

Decline and Fall

"I don't like that beau of yours, the one who called last night, Mertie," said the young woman's grandmother, who had come on a visit. "I don't take to him at all!"

"Why, the idea!" exclaimed her granddaughter in surprise. "Mr. Jargers is one of the most popular men I know! He's asked everywhere and he pays any attention to a girl every one takes her up. Of course he's older than just a mere boy, but I'm sure he is well bred and entertaining and—"

"He can be all that," interrupted her relative, "and even then I shan't want to welcome him as a member of the family! It's because he reminds me so of Artemus Milkins—I guess you never heard of him. Artemus was one of the best-looking young men in two states and all the girls were crazy about him. They were always getting into quarrels over Artemus, and they watched one another as cats watch mice, waiting to see which way they were going to jump, because they were so afraid they'd get beaten out when it came to marrying him."

"Artemus must have had wonderful endurance and a constitutional disregard for sleep, for otherwise he never could have stood up under all the dinners and dances and balls and other frivolities to which he was asked. Once when he had the grip and stayed away from a party it was just ruined, for the girls all went home early. There wasn't a house in town where the mother wasn't more than willing to sit up nights finishing her daughter's new frock if Artemus was going to take the girl anywhere."

"Naturally, after a few years the first crowd of girls gave up and married lesser lights, but there always was a new crop of girls for Artemus to be the idol of, and, I tell you, they burned incense!"

"He kept getting handsomer, too. After a girl has been out ten years she may be pretty and all that, but she hasn't the charm of youth that is so fetching. With a man it is different. A man keeps right on being good-looking and popular and when they begin calling him one of the bachelors it really adds tone to him. Fancy its adding tone to a girl when they begin referring to her as one of the older crowd!"

"Everybody wondered why Artemus didn't marry and settle down, but I know it was because he was having too good a time. What's the use of trying yourself down to one slave when you can just as well have twenty or more?"

"Well, for years and years Artemus was our most popular bachelor, an affection, an aggravation, a sigh-for-peace, an ornament to our parties. His decline was very gradual and unnoticeable. I don't think any of us noticed it for a long time after Artemus did. I presume when the tailor added five inches to the girth of his new dress suit waistband it made Artemus sit up at last and take notice and think."

"When a man thinks he grows sentimental, Artemus decided it was time for him to get married. He must have enjoyed lining up the girls and selecting the favored one, because he picked out the youngest and prettiest of that year's debutantes and very gently and kindly informed her that she could marry him. You see, we heard all about these things, because nobody felt it a breach of confidence to talk about Artemus' doings."

"It must have been a shock to Artemus when lines failed to burst into tears of joy. Inex blushed and stammered and said: 'No, thank you,' in a scared way and then glided from him, giggling. That night she told Tom Flitt all about it as they sat in the hammock. Tom said, 'Why, the old donkey!' and kissed her indignantly."

"Artemus called next on Serena Phipps. Serena was 29 and popular, but inclined to be a highbrow. Artemus remembered how she had looked at him when she was 18 and he reflected that possibly his coldness had driven her to economics and social reform. When he proposed to Serena she regarded him as though he were a bug. Then she told him frankly that she wouldn't marry him because he wasn't her ideal of a man, and she was no more in love with him than she was with the weeping willow tree outside, and would be please shut the gate when he went out, so that the dogs wouldn't trample the flower beds."

"There were two other that, both older than Serena. Artemus seemed to decide that years might bring more appreciation of life's blessings. Neither of the two seemed to yearn for a blessing in the shape of Artemus. One of them had eyes that almost crossed, too. Her refusal must have chagrined him deeply."

"He began to look haggard and he rarely smiled. The whole procession tumbled by gayly without him, and while he was in this despondent frame of mind his landlady, who was 45 and used bad grammar and had a son aged 35, married him. I think it served him right. And somehow your Mr. Jargers reminds me terribly of the Artemus kind, and I don't want—"

"There may," interrupted her granddaughter, with solemnity, "be something in what you say. I think I'll bust up a modern Tom Flitt while there's time!"—Chicago Daily News.

OLD TIME LIVE STOCK

HOW IT WAS CARED FOR IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Ignorant Local Leeches Cared for Sick Cattle—Examples of Intelligence of the Pig.

