

Louisiana Will Spend \$100,000.

Gov. Heard, in his message to the General Assembly of Louisiana, recommended an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to make, at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, a complete, worthy and proper presentation of Louisiana, her products, her progress and capabilities, in competition with other States. The principal features of the Louisiana exhibit will be her timber, fish and oysters, petroleum, rock salt and sulphur. The Governor, in his message, also recommends that the famous old Cabildo, the building in which the actual transfer of the Territory of Louisiana from France to the United States took place, now in perfect preservation, be reproduced at the World's Fair and used as a State building for the mother State of the Louisiana Purchase.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the N. O. States, under date of May 27th, says:

"The new Seventh district will be as full of candidates as leaves in Vallambrosa. If there is any virtue in getting into the fight early, Col. Polk of Rapides ought to have by far the best start. He is running already. St. Landry and Avozelles are expected to furnish candidates, as they always do in congressional fights, and it is said Judge Dubuisson of the former and Judge Coco of the latter will be among those who enter the lists. Calcasieu has a strong candidate in Mr. A. P. Pujot, though it is said that Senator Drew would not be averse to a nomination and would find a term in the House congenial. It is promised that the campaign will open as soon as the bill is passed."

The above may be correct as far as it goes, but there are half-a-dozen or more prospective candidates left out of the list who will no doubt be heard from in due time.

The Alexandria Democrat, in commenting on the Lacazes act before the Louisiana Legislature to prevent the marriage of first cousins, makes the following very sensible remarks:

"Too much and ever-increasing legislation is the bane of our country now. The books are unnecessarily encumbered from year to year with a mass of ambiguous and conflicting statutes, absolutely irreconcilable with each other and not susceptible of intelligent construction even by the courts of final resort. But the average legislator cannot afford to return to his constituents without having immortalized himself, as it were, by the introduction of one or more bills of doubtful utility, even if not actually detrimental to the public interests."

One of the COURIER's employes and his family took a trip in the country Saturday afternoon with a two-horse team which terminated disastrously. After arriving at their destination the horses were unhitched and allowed to graze in an enclosure nearby. On Sunday morning one of the animals was missing, together with a rope used as a halter. Diligent search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the horse, when after a search among the neighbors the best that could be secured to temporarily replace the missing horse was a small-sized mule as mate to a large-sized horse. Although slightly disfigured, the occupants of the team arrived home safe. See the adv. headed "Stray-d or Stolen" on this page at bottom of column six.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, the grand old man, preacher and patriot, of New Orleans, who was injured some weeks ago by a street car, died shortly after noon last Wednesday, at his home in that city. He will be mourned throughout the South, but especially in the city where he has labored for forty years for the elevation of humanity and the betterment of society.

The old St. Landry Catholic Church of our town, one of the oldest landmarks of Southwestern Louisiana, is being demolished preparatory to the erection of a larger edifice in its stead, modern in all its appointments, Romanesque in style, and to cost about \$24,000, exclusive of furnishings and painting.

Sand from the old Hoyt sand bank for sale at 25 cents per barrel, delivered. Orders left with Albert Clary promptly filled.

Send us your job work. Everything in the printing line done at this office.

Fred L. Sandoz sells shelled corn.

More Truth Than Poetry.

The Homer Guardian-Journal utters "more truth than poetry" when it registered the following kick against the expenditures of Louisiana's public funds. The Legislature should look into the charges stated, and correct the errors where practicable. Here is what the Guardian-Journal says: Louisiana makes a wretched showing in the expenditure of her public revenues when compared to other states. The state pays four or five times as much for public printing as the state of Mississippi, a more populous state than Louisiana. Our judiciary system costs nearly three times as much as that of Mississippi, and our assessors, who are clamoring for more pay, cost about double as much as those of our sister state, while a session of our legislature, which is composed of fewer members, comes thousands of dollars higher than in the neighboring state of Mississippi. On the other hand, Mississippi gives nearly three times as much money to public education as Louisiana. Evidently there is something seriously out of joint in the expenditure of the public revenues of this state. We give too much money to office holders and too little to the public schools and other public improvements. It is time to inaugurate a radical change in this respect.

