passed, although a sufficient appropriation for the purchase of the building was not made, and the trustees purchased a large three-story building at the corner of Church and Florida streets, together with a half square of ground, for $20,000. To this building the institute was removed and has since been located. In 1881, when Gov. McEnery succeeded to the Executive chair, $15,000 remained unpaid on the building, and the board was further embarrassed with an old indebtedness for maintenance of