

THE LOCKS MUST BE BUILT

EXTRACTS FROM ACT NO. 9 PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA IN 1900, AND ACT NO. 84 PASSED IN 1902:

(Sec. 1 of Act No. 9.)

Whereas, the necessity of closing Bayou Lafourche by locks is recognized by the engineers both of the state and of the national government, and has had the sanction and approbation of congress, which has made appropriations for surveys looking to that end.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the boards of commissioners of the Atchafalaya Basin and Lafourche Basin Levee Districts are hereby authorized to place locks at the head of Bayou Lafourche; and for said purpose are authorized to appropriate lands, enter into contracts, and exercise all other powers proper, useful, or expedient, for carrying out the purposes of this act.

(Secs. 1 and 2 of Act No. 84.)

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the boards of commissioners of the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District and the Lafourche Basin Levee District are hereby authorized to place a temporary dam at the head of Bayou Lafourche, pending the construction of locks, as is provided for in Act No. 9 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana for the year 1900, and an act of the fifty-seventh congress of the United States; provided, that the dam shall not be placed or begun before January 1, 1903.

Be it further enacted, etc., that before the beginning of the construction of said dam, said levee boards shall enter into an agreement with the proper officers of the United States, with good and sufficient security, for the removal of said temporary dam at or before the expiration of the period set by said act of congress.

HOPE FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Determined Effort will be Made to Weather the Storm—Conference Suggested to Study Situation and Agree Upon Policy.

The newspapers in the sugar district of Louisiana are decidedly more hopeful than a few months ago, and give encouraging reports of the planter's work being done and the plantations for the next crop. The industry has gone through one of the hardest seasons ever known, with low prices, a small crop and hostile tariff legislation following swiftly on losses by flood and freeze. The price of sugar during a large part of this period has been below the cost of production, and the outlook has been so unfavorable that it has been difficult for many planters to secure that financial support and backing necessary to enable them to carry on their business successfully another year.

During the worst period of depression, when the passage of the Underwood bill warned the Louisiana cane-growers that they would soon have to face the withdrawal of all duty on sugar, and establish complete free trade as far as that product is concerned, the sentiment was very pessimistic. It was announced that a large number of planters had decided to abandon the field altogether, and either allow their lands to lie fallow, cut up the plantations into small farms and sell them, or experiment with other crops. It looked for a time as though a considerable area would be taken from sugar cultivation this year.

Although conditions in some respects continue bad, although prices are still low and the Underwood bill still faces us, a better feeling prevails, and it is evident a determined effort will be made to weather the storm. It is believed that with better methods, greater economy and an improvement in prices, cane-growing can be continued profitably, at least in many places in Louisiana. The country papers note many favorable signs. A number of plantations previously reported as likely to abandon cane altogether will, upon reconsideration, try to again this year. The planting season now under way has been unusually favorable, and while there has been some difficulty in the way of advances the planting has generally gone on satisfactorily, with a smaller decrease in acreage than expected, apparently not over 20 per cent. The planting conditions being, as we have said, exceptionally good, the prospects for the crop of 1914 are at least as promising as those of 1913. The question of price remains, of course, uncertain; but the hope is entertained that the sugar industry has already gone through its worst period and may expect some improvement from this time forward.

One point deserves the fullest consideration. The success of the sugar industry of Louisiana will depend largely upon the getting together and securing the fullest co-operation of all who are engaged in it, the adoption of a common policy and the union of interests. The industry has been weak for this reason, and because, while the planters, the sugar manufacturers, the cane-growers and others have been without combination, they have faced in the sugar trust a strong enemy. Other industries have encountered equal, or nearly equal, difficulties, but have by organization, co-operation and united action surmounted them and have done what a few individuals or companies would have found impossible. The citrus fruit growers of California are thoroughly organized, almost as a co-operative company, with the object in view of strengthening the business of all the orange growers of "the coast," improving and guaranteeing the quality of their output, increasing the demand and extending their territory. Here in Louisiana the cypress manufacturers have done some splendid work in the way of uniting all those engaged in this industry and thereby strengthening it. For triumph over the various difficulties facing the sugar business some such organization and co-operation is necessary.