Hon. S. T. Williams has introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for the election by the people of the school boards. If the people can be trusted to elect their police juries, they certainly ought to be to elect their school boards. In some of the parishes, under the present appointive system, the boards have constituted a powerful political lever for the State administration, at times, too, when the members should have been as free from political ardor as a church is always supposed to be. Keep politics out of school boards and it is not a matter of much importance how the members are selected, provided, always, of course, that they are live friends of education and honest men, men who thoroughly appreciate the great responsibilities resting upon them and have the qualifications to meet them as they should be met.—Mansfield Journal.

The Lafayette Gazette has quite a lengthy article entitled, "The Public School for the Poor." The public schools are no more for the poor than they are for the rich. The doctrine is a pernicious one. The public schools should be the best in the land, well supported and maintained and patronized by all. The system is not predicated upon the needs of poverty. It represents one of the great functions of the State. Enlightened communities enjoying high and extraordinary public school privileges must resent the suggestion that the public schools are for the poor alone. This idea is antagonistic to the whole theory of the public school system and it must not be entertained.—Baton Rouge Advocate.

For Rent—A small farm near Opelousas suitable for market garden, dairy and poultry raising, with large residence and outbuildings. Possession given immediately. Apply at this office.

This place has 16 bearing pecan trees, a large number of figs—choice varieties, about 20 young fruit trees just beginning to bear, including peaches, plums, apricots, etc. Outbuildings consist of crib, barn, stable, chicken house, wash house, carriage house, servants quarters, &c.

Fred L. Sandoz, the enterprising merchant, has a full stock of the celebrated "New England Queen" ball bearing sewing machines. The finest sewing machine on the market; absolutely noiseless, and warranted for five years. A first-class machine at a low price.

Prof. Becker of the United States Geological Survey says the eruption at Martinique was caused by the silt of the Mississippi river, which has been laid on the Gulf bed in such weight that it bent in the crust of the earth.

Representative Marks has withdrawn his resolution to amend the Constitution so as to permit the Governor to appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

For Sale—A thoroughbred Jersey Bull, young and large, subject to registration. Apply to Jno. M. Ware, Dixon Grove Plantation, Shusterton P. O., La.

A SHOE THAT WILL WEAR—is the Hamilton Brown Shoe—it will give you satisfaction. Sold by F. L. Sandoz, Sole Agent.

Representative Wilson's bill, providing for separate cars for whites and blacks on street railways in Louisiana, has been favorably reported.

Take your prescriptions to the Opera House drugstore. A registered pharmacist will fill them.

Send us your job work. Everything in the printing line done at this office.

Fred L. Sandoz sells shelled corn.

Another Year for the Fair.

Formal action for the postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the year 1904 was taken on May 2d, when the Secretary of State, John Hay, sent to the United States Senate a letter stating the necessity for an additional year in which to prepare the Exposition. The reasons for the postponement exist in the fact that many foreign governments would be unable to participate in the Exposition in a befitting manner if compelled to prepare themselves for 1902. Inasmuch as the plans for the Exposition contemplate a World's Fair in the broadest sense of the term, it became evident that without the complete participation of the leading governments of the world it would fall far short of the ideal which the projectors have in mind. The postponement of the Fair to 1904 is provided for in an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, providing for the dedication of the buildings of the Exposition on April 30th, 1903; for opening the Exposition to visitors not later than May 1st, 1904, and for closing not later than December 1st following. The amendment also provides for the coinage of \$250,000 in gold dollar pieces to be used as souvenir coins and to be a part of the \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the Fair.

The postponement will not only permit the participation of all foreign governments upon a much broader scale than would otherwise have been possible, but it will assure a complete exposition in many other details. The plans of the Exposition management up to the time of action for postponement were based upon the expectation of holding the Exposition in 1903, but, as President Francis has said: "While the management were ready to hold the Exposition in that year, the additional year will enable them to produce a far more magnificent and complete Exposition."