Sir Walter Gilbey has brought together a number of interesting facts concerning the live stock of the farm. Bleeding, the stock remedy for equine ills of every kind, was practiced until comparatively recent times. The Essex farmers used to bleed their animals regularly in spring and autumn as late as the year 1835, and in some districts it was continued until about 1850.

But veterinary surgery did not embrace the study of cattle and sheep diseases at all. Treatment of sick cattle was referred to the local "leech," who, to quote a writer of the time, "knows as much of the diseases of animals as the boat to attend which he is sent for."

Arthur Young, writing in 1770, reckoned the total of cattle in England at over 2,800,000, including 684,000 draught cattle. The fact that some 4,800,000 cattle are now owned in England indicates the change in the cattle breeding industry during a hundred years. There are no reliable figures. Sir Walter says, to show what the horse population was at that time.

Apart from coaching, every country gentleman drove or rode in the good old days. The farmer and commercial traveler traveled on horseback or drove a gig. Goods in out of the way parts of England were still carried on strings of pack horses. The importance of the latter as a means of transport is shown by the old "pack horse" bridges still remaining over the streams in various parts of England. They are wide enough to allow a laden horse to pass, but too narrow for carts.

Some curious examples are supplied by Sir Walter Gilbey of the intelligence of the pig. One of the most remarkable examples is furnished by the famous "pig pointer," a black sow, which two king's keepers in the new forest trained in a fortnight to find game, point and back almost as well as a pointer. The excellent scenting powers of the pig are, as is well known, utilized by French truffle finders, who train young swine to find the truffles, buried as they are in a few inches below the soil. They were used for this purpose in England also, Sir Walter states; Lord Braybrooke kept truffle hunting pigs some fifty years ago.

Geese have gone somewhat out of fashion in these days, but formerly they were held to be the most profitable kind of poultry. They were raised in vast numbers in the Lincolnshire fens. Pennant says that a single person would keep as many as a thousand old birds, each of which raising seven goslings the owner at the year's end would find himself master of a flock of 8,000 birds. In the great tracks of fenland, before they were drained, over a thousand persons made their living out of geese. The profit of geese keeping lay in the practice of plucking. The value of the goose feathers was estimated at about a shilling a head a year and three-pence more for the quills at that time in general demand for pens.

Soap.
"Were I a soap-maker," said a girl in a red bathing suit, "I should give away with every ounce of soap a soap-dish like those at the Hotel Surt—a soap-dish that doesn't drain."

"The right kind of soap dish has a perforated plate on which the soap is laid. This plate drains off the water into a bowl below, and the soap dries at once. But the Surt hotel soap dishes have no drain plates; in them your soap lies always in a little pool, and, when you go to use it, about a quarter inch of it comes off on your hands in the shape of slime."

"The world is full of these non-draining soap dishes. I have tested them. I have proved by actual test that they waste 50 per cent of the soap. Hence, were I a soap-maker, I'd give them away to my patrons."

"The mustard maker, you know, grows rich out of the mustard people leave on the edge of their plates. By supplying all his patrons with non-draining soap dishes, the soap-maker would at once have to double his plant."

Rather Stiff.
"That is a rather stiff assertion," said Senator Curtis, at a dinner in Washington, of a reciprocity argument.

"That, in fact, reminds me of one of our Kansas stories."

"What is that tall chimney for?" said a visitor to Kansas, pointing to a factory in this lonely quarter?

"No, was the reply. 'That's just Joe Miller's well. Cyclone turned her inside out.'"

Perfectly Clear.
At the Art museum the sign "Hands off" was conspicuously displayed before the statue of Venus de Milo, says Harper's Magazine.

A small child looked from the sign to the statue.

"Anybody could see that," she said, dryly.

Philosophic.
He—Whenever I borrow money I go to a pessimist.
She—Why?
He—Because a pessimist never expects to get it back again.

CITY COUNCIL.

Lafayette, La., June 6, 1912.

A regular meeting of the city council was held this day with Mayor Trahan, presiding, Messrs. Jeanmard, Krauss, Montgomery and Mouton present, Boudreaux, Caffery and Jagou, absent.

Moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of the previous meetings of the council since the last meeting be approved as read.

The following message from the mayor was read to the council:

Lafayette, La., June 6, 1912.
To the Hon. City Council,
Lafayette, La.