As we suggested here before, a conference of those interested in sugar, to look over the field, to study the situation, to face the difficulties presented, and to agree upon a common line of policy, is essential for any intelligent plan of action, and the sooner such a conference is held the better. It will encourage all, improve the situation and open the way for a vigorous and promising campaign. Such a conference should be broad, including all who are interested in any way in the perpetuation and prosperity of the sugar industry of Louisiana. The discussion should be full and candid. Its program should be laid down at the very beginning of the sugar year, so that all may know and prepare accordingly. A program of this kind is not only advisable, but it is absolutely necessary to overcome the difficulties in the way of the sugar industry.—Times-Democrat.

What Makes Your Money Good. Robinson Crusoe found money worthless on a lonely isle. He found it acquired value only by exchange with other men.

Any man's money is the same. It has value only because other men accept it as value, and give value for it in return.

Where you are the more likely to receive proper value in exchange for your money—whether from neighbors or strangers, whether at home or abroad—is for you to determine. Who is the more likely to deceive you—the stranger or the neighbor—is for you to decide.

The Chief's telephone number is 84. Call us up whenever you have any item of news.

ANOTHER FLOOD PREDICTED.

Statistics Indicate a Repetition of the Disastrous Freshets of 1913—Red Cross Warned to be Ready for Work.

The flood season of 1914 now is at hand, with no actual steps by the federal government that would prevent such disasters as those through Ohio and Indiana in 1913," said Edmund T. Perkins, president of the congress. "There is a scientific reason to expect a flood this year that may be as disastrous as that of 1913."

Mr. Perkins has warned the Red Cross Society to be "prepared to cope again in a few weeks with flood havoc such as that of last year, which cost the American people nearly a thousand lives and property to the value of \$200,000,000." The misery of Mexico and foreign countries, he said, has overshadowed the threatened calamity in the United States; congress has failed to act, and such subjects as reclamation of western arid lands have been allowed to eclipse the pressing demand for food preventive measures.

"The people of the United States," Mr. Perkins added, "have been kept in a business sense, but the woes of Mexico and other nations seem to have precedence over the woes of the American people simply because the systematic and continued presentation of the needs of flood protection is not carried on, and because this stupendous subject is treated with indifference by communities, railroads, wholesalers, manufacturers and individuals, who have surplus millions for philanthropy. We regret most keenly to find the flood season at hand again and the public and the press still uninterested and apathetic merely because the few thousand dollars needed to present the matter have not been provided."

The Mystery of Pellagra. Fifteen persons suffering from that mysterious disease, pellagra, were taken from South Carolina to New York in 1912 and carefully observed by the Post-Graduate Hospital and expert bacteriologists, chemists and pathologists. All were cured without any specific medication during the disease. At the "pellagra meeting" at Sparta, S. C., a summary of the first progress report of the Thompson-McCadden Pellagra Commission, by Capt. J. E. Siler, medical corps, U. S. A.; Passed Assistant Surgeon P. E. Garrison, U. S. N., and Dr. W. J. MacNeal, professor of bacteriology and pathology and assistant director of laboratories, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, was read. The closing words of this report state:

1. The supposition that the ingestion of good or spoiled maize is the essential cause of pellagra is not supported by our study.

2. Pellagra is in all probability a specific infectious disease communicable from person to person by means at present unknown.

3. We have discovered no evidence incriminating flies of the genus *Silvius* in the causation of pellagra, except their universal distribution throughout the area studied. It is distributed by a blood-sucking insect, *Stomoxys calcitrans* would appear to be the most probable carrier.

4. We are inclined to regard intimate association in the household and the contamination of food with the excretions of pellagrins as possible modes of distribution of the disease.