Washington, D. C., News.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1902. There was a remarkable scene in the Senate on Thursday. An old man, white with the snows of many winters and slightly bent, stood among the senators like Socrates teaching the men and youths of Athens. He appealed to them with an eloquence seldom equalled, to remain true to the faith of their fathers. For a quarter of a century this same old man, George Frisbie Hoar, has sat in the Senate chamber and no one has had occasion to question his republicanism, but on Thursday he announced that his conscience would not permit him to vote with his party on the Philippine question, for its exponents had forgotten the faith of their ancestors, whose lessons fell "upon ears of men dazzled by military glory and delirious with the lust of conquest." Concluding a powerful arraignment of the republican policy in the Philippines, Mr. Hoar appealed to his colleagues in these words: "Let us, at least, have this to say, 'We too have kept the faith of the fathers. We took Cuba by the hand. We delivered her from age-long bondage. We welcomed her to the family of nations. We set mankind an example never before beheld of moderation in victory. We kept faith with the Philippine people. We kept faith with our own history. We kept our national honor unsullied. The flag which we received without a rent we handed down without a stain.'"

Two democratic speeches of great moderation and replete with unanswerable arguments marked last week's debate. Senator Bacon, who has not yet concluded his remarks, exposed the weakness of the impending measure with merciless logic, and Senator Dubois, devoting himself largely to the claim that the Philippines would prove the open door to China, warned his opponents against arousing the dragon which now sleeps peacefully. He pointed out that greed for commercial gain was likely to result in the upbuilding of a competition which would eventually undersell American manufactures in the markets of the world where no Chinese exclusion law would protect the American workman from the "yellow peril." He dwelt on the fact that the Chinese are able imitators and that once they had been awakened by the efforts of capitalists to secure their trade they would endanger the commercial prosperity of all white nations with their half-paid labor. Senator Beveridge, who attempted to answer Mr. Dubois' argument, presented an alarming array of figures, but in so doing lost all sight of the trend of Mr. Dubois' argument.

The sudden death of Lord Pauncefoot, which occurred on Saturday morning, has caused a shock to official and social life in Washington. He had been suffering from rheu-

matic gout for some time but no one had anticipated that his illness would terminate fatally. Lord Pauncefoot was held in high regard in Washington where his democratic manner and his affability had made him a general favorite. His popularity at the White House during the incumbency of President McKinley is well-known, and it will also be remembered that, in conjunction with Secretary Olney, he framed the general arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain. Lord Pauncefoot will be succeeded as dean of the diplomatic corps by Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador.

As so official announcement of the death of Lord Pauncefoot reached the White House until noon Saturday it did not interfere with the ceremonies which attended the dedication of the statue of Rochambeau which took place on that morning. On a stand before the statue, which was draped with the flags of the two nations, under the flags of France and The United States, stood the President and the French Ambassador, the Countess de Rochambeau, the Count de Lafayette and numerous others, while Dr. Stafford offered the invocation. President Roosevelt then extended to the French guests a cordial welcome and, as the Marine Band struck up the "Marseillaise," the Countess de Rochambeau stepped forward and unveiled the statue of her distinguished ancestor. The guns of the Fourth Battalion boomed out the national salute, the French and American marines presented arms and the "Old Guard" in colonial uniform, threw up their hats, the whole presenting a scene which in many respects must have resembled that depicted at Hartford 122 years ago when general George Washington welcomed the Court de Rochambeau and the 6,000 troops and the companies of marines he had brought to assist in the cause of American independence. The French visitors attended service at St. Patrick's church yesterday morning and left last evening for Niagara Falls.

The defeat of the republican leaders in the House of Representatives which took place when the House overruled the decision of the Chair on an amendment to the Naval appropriation bill, an amendment which provided that three of the ships to be constructed be built in government navy yards and which was adopted, and now the House has gotten into trouble with the Senate in what promises to be a pretty fight. The House, objecting to a Senate amendment to the Army appropriation bill asked for a conference, adding that it had instructed its conferees not to yield on certain points. This notice the Senate regards as a violation of its dignity and Senator Pettus assured me this morning that the Senate would never yield. It seems probable, therefore, that the House will be compelled to recede from its position to its own infinite humiliation and if it does so another blow to the prestige of the present leaders will have been struck.

The bill requiring all country parishes, which have less than six months of public school during the year, to set aside a 2-mill tax for school purposes, is likely to become a law during this session of the Legislature.

The bill forbidding the marriage of first cousins that was introduced two years ago, but for some slight flaw was not passed, has been presented again at this time and has passed to the third reading. It will prove a failure.