Gentlemen:
The Supreme Court of our State having declared the city of Lafayette without legal authority to issue certificates of indebtedness with which to defray the expenses of installing new machinery in the electric light plant, it becomes your duty to resort to other means in order to secure the funds to place said plant upon an efficient and economical basis. You are aware that the plant as a whole shall soon reach the end of its usefulness, probably within five or six months; perhaps not that long. When this occurs, the condition confronting this community will be briefly this: Without money to rebuild, the plant must be closed and service dispensed with, or the property must be sold at public sale to private owners. To avoid such a distinctly backward step, I wish now to urge upon you in the strongest manner possible the importance of prompt and decisive action on your part.

I realized that the individual way is not the only way, but I venture to place before you for your consideration the following suggestion: that you call an election at the earliest possible date to ascertain the will of the tax payers of this corporation for or against a special tax for necessary public improvements. You might include in the proposition a system of sewerage and a fire station and appurtenances thereto, all of which, in my opinion, is of vital importance to the present and future welfare and prosperity of this town. As public servants you will be doing your duty towards those who placed in your hands a sacred trust; and, should your recommendations be disapproved, it is but just and fair that the consequence rest where they shall of right belong—with the Taxpayers.

THE CITY HALL.

I beg leave to call your attention to the dilapidated and unsightly appearance of this public building; it is badly in need of new and fresh interior decorations, such as paint and wall paper; the vault, where books and other important public documents are kept by the city tax collector, is likewise in need of some repairs slight now it is true, but which will increase in proportion to the length of time deferred. The electric wiring in the office and the lighting needs attention, and I recommend that our Supt. Mr. Gautier, be instructed to make an inspection and submit a report embodying his views on changes necessary. In winter the collector often times has to do a great deal of his work at night, and for the betterment of his department these changes should be made. I find that this official is also without such indispensable adjuncts to all modern and well equipped business and accounting offices as an adding machine or a typewriter, the use of which he is compelled to obtain through the courtesy of the sheriff's office; further, that much of his time is unnecessarily wasted in answering telephone calls with which as a public official he is in no wise connected. His request for a private telephone should be granted, thereby enabling him to devote his entire time to the business of the city. The additional cost of this service to the city would be insignificant. Finally, in connection with our city hall, I would ask that the entire lower floor or ground story of the building be protected against mosquitoes and other insects by proper screening; this for humanitarian and sanitary reasons, one officer being kept on watch there all night while others are patrolling the town.

SANITATION.
A word in regard to the sanitary condition of the town. I find that our Board of Health has used its best endeavors to do away with sources of disease generally, but I find also that a great deal remains to be accomplished along this line. Reorganizing that your moral support and active co-operation would assist this board in furthering the good work inaugurated by them, I beg leave to solicit the same and to request that you keep in touch with the sanitary condition of the town through regular reports from the official inspector and president at such intervals as you may designate, and that you aid the board in enforcing its own rules and those of the State Sanitary Code.

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNED: A. R. TRAHAN,

Mayor.

Judge William Campbell appeared before the council and stated that he had been appointed Chairman of a committee to appear before the council in regard to the calling of an election for the purpose of taking the sense of the property taxpayers of this city for levying a special tax of one mill for seven years, to enable the city of Lafayette to build a centrally located fire station, buy necessary appliances to have a part-paid fire department, and to purchase a fire alarm system; and after a thorough discussion between the members of the council and said chairman, it was moved, seconded and carried that the mayor appoint a committee of three to investigate the matter as to the necessary millage and at the same time see what would be the necessary millage to be levied to put the city in a position to improve the plant and make other necessary repairs. Whereupon the mayor appointed on said committee Messrs. Mouton, Krauss and Jeanmard.

Mr. Lacobie then appeared before the council and stated that he desired to file a protest against the opening of a saloon for negroes by Mr. Shows in the rear of the True Friends Hall; whereupon Mr. Lacobie was informed that as Mr. Shows application was not yet before the council, the council could not consider said protest, but that it would meet at an early date at which time Mr. Lacobie could prepare a written protest.

Mr. Felix O. Broussard then appeared before the council and presented a petition of property owners residing in the Mouton addition and on the continuation of Jefferson street, requesting the council to give the signers thereof adequate fire protection and after discussion it was moved, seconded and carried that the appropriation of one thousand dollars heretofore made, and payable December 1st, 1912, when paid be used for the purpose of extending the water mains into the Mouton addition, by laying said mains on Convent street.

At the request of F. V. Mouton that the city refund to the Parish Fair Association the sum paid by it for taxes, it was moved by Montgomery, seconded by Jeanmard that the matter be referred to the City Attorney for his opinion.