5. No specific cause of pellagra has been recognized.—Shreveport Times.

Appropriation for Coastal Canal. Authorization of the proposed inter-coastal waterway from St. George's Sound, Fla., to the Rio Grande, in Texas, is carried in the rivers and harbors appropriation bill which was reported to the national house of representatives Wednesday. The total cost of the canal is estimated at \$2,622,910, of which \$339,000 is made available for beginning the work immediately.

Louisiana fares well in the new rivers and harbors bill. She is to receive appropriations of \$384,000 for new projects, besides a large sum for continuing projects already under way. The largest of these is the Bayou Teche project, on which \$315,000 is to be spent, with \$100,000 available for the coming year. On Lake Pontchartrain \$22,000 is to be spent, and Vermilion river will get \$73,500.

State Teachers' Examination. The next state examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held April 6, 7, 8, (white), and 9, 10, 11, (negro). The subjects of examination and the conditions governing the issuance of certificates to applicants will be the same as those of the last examination.

The questions of the examination in the Theory and Art of Teaching will not be based on any particular text book on that subject, but will be general and comprehensive in character.

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L. S. U. NOTES AND NEWS.

Weekly Letter from School of Journalism at State University—Embryonic Reporters Write Interestingly of Student Activities.

Declaring that the solution of the transportation problem lies not in government ownership of railroads, but rather in more powerful national and state commissions, Lynde Lee, executive assistant of the Tidewater and Chesapeake Bay Railway system, made a strong address to the students of the University Friday of last week on "Government Ownership." Mr. Lee stated there is an increasing tendency on the part of legislatures to pass restrictive and destructive regulations which are met by the transportation companies with considerable difficulty, and that if the railroads are to continue in an efficient way such legislation should be abandoned.

Regarding the proposed government ownership, he spoke at some length on the financial difficulties which would arise under such a condition, and pointed out how this plan had resulted in a loss to the countries where it has been attempted. He stated that government ownership had proven unsatisfactory to the laborer, to the shipper and to the taxpayer.

The following schedule has been announced for the 1914 football team: Sept. 26, Lafayette at Baton Rouge; Oct. 3, Ruston at Baton Rouge; Oct. 10, Mississippi College at Baton Rouge; Oct. 17, Mississippi University at Baton Rouge; Oct. 24, Texas A. & M. at Dallas; Nov. 7, University of Arkansas at Shreveport; Nov. 14, Haskell Indians at New Orleans; Nov. 26, Tulane at New Orleans.

E. T. McDonald, a former star at Colgate University, and for the past three years coach at Jefferson College, has been elected to coach the 1914 football team. He succeeds J.K. Dwyer. McDonald is by no means a stranger to the Tiger fans, as he has been a spectator at all the big games on the local gridiron and has acted as an official in many of the games. He has made a wonderful record with the light Jefferson team, and his selection is a popular one with the students and football enthusiasts connected with the University.

The faculty committee in charge of the high school rally held annually on the University campus are making arrangements for the program this year. The rally will be held May 1 and 2, and will include literary and athletic events. Information relating to the rally may be obtained from Prof. C. H. Stumberg, 623 Lafayette street, Baton Rouge, La.

A Progressive Priest. We take pleasure in reproducing the following item from the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th inst.:

"Rev. Father J. J. Rousseau, pastor of St. Jules' church, at Belle Alliance, near Donaldsonville, after a brief visit in the city, will leave this morning for his home parish. Father Rousseau is one of the best-known priests in the diocese, having spent many years in the city, administering the affairs of the various churches. He was formerly assistant to the late Bishop Rouxel and was also connected with St. Michael's church. He was administrator at Thibodaux for several months, and was then appointed pastor at Belle Alliance, where he succeeded in building a modern church in that parish. He is now actively engaged in forming plans for the building of a school, but this will not be accomplished until the debt caused by the erection of the new church in the above parish has been paid. The city Father Rousseau was the guest of Father Ryan, of St. Michael's church."