Louisiana won honors galore at the Charleston Exposition, that will be a thing of the past after June 27; 17 silver, 23 bronze medals, and innumerable diplomas and honorable mentions, were awarded our fair State.

The maximum temperature on the roof of the New Orleans Custom House was 93.5 Monday, the hottest May day in 31 years.

For Sale.—A second-hand Acme oil engine, one-horse power, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY. By the undersigned in Pine Prairie, one gray HORSE, about 14 hands high; about 10 or 12 years old; short tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. LANDRY HENRY, Bayou Choctaw P. O., La. May 31, 1902-1m

FOR RENT. A comfortable residence in Leonville, recently occupied by Dr. Richards, with all necessary outbuildings; all in perfect order. Apply to P. MISTRIC, Leonville, La. May 31, 1902-4f

NOTICE.—Land Office at New Orleans, La., May 24, 1902.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made by one B. Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner, at Opelousas, La., on Monday, July 7, 1902, viz: Joseph Vidrine, 2 E & 1 of Sec. 20, in Tp. 3, S. E. 2 E. La. Mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Omer Andrus, Albert Andrus, Lucius Guillory and John B. Andrus, all of St. Landry Parish, La. WALTER L. COHEN, Register. May 31, 1902.

Public Schools vs. Commissioner of Hygiene.

Opelousas, May 21, 1902. To the Editor of the Times-Democrat: There are some things as to which all of our people agree, among others the following: That we have an insufficient number of public schools and in most cases the sessions are too short. That in consequence thereof according to statistics the state is in a deplorable condition. That in a measure the State is blameless for this condition of affairs. That the public school system is being better managed. That notwithstanding this there is a continual demand for more schools, with longer terms. That the desire of additional endowments, the public schools more money. With these facts staring us in the face, what are we going to do about it? Economic, scientific, economic, and have the Legislature vote to it that every dollar not needed for necessary expenses be expended in the cause of education. "Educate your children and the country is safe," is truer now than when first uttered. The world has become more peopled, and in the struggle for existence it resolves itself into the question of the "survival of the fittest." When the weakest must go to the wall, shall our native born population be permitted to remain in the slough of ignorance existing here for years past to compete with the quick-witted, intelligent Western, Northwestern or Eastern man now flocking to our State? The reply is "No." These self-evident propositions being agreed to, I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to a piece of proposed legislation, at this time wholly unnecessary, and which, if enacted, creates a new office which the State will have to support. I refer to the following: By Mr. Ventress (by request) An act to create a "commissioner of hygiene," and to vest in his powers and duties, also to fix his salary and to provide for his office expenses and equipment. "House bill, No. 100." The name of all the gods at once, what on earth do our people want with a "commissioner of hygiene" who takes the place of a commissioner of hygiene going around lecturing the people as to the necessity thereof, and that the Legislature is to pay for it? The name of the gods at once, when the same is being taught in all our public schools? Is not this a case (strictly in point) of a man who is to be paid for what he would do as a citizen? Creating a new office, fixing a salary therefor, and for the office expenses, and the payment for a "commissioner of hygiene" while our common schools are languishing for lack of a dollar and a cent? Why, Mr. Editor, would be ludicrous indeed, if it was not so serious. It might be treated as a jest if the proposed act of the measure was not so serious. It will be remembered that this bill passed both Houses at the last session, and was vetoed by the Governor for want of sufficient reasons. This reason holds good now. Our financial condition is such that we cannot afford to create a new office, fixing a salary therefor, and for the office expenses, and the payment for a "commissioner of hygiene" while our common schools are languishing for lack of a dollar and a cent? Why, Mr. Editor, would be ludicrous indeed, if it was not so serious. It might be treated as a jest if the proposed act of the measure was not so serious. It will be remembered that this bill passed both Houses at the last session, and was vetoed by the Governor for want of sufficient reasons. This reason holds good now. Our financial condition is such that we cannot afford to create a new office, fixing a salary therefor, and for the office expenses, and the payment for a "commissioner of hygiene" while our common schools are languishing for lack of a dollar and a cent? Why, Mr. Editor, would be ludicrous indeed, if it was not so serious. It might be treated as a jest if the proposed act of the measure was not so serious. 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