

DAYS OF DISASTER

TERM "BLACK" APPLIED TO VARIOUS PERIODS OF HISTORY.

Chiefly Understood in This Country in its Application to the Financial Panic of Friday, September 24, 1869, in Wall Street.

The designation of Black Friday is popularly supposed to be restricted to a certain day in the financial history of New York, but in point of fact it has been applied to a number of days at various times in history. As used in the records of stock speculation in Wall street, it is applied to two days. The first was Friday, September 24, 1869, when a panic was caused in the money market by the joint efforts of Col. James Fisk and Jay Gould to corner the gold market, the price of gold going up to 163 1-3, and a large number of financial concerns undergoing heavy stress. The name Black Friday is also applied to September 19, 1873, when the great financial crash in the stock exchange preceding the panic of that year occurred.

In the financial history of England May 11, 1866, is designated as Black Friday, as on that day began a disastrous financial panic, which was brought about by the failure of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., in London, who were afterward tried and acquitted of conspiracy to defraud. In ecclesiastical history the Roman or Western church has frequently designated Good Friday as Black Friday, as on that day all clerical vestments and altar draperies are strictly of black. The term black-letter days is applied to minor holidays and saints' days whose names appear on calendars in black letters instead of red letters, as do the high days and holy days. In the English calendar certain black-letter days have been retained because they mark civil dates of importance, such as Hilary term and Martinmas summer, or because they commemorate some public benefactor.

The name Black Monday is given in English history to Easter Monday, April 14, 1360, when Edward III. lay with his host before the city of Paris, and the weather was so stormy and bitter cold that many men died as they sat on their horses. The term was afterward extended to include all Easter Mondays, and is so used by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice" in the line "Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a-bleeding on Black Monday last." Dickens refers to the schoolboy custom of regarding the day for returning to school after the long vacation as Black Monday, and an article in Household Words mentions "the due observance of the ancient institution of Black Monday," the eve of which was kept on the Saturday night, when the school box was packed. In Irish history the term Black Monday was applied to the day when a number of English were slain in a village near Dublin in 1209.

Australia has a Black Thursday in its history, the name being given in the colony of Victoria to Thursday, February 6, 1851, when the most terrible bush fire ever known in the history of the colony raged over an immense extent of territory and the heat was felt far out at sea, and birds overcome by it fell on the decks of coasting vessels. The loss caused by the conflagration was exceedingly great. Black Saturday was the name given in Scotland to August 4, 1621, when the parliament, sitting in Edinburgh, ratified certain articles introducing Church of England practices in the churches of Scotland which were opposed to the religious convictions of the Scotch Presbyterians. The violent thunder storm which occurred at the time, with much lightning and great darkness, was held to be a manifest token of the displeasure of heaven.

So far as the records show, no other day of the week has had the adjective black attached to it. Red-letter days are any lucky, fortunate or auspicious days, and are so called because in the older liturgical works the greater holy days are designated by red letters. Dickens makes one of his characters in "Bleak House" say: "It is the old girl's birthday, and that is the greatest holiday and reddest letter day in Mr. Bagnet's calendar." Charles Lamb, in his "Oxford in the Vacation," writes: "The red-letter days now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days."

Too Young, Alas! "You doubtless cursed the day you were born!" sneered the heroine, magnificent in her new autumn coat, to say nothing of her anger.

"The villain wined. "Believe me, no!" he protested. "I never swore until I was eight months old!"

For in every life, after all, there is a period of innocence, ere yet inevitable depravity assails its way.—Washington Post.

The Lucky One. "Don't you believe, then," asked the plain citizen, "that public office is a public trust?"

"Sure!" replied the disgruntled office-seeker. "It is very like a trust. Some fellows seem to have a regular monopoly of it."

Force of Habit. "I wonder why Mr. Jones has such a habit of always dictating to his wife when she stands it?"

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



If you are in a rut get out.

Every farmer ought to be an optimist.

Loose-end farming brings small-end profits.

Keep the poultry yard tidy. So easy easy for rubbish to accumulate.

Experiments with salt have proven that it is of little value after all on asparagus.

A separator of which the farmer and his good wife make but little use—the divorce court.

Better to feed the table scraps to the poultry in their mash. Then all get a fair show at them.

You do not know what your cows are doing for you unless you weigh and test their milk at least once a month.

Don't blame the incubator if it does poor work for you until you are certain that the failure is not due to your management.

In saving the eggs for hatching place with the large end up and turn every day or two to keep the yolk from settling to one side of the egg.

Ten days to two weeks is as old as the eggs should be for hatching. If the eggs are older the chicks are not apt to be as strong as chicks hatched from fresher eggs.

It is not the very large turkeys which find the readiest sale. Twelve to 14 pounds find buyers quicker than the 18 or 20 pound birds. Remember this when raising this season's flock.

Mere wetting of the clover or alfalfa does not prepare it properly for the chickens. It should be scalded. This treatment seems to bring out strength of the feed and increase its feeding value.

There is no doubt but that the manure spreader is the thing for the farm, but whether the extravagant claim that it will pay for itself the first season would be borne out by fact only practical test would demonstrate.