Moved, seconded and carried that the mayor and secretary issue necessary warrants for the payment of the bonds and interest due June 1st, 1912.

Moved, seconded and carried that the application of Rousseau Dugas to open and conduct a saloon in his building situated at the corner of main and Lafayette streets be granted upon his securing the necessary license.

Moved, seconded and carried that the bills of the policeman, jailor, for fees for arrests, etc., be paid by the mayor and secretary, for the amounts carried on the report of the City Judge.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably on the request of Treasurer Caillouet for an increase in salary and informed the council that a ten dollar license for physicians was correct according to the license laws; which said reports were accepted.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill of The Lafayette Advertiser for the sum of five and 25-100 dollars for posters; and accordingly the same was ordered paid.

Mr. Montgomery then stated to the council that the committee composed of Mr. Jeanmard and himself had investigated the matter referred to said committee with regard to additional rooms for school purposes, and that the committee had reached the conclusion that the old high school building near the railroad track could be easily repaired and used for school purposes.

Whereupon, it was moved, seconded and carried that the secretary communicate with Mr. Wright, superintendent, and advise him of this action of the committee, and request him if this will be satisfactory, but at the same time inform him that this is all the council can do at present with regard thereto.

In regard to material taken by Contractor Broussard after completion of the repairs to roof on High School building, the collector was instructed to charge him ten dollars therefor and to collect it. The vote on this motion stood as follows: Yeas: Montgomery, Krauss and Jeanmard; Nays: Mouton.

The collector was instructed to enforce the Deposit System as established in a recent ordinance of the city council, regulating the use of water and the sale of water and light in this city.

Communication from the Board of Health instructing the council that certain sanitary measures should be taken was referred to the street committee for attention.

to repair Garfield Alley between grocery store of R. H. McFaddin and Mrs. Defez, the committee being granted full power in the premises.

The bill of Geo. P. Lessley for professional services was ordered paid.

There being no further business the council, on motion duly seconded and carried, adjourned to Tuesday, June 11, at seven-thirty p. m.

A. R. TRAHAN,
Mayor.

DAN DEBAILLON,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

To the Officers and Members of the Fire Department,
Lafayette, La.

You are hereby required to report at the Court House at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 4, 1912, to participate in the parade and celebration on the Fourth of July.

By order of the Chief,
GUS SCHMULEN, Chief.

JOS. A. LACOSTE, Ass't Chief.

Parade will leave Court House at 10 o'clock sharp passing on Main, Washington, Vermilion and Jefferson streets and Lincoln avenue to the Fair grounds, in the following order:

Mounted Police.
U. S. Flag.
Lafayette Concert Band.
Grand Marshal.
Four Young Ladies on Horseback.
City Council.

Firemen of '76, Alfred Hebert and Jean Brun.

Officers of Fire Department.
Pelican Fire Co.

Fire Co. No. 1.
Home Fire Co.

Couvillon Fire Co.
Young American Hook & Ladder Co.

Decorated Carriages.
Decorated Automobiles.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Lafayette, La., May 16, 1912.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the First Drainage District No. 1 of the Eighth Ward of the Parish of Lafayette, La., was held this day at its office in the city of Lafayette, Louisiana, and there were present: Auguste Arnaud, president; Desire Broussard, Jack Breaux and W. H. Steiner. Absent: Pierre Breaux. The minutes of April 27, 1912, were read and approved.

The president stated the object of the meeting to be to consider a petition from the property tax-payers of said district as per agreement signed by members, which petition having been read, the following was offered, read in full and adopted:

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the First Drainage District No. 1 of the Eighth Ward of the Parish of Lafayette, La., (created by ordinance of Police Jury June 2, 1910), that an election of the property tax-payers of said Drainage District be called in accordance with, and in response to, the following petition this day presented to this Board, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the First Drainage District No. 1 of the Eighth Ward of parish of Lafayette, Louisiana:

The undersigned property tax-payers of the First Drainage District of the Eighth Ward of Lafayette Parish (created by ordinance of Police Jury June 2, 1910), constituting more than one fourth of the same, do hereby petition your Honorable body to call an election in said Drainage District of the property taxpayers therein qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of this State, to take the sense of said property taxpayers on the following propositions now offered by your petitioners, to-wit:

1. On the proposition to levy, assess and collect an acreage tax of twenty-five cents per acre on every acre of land in said drainage district, per annum, beginning with the year 1912, and extending to and including the year 1917, being six years, for the purpose of digging needful canal and ditches to drain said District.

