

AN URBAN LETTER.

LAFAYETTE, La., Sept. 12, 1900.

At the time of the organization of the new School Board I was impressed with the great advantage it would be in forwarding the work of public education in our parish, for the supervision of the schools to be given in charge of a competent superintendent, and I expressed a preference for a man of proper moral and mental training for this special work who would devote his whole time and attention in upbuilding the public schools. I was persuaded that upon an aggressive and capable management of the schools rested the highest welfare of the educable children of the parish, and I was convinced that the School Board could render no greater service to the public than to labor earnestly and assiduously for the attainment of this end. These views met with the approbation of four of my fellow-school directors to whom I had occasion to express them in advance of the selection of a superintendent of the Board.

The official action of the Board in passing on the question of the superintendency of public education furnished a fair criterion for determining the attitude of the individual members of the Board with relation to the policy to be pursued by the Board in the management of the educational interests of the parish; and it was owing to the marked division of sentiment that developed between the other members and myself as to what qualities constituted an aggressive and capable superintendent that I determined to sever my connection with the Board.

My action was based upon the belief that I would compromise principle by participating in the administration of the public schools if my views were not in harmony with the views of at least a majority of the directors, on a measure that supplied the only enduring foundation for the establishment of public education in accordance with the intent of the law and the demands of a progressive age.

I was conscientious in the step I purposed to take, and I believed that my duty lay in my resignation as a director but I have been assured by a good friend of education in Lafayette, a gentleman of acknowledged great commonsense and for whose opinion I entertain a high respect, that I would be opposing the true interests of public education by retiring from the School Board after having taken a firm stand for the upbuilding of the public schools, and this friend of education maintains that my just appreciation of the duties of a school director cannot help bearing good fruit with my colleagues on the Board who will, in time, recognize and rectify mistakes committed through thoughtlessness and lack of experience. (And, as a matter of fact, a prominent member of the School Board has already acknowledged to me that the Board has made a "faux pas").

The friend of education whom I have already quoted, has taken high ground in arriving at his deduction that my reason for resigning as a member of the School Board is the best reason I could possibly have for continuing my connection with the Board, and the sound logic of this deduction is so apparent and forceful I find myself committed to the prospect it holds out of triumph in the end of the very forces for which I am contending and that will conspire for the attainment of the highest and best in all that relates to the priceless blessing of education.

I am intensely in earnest in this matter of public education, and with this explanation of my resignation of duties as a parish school director, I consider myself entitled to the respect and good will of my colleagues of the School Board, and desiring of the interested support of all true friends of education.

N. P. MOSS.
Lafayette, La., Sept. 12, 1900.

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mother and grandmother never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration of Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of indigestion food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and had with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing wrong the matter with you. For sale by the Lafayette Drug Co.

A Brave Act.

Sunday's Times-Democrat contains a special telegram from Lake Charles, as follows:

At about 6 o'clock this evening a cab team took fright in Ryan street, dashed away from the cabman, and dashed down the street in a mad run. Miss Stella McNeese, daughter of the superintendent of Calcasieu parish, was in the cab. The door was open. When the runaway neared the Kaufman block, Ben Collins rushed out of the crowd and caught the bridle of one of the horses, and after a tussle succeeded in turning the team into the sidewalk, stopping the runaway, and saving the young lady from probable serious injury, if not death. Spectators cheered for Collins, and one man proposed a five-dollar bill as a starter. Collins said he would not accept money and disappeared.

Collins is captain of the baseball and football team of Lake Charles, and is well thought of by everybody.

For several days the relatives and friends of Mrs. Hazard Eastin were greatly concerned for her safety. She was visiting the Rebaud family at Galveston and the distressing news from that ill-fated city was of a nature to produce the greatest anxiety in the minds of her relatives and friends. Repeated attempts were made to communicate with her by telegraph, but they proved unsuccessful, until Friday morning when a telegram was received from Galveston bearing the happy intelligence that Mrs. Eastin was well and would be in Lafayette in a few days. The words "all well" also conveyed the information that the Rebauds, whom Mrs. Eastin is visiting, are among those who survived the storm.

A Test of Popularity.

Telegraphing from Chicago to the New York Journal, James Creelman says:

Viewed from a cold-blooded political standpoint, aside from its beautiful and impressive symbolism, the great labor demonstration in Chicago to-day was a startling revelation of Mr. Bryan's political strength.

