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BOND ORDINANCE

Whereas at a special election held in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State of Louisiana, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1911, the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, the proposition to levy and assess a special tax of five per cent on the half mills on the dollar annually, for a period of forty (40) years, commencing with and including the first day of the year 1911, on all property subject to state taxation in said First Sewerage District of the city of Opelousas, Louisiana, and the proposition to incur debt and issue bonds of said First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), were submitted to the property tax payers, legally authorized to vote at such election, and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Louisiana, and a majority thereof in both number and amount voted in favor of said propositions; and

Whereas, on September 9, 1911, the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, in accordance with the authority conferred upon said Board at said election, adopted an ordinance levying a special tax of two and one-half mills on the dollar per annum, for a period of forty (40) years, commencing with and including the year 1911, upon the assessed valuation of all property subject to state taxation in said First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La., and to pay the principal and interest of such bonds as may be issued for said purpose; and

Whereas, on February 14th, 1912, said Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La., adopted a schedule relating to the issuance of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) in amount of bonds, authorized at said election of August 24th, 1911, in which it was provided, among other things, that all of said bonds should be dated October 1st, 1911; that the denomination of each bond should be five hundred dollars (\$500), with interest at five per cent per annum, payable annually on October 1st of each year, to be represented by interest coupons, and further providing the date of maturity of all of said forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) in amount of bonds.

Be it ordained by the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La., in meeting duly convened, that the President and Secretary of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La., be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to have prepared and to execute under the seal of said Board, eighty (80) negotiable bonds to be known and designated as "Sewerage Bonds of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La.," and numbered from one (1) to eighty (80), both inclusive, and of the denomination of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) each, dated the first day of October, 1911, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of October of each and every year until payment of the principal sum, the principal and interest of said bonds to be payable at the office of the Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans, La., and said bonds to be numbered and become due and payable as follows, to-wit:

NO.	NUMBER OF BONDS	AMOUNT	DATE OF MATURITY
1	One	\$ 500.00	Oct. 1, 1911.
2	One	500.00	Oct. 1, 1914.
3	One	500.00	Oct. 1, 1915.
4	One	500.00	Oct. 1, 1916.
5	One	500.00	Oct. 1, 1917.
6-7	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1918.
8-9	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1919.
10-11	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1920.
12-13	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1921.
14-15	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1922.
16-17	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1923.
18-19	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1924.
20-21	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1925.
22-23	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1926.
24-25	Two	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1927.
26 to 31	Three	1,500.00	Oct. 1, 1928.
32 to 34	Three	1,500.00	Oct. 1, 1929.
35 to 37	Three	1,500.00	Oct. 1, 1930.
38 to 40	Three	1,500.00	Oct. 1, 1931.
41 to 43	Three	1,500.00	Oct. 1, 1932.
44 to 46	Three	1,500.00	Oct. 1, 1933.
47 to 50	Four	2,000.00	Oct. 1, 1934.
51 to 54	Four	2,000.00	Oct. 1, 1935.
55 to 58	Four	2,000.00	Oct. 1, 1936.
59 to 62	Four	2,000.00	Oct. 1, 1937.
63 to 66	Six	3,000.00	Oct. 1, 1938.
67 to 74	Six	3,000.00	Oct. 1, 1940.
75 to 80	Six	3,000.00	Oct. 1, 1941.
Eighty		\$40,000.00	

The interest on said bonds shall be evidenced by interest coupons attached to each bond, and both principal and interest shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of America at the office of the Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans, La., and the weight and fineness of said coupons, however, may be executed by facsimile signatures of the President and Secretary of said Board.

Section 2. Be it further ordained that each of said bonds and each of said interest coupons to be attached thereto shall be in form substantially as follows, to-wit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
FIRST SEWERAGE DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF OPELOUSAS, LA.
SEWERAGE BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, acknowledges itself to be indebted, and, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the order of the holder of this FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$500.00) upon the first day of October, A. D. 1911, together with interest thereon from date hereof until paid, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of October of each and every year, until final payment hereof, upon the presentation and surrender of this bond and the interest coupons attached, as they severally become due.

Both principal and interest of this bond are due and payable at the Interstate Trust & Banking Company, New Orleans, La., in gold coin of the United States of America, at the then present standard of weight and fineness.

This bond is one of a series of eighty (80) bonds of like date, tenor and amount, issued for the purpose of providing funds to establish, maintain and operate a sewerage system within the limits of the First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, the title to which shall vest in said First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La., under and in pursuance and in conformity to Article 281 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and the statutes carrying same into effect, and is authorized and approved by the vote of the majority in both number and amount of the property tax payers, qualified to vote thereon, voting at a special election duly and regularly called and held in and for said First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, Louisiana, as provided by the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Louisiana.

First Sewerage District of the City of Opelousas, La., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct extract from the minutes of said corporation showing the ordinance unanimously adopted at its called meeting held on the 17th of April, A. D., 1912.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board on this, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1912.