2. And on the further proposition to incur debts and issue negotiable bonds for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, based upon said tax—and to be paid by the same.

Said bonds to be in amounts as follows:

1. One bond for four hundred dollars due March 2, 1913.
2. One bond for four hundred dollars due March 1, 1914.
3. One bond for four hundred dollars due March 4, 1915.
4. One bond for four hundred dollars due March 1, 1916.
5. One bond for four hundred dollars due March 1, 1917.
6. One bond for five hundred dollars due March 1, 1918.

Said bonds to bear five per cent per annum interest, and the interest on entire amount to be paid annually, on March 1, beginning March 1, 1913, and said acreage tax of twenty-five cents per acre shall be pledged for the payment of said bonds in principal and interest and it shall be unlawful to use the same for any other purpose.

Said election to be held in all respects according to Act No 254 of the Acts of the Legislature of the year 1910 and Art. 281 of the Constitution of this State, and amendments thereto. (Signed)

OCTAVE BERTRAND,
FIRMIN LAGNEAUX,
LEOPOLD PIERRET,
LEON LAGNEAUX,
CAMILLE ARNAULD,
DESIRE BROUSSARD,
JACK BREAUX,
PIERRE BREAUX,
AUG. ARNAULD.

Be it further ordained that said election be held on Thursday, June 27, 1912, to take the sense of the property taxpayers of said Drainage District on the propositions set out in said petition, which is embodied in

this ordinance and made part of the same, and which propositions are:

1. To impose and collect an acreage tax of twenty-five cents per acre upon every acre of land in said Drainage District annually for the term of six years, beginning with the year 1912 and extending to and including the year 1917.

2. To incur debt and issue six negotiable bonds based upon said tax and to be paid by the same, payable respectively on March 1, 1913, and annually thereafter, being five bonds for four hundred dollars, and the last for five hundred dollars; same to bear five per cent per annum interest from date, and the interest on all shall be payable March 1, of each year—beginning March 1, 1913.

Be it further ordained that in the event a majority in number and amount of assessment voting at said election, shall vote in favor of the propositions set out in said petition, then that said acreage tax shall be pledged to the payment of said bonds in principal and interest, and that the proceeds of said bonds shall be used for the purpose of digging drainage canals and ditches in said district and under the supervision and control of this board.

Be it further ordained, that said election shall be held at the store of Auguste Arnaud in said Drainage District on the date aforesaid, June 27, 1912, and the same shall be held and conducted by the following named registered voters of said district, to-wit: Leopold Pierret, Leon Lagneaux, Camille Arnaud Commissioners and Octave Bertrand, Clerk. That said election shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and remain open not later than five o'clock p. m. and that the voter shall have the right to vote on said propositions separately. That said election shall be held and conducted in all respects according to Act 256 of the Legislature of this State of the year 1910, and article 281 of the Constitution and amendments thereto.

Be it further ordained, that this Board will in open session at the store of said Auguste Arnaud a six o'clock p. m. on June 27, 1912, proceed to open the ballot box, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the result of said election.

Be it further ordained that this ordinance shall be published in the official journal of Lafayette Parish, and copies thereof posted in said District, for thirty days, as notice of said election, required by Sec. 3 of Act No. 256 of the acts of the Legislature of 1910.

Be it further ordained, that the ballots to be used at said election shall conform to the requirements of Section 8 of Act 256 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1910.

Be further ordained, that this ordinance take effect at once. Adopted yeas 4. Nays 0.

There being no further business the Board then adjourned.

AUG. ARNAULD,
President.

OCTAVE BERTRAND,
Secretary.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original.
Lafayette, La., May 7, 1912.

OCTAVE BERTRAND,
Secretary.

Rub-My-Tism will cure you.



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Embalming. Prompt Service.
Graveyard work attended to.

PHONE No. 11

Lafayette Building Association

Established February 12, 1900:

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000



THE HOUR OF HAPPINESS

You can easily get a deed for your property by placing small savings where they will do the most good.

Here's the Place Where Your Savings Accumulate

The savings will help you to a strong liking for our system. Come and let us tell you.

LAFAYETTE BULD'G ASSOCIATION
LAFAYETTE, LA.