All's Well with the World. It is a source of much pleasure to state that the towns in this section of Louisiana are holding their own in a business way. In the face of adverse conditions, we are making a new destiny and it will be a safe and proper one. We have depended too much on the making and selling of one article against the purchase of twenty, but this order of things will be reversed in the future. A little time spent in the production of things to eat will solve the hard times problem and make the individual prosperous. It is just a question of getting on the job and staying there, and after a time we will not care whether there is a tariff on sugar or not. What a source of satisfaction this will be when we come to know this prediction is a certainty.—Franklin Watchman.

Live Stock in Louisiana. Estimates of the number and value of the live stock in Louisiana, Jan. 1, 1914, made by the Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, give the following figures:

Horses, 191,000; average price, \$85; value, \$16,235,000.

Mules, 132,000; average price, \$128; value, \$16,896,000.

Milch cows, 253,000; average price, \$34; value, \$8,542,000.

Other cattle, 448,000; average price, \$15; value, \$6,720,000.

Sheep, 189,000; average price, \$22.20; value, \$4,200,000.

Swine, 1,298,000; average price, \$8; value, \$10,384,000.

The St. John Meschacebe, one of the oldest county newspapers in Louisiana, has been sold by Eugene Dumuz to a stock company, and the new editor and publisher is John D. Raymond, a young man whose ability and energy are touched by his predecessor's, assuring the character of a bright and breezy weekly to the venerable Meschacebe.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

Since Dam Was Built, Parish of Lafourche Alone Has Paid Into Treasury of Levee Boards One-Half of Sum Needed for Locks.

Putting the joint levee boards to rest, when they say they have no money or can not see their way out, is just now to raise the money to build the building of the Lafourche levee, does the poverty cry not come in bad taste? Suppose the dam had not been placed in the bayou under what now seems to have been a false pretense, diabolically concocted for the benefit and advantage of a few private interests, would not the levee boards have had to disgorge the necessary amount to build, maintain and repair levees, to say nothing of the expense attending the reinforcing of the same during the high waters of 1912 and 1913? Whether it was there or not, it would have had to have been raised by some manner or method.

The placing of the dam at the head of the bayou has therefore preserved to the levee boards thousands and thousands of dollars contributed by us along the bayou for the express purpose of building levees. Now, if we had been exempt from the payment of the taxes, and the money would have been used in other sections where the tax was paid, we would have had no reason or rhyme to say anything; but such has not been and is not now the case. Our hard earned cash was taken supposedly to build and maintain levees on Bayou Lafourche, and used for the benefit and advantage of other sections during ten years or more—in fact, twelve years to be exact—and during that time we have not even been given what we were promised when Bayou Lafourche was taken from us as a navigable stream—a six-foot channel sixty feet wide.

Our money, aggregating between forty-five and fifty thousand dollars annually from levee tax and acreage tax alone, to say nothing of produce tax, which was collected annually, and is still collected, was used, not on Bayou Lafourche, but on the levees. Some one was getting the advantage of this money exclusively, while we were getting nothing, not even a six-foot channel sixty feet wide.

In other words, the parish of Lafourche alone paid to the joint levee boards from five hundred to six hundred thousand dollars in levee tax and acreage tax, one ten mills and the other twenty-five mills, to say nothing of the produce tax. Think of it, people of Lafourche, you were taxed of your hard earned cash approximately six hundred thousand dollars in twelve years, besides the produce tax, which is quite an item. Now we are told the locks would cost approximately three hundred thousand dollars. Would it not have been fair to have given other sections of the levee basins one-half of our money, and reserve the other half for the building of the locks? One-half of our levee and acreage tax alone, without the aid of the produce tax, would have built and completed the locks, according to the estimates of engineers, whom we presume must know if we are made to wait another twelve years, which we would do were we to listen to the poverty cry of the levee boards, we would have paid into the coffers of the Atchafalaya and Lafourche levee boards, outside of the produce tax, one million two hundred thousand dollars, admitting that assessments were not increased. As a matter of fact we have paid, this parish alone, one-half of that amount. For what? For the express benefit, purpose and advantage of railroads, land reclamation projects, and now possibly for the better advantage of toll and private canal owners who want to bag the intercoastal canal route.