It is the last inch or two of the lift in loading the wagon which counts. Here is where the low-wheeled wagon is a labor saver. To be sure it pulls heavier than the high-wheeled, but not enough more to make much difference.

It is trying to the thrifty farmer to have a shiftless neighbor, but do not let your impatience with his slovenly methods blind you to the responsibility you bear towards him and make you forget that perhaps you can help him to better things. Try and show him better methods. Perhaps, after all, his shiftlessness is due more to lack of knowledge of how to do things than it is to lack of desire to do things right.

Large stock raisers will watch with a good deal of interest the government's scientific reseeded experiments on several of the national forest ranges next spring and summer, to determine under what conditions and in what manner those portions of the range which have been seriously damaged by overgrazing may be restored to their former productiveness. A great deal of the range land in the west is overgrazed and does not carry as much stock as formerly. The method of handling stock, particularly sheep, is perhaps more responsible for this condition than any other cause. But all cases of deterioration and all means for improving the forage crop need to be studied, that the range may be brought into the best condition to meet the imperative demand of the live stock industry.

Some farmers who are becoming handy in the use of cement are building concrete hot bed frames. A four-inch wall is sufficient and should be placed below the frost line. One-inch boards can be used in building the forms. The rear wall of the bed should be six inches higher than the front wall to give the necessary slope to the sash. After the forms are all erected fill them with a mixture of one part Portland cement, four parts clean, coarse sand and eight parts broken stone or gravel level with the ground. Above the ground use concrete made of one part Portland cement, three parts sand and six parts broken stone or gravel. The wall above the ground need only be three inches thick. The forms can be removed after two or three days. After they are taken down keep the walls damp for a couple of weeks by sprinkling daily.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

To be Submitted to the Electors at the General State Election, April 21, 1908.

ACT NO. 10. JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall sue the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general State election, to be held in April, 1908, to-wit:

Any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation, operating, conducting or doing business in this State, which shall institute any suit or action at law or in equity against the State of Louisiana, or any of its political subdivisions, or any of its public officers, or against any corporation or citizen of this State, in any other court or courts than such as may be created and organized under the Constitution and laws of this State, or which when used by the State or any of its political subdivisions, or any of its public officers, or against any corporation or citizen of this State, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into any other court than a court created and organized under the laws of this State, shall by this fact alone be debarred, prohibited and denied the right to operate, conduct, or do any business within this State, and thereupon any contract, or agreement, engagement or undertaking with, or by, or to said corporation shall be utterly null and void. Any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation, or any person acting as agent, servant or officer of such corporation, who shall attempt to make any contract, agreement, undertaking or engagement with, or by, or in the name of, for the use and benefit of, such corporation, after the said corporation shall have violated any of the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this amendment, shall be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than One Thousand Dollars, and may also be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that no judgment shall be rendered to interfere with or prohibit the transaction of interstate business authorized under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1908, and on the official ballots to be used at such election shall be placed the words "for the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall sue the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into any other court than a court created and organized under the laws of this State," and the words "against the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall sue the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into any other court than a court created and organized under the laws of this State," as provided in the general election laws of the State, which of the provisions, "for" or "against," he votes for.

J. W. HYAMS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Approved November 25th, 1907. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy: JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 12. JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to fixing the salaries of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Secretary of State and providing that all fees received by the Secretary of State under existing law or laws which may hereafter be enacted, shall be covered into the State Treasury.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 81. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per annum. The Treasurer shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars per annum. The Secretary of State shall receive a salary of Five Thousand Dollars per annum. Each of the said officers shall be paid monthly, and no fees, or perquisites or other compensation, shall be allowed them; provided, that the fees now, or which may hereafter be fixed by law to be charged by the Secretary of State, shall be collected and paid over by him monthly to the State Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the General Fund.

Article 82. Appropriations for the clerical expenses of the officers named in the preceding article shall specify each item of appropriation, and shall not exceed in any one year for the Treasurer, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars; for the Secretary of State, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars; and for the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars; and all clerical forces of the

surance Department and all other expenses of the office shall be included in this amount; and for the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of Four Thousand Dollars.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., that the foregoing amendments of the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general State election to be held in this State on the 21st day of April, 1908.

J. Y. SANDERS, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. J. W. HYAMS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved November 27th, 1907. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy: JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 14. SUBSTITUTION BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 1.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring, that Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 286. If any railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat, or other water craft, or sleeping car company, subject hereto, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, or other device, shall intentionally charge, demand, collect or receive from any person, firm or corporation, a greater or less compensation for any service rendered by it, than it charges, demands or receives from any other person, firm or corporation, for doing a like and contemporaneous service, or shall violate any of the rates, charges, orders, rules or regulations of the Commission, such railroad, steamboat or other water craft, express, telegraph, telephone, or sleeping car company, shall forfeit and pay to the State not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Thousand Dollars to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the State, at the domicile of the Commission.