It was not at the park where Mr. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt spoke that the political inclination of the individuals composing the great multitude could be judged, for an American crowd is prone to cheer effective utterances of any orator, regardless of party consideration. But I sat within ten feet of Mr. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt when they reviewed the 25,000 men—I do not agree to the estimate of 35,000—who carried the banners of the army of peace through the streets of Chicago. As the procession swept past, I carefully watched the men who cheered for Mr. Bryan and those who hurrahed for Governor Roosevelt or Mr. McKinley.

I am speaking conservatively when I say that four out of every five men in that magnificent representative procession who cheered at all cheered for Mr. Bryan. It was a good test and a fair test.

Both Mr. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt were guests of the men who marched by. There was no ill-feeling, no disagreeable incident. The committee was careful to give no partisan advantage to either candidate.

The two men started fairly, almost side by side, both perfect types of the parties and policies they advocated, yet at best four-fifths of that well-dressed, intelligent-looking body of men, representing almost every productive industry in Chicago, were distinctly, unmistakably Bryan men.

This is the one clear fact proved by this day's work. Its importance can be understood when it is remembered that the industrial vote of Chicago went principally to Mr. McKinley four years ago.

City Council Proceedings.

Lafayette, La., Sept. 8, 1900.—A special meeting of the City Council was held this day. Mayor C. D. Caffery, presiding. Members present: F. E. Girard, H. Hohorst, F. Demanade, J. O. Mouton, C. O. Mouton, G. A. DeBlanc. Absent: J. E. Martin.
Moved by C. O. Mouton, seconded by F. E. Girard, that Buffalo Bill's Wild West show be permitted to show in Lafayette and that the license be fixed at fifty (\$50) dollars. Adopted.
Moved and duly seconded, that the matter of the tax rolls for the current year 1900 be referred to the committee. Carried.
There being no further business the Council adjourned.
CHAS. D. CAFFERY, Mayor.
LOUIS LACOSTE, Secretary.

School Board Proceedings.

Lafayette, La., Sept. 6, 1900.—A regular meeting of the School Board was held this day with the following members present: Messrs. N. P. Moss, A. Olivier, A. Delhomme, S. Montgomery, Pierre Landry, A. C. Guilbeau, H. Theall. Absent: Israel Prejean. On motion duly seconded and carried, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

Moved by Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Theall, that Mr. Aurelien Olivier be appointed president of the School Board. Mr. Olivier, declining the appointment, moved, and was seconded by Mr. Montgomery, that Dr. Moss be appointed president. Motion was carried by acclamation.

On motion of A. C. Guilbeau, duly seconded by Dr. Young, the resignation of Mr. O. P. Guilbeau as superintendent and secretary of the School Board was accepted, provided said O. P. Guilbeau serve as secretary of the Board at this meeting.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the president appointed Mr. Olivier and Dr. Young to call on the Police Jury and ascertain from that body when they would pay the balance due the School Board, and what apportionment could they make or provide.

The Board then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

At 2 p. m. the Board met with the same members present. The committee appointed by the president to call upon the Police Jury, reported that that body stated that they were unable to make any further appropriation for educational purposes this year, but would, in forming their next budget, appropriate 2 mills and perhaps 3, for said purposes.

Moved by A. C. Guilbeau, seconded by Dr. Young, that R. C. Wallis be appointed superintendent and secretary at \$400 per annum. Moved by Dr. Moss, seconded by A. Delhomme, that Chas. D. Caffery be appointed superintendent and secretary at \$500 per annum. The vote stood as follows: For Caffery—Delhomme. For Wallis—Olivier, Landry, Montgomery, Young, Theall, Guilbeau. Mr. Wallis, receiving the majority of the votes, was declared duly elected as secretary and superintendent.

Dr. Moss tendered his resignation as president of the Board, and on motion of Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Guilbeau, said resignation was accepted.

Moved by Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Guilbeau, that Mr. Olivier be appointed president by acclamation. The motion was put to a vote and unanimously carried.

Moved by Dr. Young, duly seconded and carried, that the superintendent and secretary be paid one hundred dollars quarterly for his services.

Moved by Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Landry, that Prof. Stephens and O. P. Guilbeau be appointed as members of the Board of Examiners. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Guilbeau, that all schools of the parish be opened on the first Monday of October, 1900.