When you have recovered from the astounding fact brought home by the above figures—for the parish of Lafourche alone, six hundred thousand dollars, without acreage tax—add to this the assessments of the parishes of Terrebonne, St. Mary, Ascension and Assumption and see what the total collection is for twelve years, and you will wonder where in the name of common sense, considering the other parishes left out, the levee boards have put the money, or whether everyone who should have paid did pay, or were assessed, and if so where is the money. Certainly it could be raised.—Thibodaux Commercial Journal.

The World's Corn Record. Under the caption "The World's Corn Record," the editor of Farm and Fireside writes as follows in the current issue of his paper:

"In 1898 Z. J. Drake, of North Carolina, made the record crop of corn on an acre. The yield was 255 bushels. This is the way he did it. He spread on the acre a thousand bushels—say fifty tons—of stable manure, and also worked into the soil 600 pounds of whole cotton seed, 1,000 pounds of home-mixed commercial fertilizer—formula not given—and four hundred pounds of nitrate of soda. This fertilizer, with the labor of applying it, is estimated to have cost at least three hundred dollars—so the crop did not pay. In 1910 a North Carolina boy grew 225 3-4 bushels of corn on an acre. His fertilizing operations cost him at least two hundred dollars. Compare these yields with that of a Page county, Iowa, boy, who describes in Farm and Fireside the methods he used in growing about ninety-three bushels to the acre. He used no fertilizers at all, planting on alfalfa sod, and carefully cultivating. The North Carolina experience is the more astonishing, the Iowa accomplishment more profitable."

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POSTOFFICE EXAMINATION.

List of Eligibles for Position of Postmaster at All Fourth-Class Offices to be Compiled—Examination Here March 14.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that an executive order issued by the president requires competitive examinations for the position of postmaster at all fourth-class postoffices where the annual compensation is \$180 or more, and where the incumbent was not appointed in accordance with civil service regulations. Examinations under this order will be held at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, on Saturday, March 14, as a result of which the position of postmaster at the following offices in this parish will be filled: Barton, Belle Helene, Burnside, Dutchtown, Geismar, Gonzales, Hohen Solus, Hope Villa, McElroy, Prairieville, Smoke Bend and Sorrento.

Applicants for postmaster of the following offices in St. James and Assumption parishes will also doubtless come to Donaldsonville to take the examination: Assumption—Abermarle, Avoca, Belle Rose, Bertie, Grand Bayou, Klotzville, Labadieville, Paincourtville, Platteville and Tallieu. St. James—Burton, Central, Colomb, Convent, Gramercy, Heater, Laplace, Lauderdale, St. Amelia, St. James, St. Patrick, Timberton, Union and Welcome.

Examinations will be held at various places in the state besides Donaldsonville, on different dates during the first twenty-five days of March, and applicants may be examined at any of these points without regard to the location of the postoffice at which appointment is desired. An applicant for appointment at any postoffice must reside within the territory supplied by such office.

The application form may be secured from the postmaster at any of the offices for which the examinations are held, from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or from the postmaster at any place at which the examination is to be conducted. It should be properly executed, indicating therein the point at which the applicant desires to be examined, and immediately forwarded to the Civil Service Commission. Persons who, for any reason, are unable to forward their applications to the commission in time to receive written authority to enter the examination, will be examined, subject to the subsequent approval of their applications, if they appear for examination at a place and on a date designated. For location of the examination room, apply at the postoffice at the place where the examination is held.

Fourth-class postmasters were brought into the civil service by President Taft a little more than a year ago, but without examination. The present administration intends that all postmasters of this grade, and those who wish to be appointed to these positions, shall be examined to ascertain their qualifications. Something like 436 postmasters of the fourth class in Louisiana are affected by the order.