Provided that every order or decision of the Commission, fixing and establishing a rate or charge for the transportation of passengers or freight, or for the transmission of messages or conversations by telephone or telegraph, within the State, shall go into effect at such times as may be fixed by the Commission, and shall remain in effect and be complied with unless and until set aside by the commission, or by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction rendered on final trial in a suit to set aside and annul the same.

Provided that, whenever any rate, charge, rule, regulation, order, or decision, of the Commission, is contested in court, as provided by this Constitution, or by any amendment thereto, the same shall be maintained on final trial, by a court of competent jurisdiction, the railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat or other water craft, or sleeping car company, or corporation, contesting the same, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Louisiana, the sum of not less than \$100.00 Dollars, nor more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars, per day, for each day that the putting into effect and operation of the rate, order, charge, rule, regulation, or decision, of the Commission may have been suspended by such suit, to be enforced against the party so liable, in which such suit may be brought and, in all such cases, the said court shall, in its judgment, maintaining the said rate, charge, rule, regulation, order, or decision, enter up a decree and judgment against the plaintiff therein, condemning such plaintiff to pay to the State of Louisiana the amount of the said penalty, or forfeiture so found and adjudged by it, which amount, after deducting therefrom, the attorney's fees provided by Article 288 of this constitution, shall, when collected, be paid into the State Treasury, for account of the General School Fund of the State.

The power and authority of the Commission shall affect and include, not only the transportation of passengers, freight, express matter, and telegraph and telephone messages, between points within this State, and the use of such facilities, but shall also include and affect all matters and things connected with and concerning the service to be given by railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat, and other water craft, and sleeping car companies and corporations, in the State, and their operation within the State.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1908, and on the official ballots to be used at such election shall be placed the words: "for the proposed amendment of Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and the words "against the proposed amendment of Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," as provided in the general election laws of the State, which of the provisions, "for" or "against," he votes for.

J. Y. SANDERS, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. J. W. HYAMS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved November 28th, 1907. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy: JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 15. JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article 288 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to Railroads, Express, Telephone, Telegraph, Steamboat and Sleeping Car Commission.

General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, that Article 288 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 288. The General Assembly may add to or enlarge the powers and duties of said Commission, or confer other powers and duties on them. They may also provide additional clerical, or other assistance that may be deemed necessary for the discharge of the duties of said Commission, and may add other penalties to make the work of said Commission effective.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and the various District Attorneys, to add said commission in all legal matters, for which they shall receive not exceeding 25 per cent of all fines and forfeitures collected by them; provided the commission may employ other attorneys in lieu of these officers on like terms.

No person in the service of, or attorney for, any railway, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat or other water craft, sleeping car company or corporation, or peculiarly interested in such company or corporation, shall hold the office of commissioner.

The fines collected, after paying the attorney's fees and the costs in suits in which the commission may be cast for costs, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and general election laws of this State at the General State Election to be held in this State on the 21st day of April, 1908.

J. Y. SANDERS, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. J. W. HYAMS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved November 28th, 1907. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy: JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 25. HOUSE BILL NO. 53.

Chairman of the Joint Judiciary Committee A, B, C: Substitute for House Bills Nos. 2, 3, and 26.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana relative to tax collectors for the City of New Orleans, providing for the election of one Tax Collector for said city, fixing his term of office, his compensation and the clerical and other expenses of his office and providing for the payment thereof.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members elected to each House concurring, that there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana, to-wit:

That there shall be one State Tax Collector for the City of New Orleans who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city for the term of four years. He shall receive a salary of Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars per annum, payable monthly. The fees received from delinquent tax-debtors, as also the fee of \$1.00 charged for tax research certificates to the persons applying for same, shall be turned over to the State Treasury.

At the commencement of its first session, after this amendment shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, as herein provided, if the same be adopted, shall appropriate such sum as may be necessary for the payment of the clerical expenses, rent, furniture and storage for the office of said tax collector; provided, however, that the total amount of said appropriation shall not exceed the sum of \$35,000.00, and provided further that said appropriation shall be by items showing the particular use to which such appropriated fund shall be applied.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., that this proposed amendment be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of Louisiana and the general election laws of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the third Monday in April, 1908.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that all properly nominated candidates for the office herein provided for shall be voted for at said general election and the one elected shall be commissioned in the same manner and enter upon the discharge of his office, at the time when the terms of office of the present tax collectors in said city expire, and he shall supersede the present tax collectors of said city, whose offices shall be abolished by the adoption of the amendment hereby proposed; provided, however, that should the foregoing amendment not be adopted, then the election of the Tax Collector herein provided for shall be null and void.

J. W. HYAMS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. Y. SANDERS, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Approved December 4th, 1907. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy: JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State.

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2. That all orders for photos MUST be accompanied by a cash deposit at the time of sitting. Thinking people will readily see that this is the only way by which the waste of time and materials on irresponsible parties, for which responsible people have to pay indirectly, can be prevented.
3. That no CHEAP grades of work will be turned out of my place, but GOOD photos may be obtained any and every time on the conditions of Section 2 of these resolutions.
4. That framing of all kinds will be done from a large line of new mouldings constantly kept on hand and personally fitted and matched by one who has had a long experience in that line of work.
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