Moved by Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Guilbeau, that Dr. Young be appointed on the appointing Board with the president and superintendent. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Landry, that the president and Mr. Theall be appointed to notify Mr. Wallis of his election as superintendent and secretary. Mr. Wallis was introduced and accepted with thankful remarks.

The Board then adjourned to meet at their next regular meeting.
O. P. GUILBEAU,
Acting Secretary.

Save money by getting us to figure on wagons and buggies. L. Lacoste.

Dr. Moss Will Remain on the Board.

In another column appears an "open letter to the School Board" signed by Dr. N. P. Moss. The Gazette is pleased to note that Dr. Moss has decided not to resign as a member of the Board. Like all good citizens Dr. Moss is solicitous for the educational advancement of this parish and we believe that as a member of the Board he can and will do much for the public schools. Widely divergent views among the members of the Board may temporarily hinder the progress of education, but we believe they will result in permanent good. The "sparks of truth are struck from the anvil of discussion" and we believe that at times a difference of opinion is a healthful sign. We believe that Dr. Moss has taken a correct view of the matter in deciding to remain on the Board and we are sure his decision is approved by the friends of education in this parish. There is much to be done to establish the local school system upon a solid and enduring basis and no good citizen should shrink from the performance of his part of the work.

Buggies and harness at L. Lacoste's.

The best is always the cheapest. The quality of our garden seed is the best. It pays to plant the best. If you are not one of our seed customers we ask you to try us on fall garden seed. Moss Pharmacy.

It is strange how things go in this world. A Mr. Joseph Ware, it is reported, recently found under an old fence post near Saddle River, New York, a bottle of whiskey that was placed in the hole, under a surveyor's stone, sixty years ago. Think of a find like that and then consider the fact that Mr. Ware is a Prohibitionist! What is a man to do in such circumstances? If he drinks the whiskey he violates his principles. If he throws it away he ought to be hanged. It is a hard case.—Daily States.

Felix Mouton will write an insurance policy on your life or property.

Act No. 73.

House Bill No. 73.—By Mr. B. T. Young.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Article 303 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

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

Article 303. A pension not to exceed Eight (\$8) Dollars per month shall be allowed to each Confederate soldier or sailor veteran, who possesses all of the following qualifications:

1st. He shall have served honorably from the date of his enlistment to the close of the late Civil War, or until he was discharged or paroled, in some military organization regularly mustered into the Army or Navy of the Confederate States, and shall have remained true to the Confederate States until the surrender.

2nd. He shall be in indigent circumstances, and unable to earn a livelihood by his own labor and skill.

3rd. He shall not be salaried or otherwise provided for by the State of Louisiana, or by any other State or Government.

In case he enlisted in any organization mustered into said service at Louisiana, or in case at the date of his enlistment he resided in the State of Louisiana, he shall have resided in this State for at least five years prior to his application for pension.

In case he resided elsewhere than in this State, and enlisted in an organization not mustered in Louisiana, or in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States, he shall have resided in this State for at least five years prior to his application for such pension. A like pension shall be granted to the widow who shall not have married again, in indigent circumstances, of such soldier or sailor whose marriage to her was contracted prior to January 1st 1870, provided, that if her deceased husband served in an organization mustered in from Louisiana, or if he resided in Louisiana at the date of his enlistment, and has so resided for one year prior thereto, then in order that such widow shall be entitled to the pension as herein provided, she shall have resided in this State for at least five years prior to her application therefor; and if her deceased husband enlisted elsewhere than in Louisiana, and served in an organization not mustered in Louisiana such widow shall, in order to be entitled to the pension as herein provided, have resided in this State for not less than fifteen years prior to her application for such pension; provided further, that pensions whether to veterans or to widows, shall be allowed only from the date of application under this article, and the total appropriations for all pensions shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than seventy-five thousand dollars in any one year, provided that nothing in this Article shall be construed so as to prohibit the General Assembly from providing artificial limbs to disabled Confederate soldiers or sailors.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this proposed amendment be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Louisiana for adoption or rejection at the Congressional election to be held in November, 1900.

J. Y. SANDEPS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. Approved July 6, 1900.

W. W. HEARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

List of Jurors.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Lafayette—18th Judicial District Court.