MAKES OLD PEOPLE STRONG AND WELL.

We want to get the news to all old people about Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion, a remarkable new food-medicine which we firmly believe is the best remedy ever made to overcome the weakness, debilitating effects of increasing old age. It helps to rebuild wasted tissues, strengthen the nerves, and give new energy and a lively feeling to the body. It contains no alcohol or dangerous drug. It may not make you feel better for a few days, but if you do not feel much better and stronger before you have taken a quarter as much as you have of other medicines that have not helped you, we will gladly give back your money.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion contains pure olive oil and the hypophosphites which, though they have long been endorsed by successful physicians, are here for the first time combined. The result is a real body nerve and blood-building food-medicine that we believe is superior to anything else in overcoming debility, weakness and liability to disease, and to tone and strengthen the nerves and enrich the blood. You who are weak and run-down—you who are often troubled by various cold weather ailments, use Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion to get and keep well and strong. It is a sensible, pleasant-tasting aid to renewed strength, better spirits, glowing health. If it doesn't help you, come and tell us and we will give back your money without a word. That's the way we do it. Section much faith we have in it. It is sold at the 7000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by S. J. McElroy Pharmacy, Edmond Richard, Proprietor, Donaldsonville, La.

A Bear Story.

W. M. Harris and W. E. Barnes, bear hunters from Parkdale, Ark., with their fourteen dogs, returned home Wednesday morning. These gentlemen came over on the 17th instant and with a party of hunters from Forest and Pioneer went to Jones' Bayou, where they camped on the 19th. Early the following morning Mr. Harris succeeded in killing a line bear that measured 7 feet 8 inches and when dressed weighed 510 pounds. Mr. Harris says he has killed seven within the past three months, but this one was by far the largest. Last Saturday morning another one was killed, this time by Phil Thompson, the negro who was on the hunting trip with ex-President Roosevelt several years ago. This bear dressed weighed 375 pounds.—West Carroll Gazette.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

E. N. Pugh Qualifies as Member for Third Ward—People's Bank Selected as Depository—Colored Schools to Open Feb. 18.

Donaldsonville, La., Feb. 5, 1914. The board of school directors of the parish of Ascension met this day in special session, with President W. B. Stuart in the chair and the following members present: E. E. Babin, George Bengron, Emilio LeBeau, J. F. Saxon, Louis Bourgeois and Henry Dugas.

E. N. Pugh, duly elected member of the board from the third ward, presented his commission and took his seat as a member of the board. The minutes of the last preceding meeting were read and approved. The superintendent submitted the following report, which was read and received:

Donaldsonville, La., Feb. 5, 1914. To the Honorable President and Members of the School Board of the Parish of Ascension.

Gentlemen—I beg to report that as per your order the schools of the parish closed Dec. 19, 1913, and reopened Jan. 5, 1914. The Lake school, however, remained closed until Jan. 19, when it reopened with Mr. Eastman, of St. Maryville, as principal. Mr. Eastman had succeeded a few days later by H. C. Caine, of DeRidder.

Mr. Perkins, commercial teacher at Gonzales, has been succeeded by S. J. Ledet, a graduate of Bowling Green Business University. Miss Bernadette Daigle has been succeeded at the Johnson school at Hobart by Miss Edith Morgan, transferred from the Burnside school, which has been continued with but one teacher since the holidays. Miss Octavie Melancon has been succeeded at Singletary school by Miss Hester Allain.

These changes have been made subject to your approval.

On Dec. 6 a teachers' institute was held in Donaldsonville, and on Dec. 13 an institute was held at the Oak Grove agricultural school. Both meetings were well attended and the discussions were profitable. At Oak Grove, an elaborate dinner was served by the teacher and students of the domestic science department, assisted by the ladies of that community.

The next teachers' institutes will be held at Donaldsonville Saturday, Feb. 28, and at Dutchtown Saturday, March 7. I have planned to have one or two educators address the teachers at these meetings.