List of Grand and Petit Jurors selected and drawn to serve at the September regular jury term of the 18th Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of Lafayette, La. Said term commencing on Monday, Sept. 10, A. D., 1900, to-wit:

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

No.	NAMES.	WARD.
1	F. A. Duplex	4
2	B. F. Flanders	4
3	Harrison Theall	4
4	Luc LeBlanc	4
5	P. L. DeClozet	3
6	Alfred A. Delhomme	1
7	Albert J. Theall	4
8	T. A. McFaddin	1
9	Frank E. Moss	3
10	Auguste V. Labbe	3
11	S. R. Parkerson	3
12	Cleopole Doucet	2
13	Jasper Spell	2
14	T. S. Singleton	7
15	J. H. Bernard	5
16	Sam P. Brown	6
17	Aurelien Olivier	5
18	J. M. Jones	5
19	Albert Landry	7
20	Hugh Hutchinson	3

Petit Jurors drawn for service for the week beginning Monday, Sept. 10, 1900:

No.	NAMES.	WARD.
1	Albert Delahoussaye	3
2	John Givens	3
3	Gaston Mouton	3
4	L. E. Lacour	3
5	W. F. Nickels	2
6	Andre Giroisard	2
7	Raoul Pellerin	5
8	Luc Doucet	2
9	Ed Higginbotham	3
10	Edward Doucet	3
11	Alexandre Dahon	3
12	Gaston Siadous	3
13	Don Louis Herpin	3
14	J. H. David	4
15	Edwar Landry	5
16	Joseph Guidry	1
17	Hervilien Blanchard	1
18	B. N. Corona	3
19	John Wigneaux	3
20	Oniel Spell	2
21	Lewis Whittington	2
22	Homer Simon	2
23	Edgar Connelly	6
24	William Graser	3
25	Leo Doucet	3
26	Arthur Patin	6
27	Arthur Couret	3
28	Aleide Guidroz	1
29	Pierre Guchereaux	3
30	Sidney Mouton	3

Petit Jurors drawn for service for the week beginning Monday, Sept. 17, 1900:

No.	NAMES.	WARD.
1	Adolphe Doucet	3
2	L. E. Prejean	6
3	Hilaire David	4
4	Giles Bonnemaizon	4
5	William Beadle	7
6	Edgar Martin	6
7	Alfred D. Breau	2
8	Alexandre Delahoussaye	3
9	Paul Martin	5
10	Norbert Reaux	5
11	Southene Mallet, Jr.	5
12	Alfred Peck	3
13	Martin Verret	4
14	Albert Doucet	3
15	Murphy Babineaux	3
16	Malachi Perry	2
17	J. O. Broussard	7
18	Felix Nugent	5
19	Sully Broussard	3
20	J. C. Couvillon	3
21	Gaston Francez	6
22	Ludovic Billeaud	3
23	Oscar Daigle	1
24	Sidney Comeaux	3
25	G. H. Guilbeau	6
26	Norbert Reaux, Jr.	5
27	Thomson Hoffpauir	2
28	Edmond Couret	3
29	R. U. Bernard	3
30	R. H. Rand	3

State of Louisiana, Parish of Lafayette.—

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct list of Grand and Petit Jurors selected and drawn to serve at the regular jury term of the 18th Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of Lafayette, La., beginning Monday, Sept. 10, A. D., 1900.

Witness my official signature and seal of office this August 2, A. D. 1900.

ED G. VOORHIES, Clerk of Court.

A. E. MOUTON,

Dealer in

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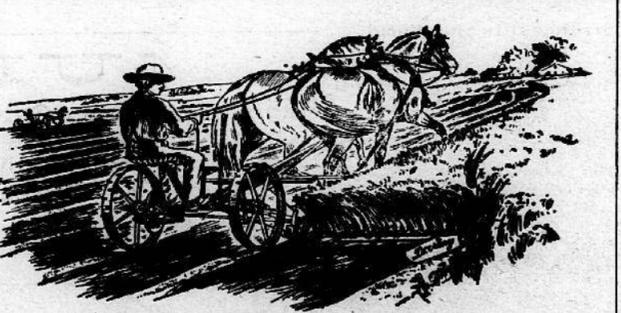
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PLONSKY BRO.

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DENTIST.

H. P. BEELER, Dentist.

Office on Buchanan Street. Lafayette, La.

Lafayette, La.