For the coming year over 250 members have been enrolled in the corn, pig, canning and poultry clubs, and at some time in the near future membership in these clubs will be solicited from among the students in the schools on this side of the river.

McElroy and Sorrento schools have lately been visited, and I have also again visited Smoke Bend, Belle Helene, Dutchtown, Geismar, Gonzales, Cabasse, Conerviv, Johnson, Lake and Barton.

The following principals have sent in the amounts stated for additions to the libraries of their respective schools, and as per the library law it is expected the board will duplicate the amounts of these and for this purpose: Miss Ida Muller for Johnson school, \$5; J. D. Aymond for Martin school, \$10; L. S. Babin for Oak Grove agricultural school, \$30; L. J. Babin for Dutchtown High School, \$52.50; Chas. Broussard for Gonzales High School, \$70.

I am pleased to report that on Wednesday, the 4th inst., in company with Messrs. Stuart, Bergeron and Babin, I visited the school, and State Supt. Harris, we made a tour of inspection of the high schools at Dutchtown, Oak Grove and Gonzales, also paying a short visit to one of our two-teacher schools at Hobart. At the Dutchtown High School the visitors were served with breakfast prepared by the teacher and girls

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements of City Government for Month Ending January 31, 1914—Status of General and Special Funds.

At the regular monthly meeting of the commission council on the 2nd inst., City Auditor A. J. Melancon submitted the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month ending Jan. 31, 1914, which was read and approved:

GENERAL FUND

Receipts:

Jan. 1—Cash on hand	\$ 211 08
Jan. 10—Cash from market lessee	118 75
Jan. 21—Cash from bridge lessee	40 17
Jan. 31—Fines, mayor's court, Jan.	4 50
Jan. 31—1913 taxes collected in January	5444 40
Jan. 31—1913 licenses	10 00
Jan. 31—1914 licenses	5585 90
Total receipts	\$ 11,413 90

DISBURSEMENTS

Chas. Maurin	\$ 194 05
Edw. Guedry	6 15
N.B. LeBlanc	1 50
R. N. Robertson	15 60
Boroughs Adding Machine Co.	21 00
Smith's Stencil Wks.	9 50
R. N. Robertson	3 71
American Dime-Ascension Lumber Yard	60 00
Dameron-Pierson Co.	2 90
R. E. Dill, commissions	47 22
Cumberland T. & T. Co.	393 05
Ascension Coal Co., bills Apr.-May, 1913	1 65
Jas. S. Barman	355 00
Don. Chief	2 50
Columbian Iron Wks.	7 00
Mayor's orders for charity	3 50
C. H. Landry, road work	10 60
charity	591 00
Donaldson Lumber Yard	7 29
1 note Bank of Donaldsonville	\$2000 00
Interest on above	26 67—2026 67
1 note Ascension Lumber Yard and interest	265 03
% of certificate of indebtedness due Jan. 15, 1914	\$2500 00
Interest for 1 year on \$5000	250 00—2750 00
2 interest coupons, July, 1913	50 00
1 year's interest at 5 per cent on certificates of indebtedness Nos. 5 and 6	500 00
1 certificate of indebtedness and interest	203 51
Bank of Donaldsonville in Perchaudon, overdraft	406 21
Ass. lation South La. Fair Ass. lation	250 00
Payroll account wharf contractor	160 06
Jan. whole pay-rolls	414 93
Total disbursements	\$ 8223 60
Jan. 31—Balance cash on hand, general fund	\$ 2590 30

SPECIAL FUND

Receipts:

Jan. 1—Cash on hand	\$ 420 11
1913 taxes collected 2722 20	3142 21

Disbursements:

Jan. 6—Semi-annual interest coupons	1400 00
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Jan. 31—Balance cash on hand, special fund \$ 1742 31 |

Every good citizen should subscribe to his home paper. The Chief will be delivered to you weekly for only \$2 a year.