W. J. SANDOZ, Secretary.

**GOVERNMENT SENDS OUT
RELIEF TRAINS TO INUNDATED LOCALITIES.**

Washington, D. C., April 24. —(Special) Notwithstanding the awfulness of the Titanic disaster wherein nearly two thousand lives were blotted out amid the ice flows off Cape Race, the heart of the Nation is rent with sorrow and pity for the lives lost and in peril through the floods in the Mississippi valley. Almost simultaneously with the news of the Titanic's frightful end came the dread intelligence that the Mississippi, higher than ever before in the history of the Weather Bureau, was still rising and that thousands of lives were in imminent peril.

The government, through messages of the President and the pleas of the Secretary of War, has been rushing relief trains to the inundated localities, supplying food, and shelter to the homeless and aiding, wherever possible, in strengthening the levees along the course of the mighty river.

Senator-elect Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, whose home is in the flood-covered district, near the Arkansas line, has, for the past two weeks, been on the scene of the inundation and has kept the authorities in Washington advised as to the necessities of the situation. It is expected that just as soon as possible Mr. Ransdell will return to Washington and make an effort to increase the amount carried in the river and harbor appropriation bill for levees and revetment work, the necessity for such additional appropriation being universally conceded.

During the hearings the past week on river improvement prospects the Lakes-to-the-Gulf representatives extended an invitation to the Commerce Committee of the Senate to make the trip down the Mississippi at this time, urging that the object lesson would be of incalculable benefit to the members and would give them a first hand knowledge of the needs of the Mississippi that would be more valuable than all the maps and reports in the world. For a time it seemed probable that the Senators would make the trip, but so many are the demands upon them just now, particularly from sections of the country other than the water-shed of the Mississippi and its tributaries desiring hearings before the Committee that the visit was finally but reluctantly given up.

It is an interesting side-light on the Dick-Henry patent case recently decided in the Supreme Court in favor of the patentee, that he has the right to safeguard his patent to the extent of stipulating what material or other essential shall be used in making his patent useful and perfect, to know that the British patent law was the outgrowth of a contest against monopolies which, in many of its features, resembles the contest going on to-day. It is the customary statement that Parliament is entitled to all the credit for having won trade liberty for English-speaking people. In a sense this is true, but curiously enough it was Parliament which originally was itself the representative of monopolies because its members were largely recruited from the great town Guilds, that is the great trade Guilds of England. It was the endeavor of Parliament to maintain the monopoly of these trade guilds and to prevent the country people at large from entering upon any of these trades except through the restricted channels of the guild.

Parliament resulting first in the interesting and remarkable proclamation of Elizabeth in 1601 through her secretary, Lord Cecil, and in her "Golden Speech" to the members of the House of Commons in November of the same year. But after Elizabeth, came unfortunately, James and Charles I. And the fight went on until finally Parliament succeeded in wresting from James in 1623 the great Statute of Monopolies which provided for the introduction of new trades making exception to the first inventors of new manufactures.

In view of the number of men, whose names, like that of Abou Ben Adham "led all the rest," who went to their graves in the Atlantic on that awful night when the Titanic struck the iceberg, "as big as a mountain," it is interesting to know that the Chinese in their maritime regulations insist upon saving the men first, the children next and the women last, on the theory that the men are more useful to the State than the women, "for what would women do without their husbands?"

Books and Bacteria.

What we are pleased to call modern civilization brings with it an almost endless number of perplexing problems which the conservators of public health and general welfare are condemned to face. The public school and the public library have brought with them the public book, an acknowledged carrier of contagion and disseminator of disease. The day has gone by when the guardians of health can afford to overlook these facts, despite the indifference with which they are regarded by many people. Was it not yesterday that a poorly concealed sneer greeted the crusade against spitting in public places? Yet who will deny that an unremitting campaign of education has brought about a decided change in public sentiment and a distinctly sympathetic attitude in such matters?

Need we recall the danger of contamination involved in the ordinary handling of books? Doubtless an element of undue exaggeration has often entered into the consideration of the spread of sickness by such modes. Notwithstanding this, the numerous attempts to secure a suitable method of disinfecting books bear witness to the recognized dangers which it is intended to avert thereby. Books are known to have infected people with tuberculosis and letters have carried scarlet fever and small-pox. An extensive inquiry has recently been made regarding the disinfection of contaminated school and library books among the boards of health of all the states and all cities with a population over 100,000. Only nine states and twenty-five cities—those which burn and those which use steam, which likewise destroys—are taking proper precautions in regard to the danger of infection from scarlet fever, diptheria, small-pox and occasionally measles. This is being done, however, at the sacrifice of the books. A significant fact is that "not one of the 100 letters mentioned tuberculosis."

Experiments show that moist hot air at 80 C. and 30 or 40 per cent. humidity for thirty-two hours will probably destroy bacteria in closed books, even tubercle bacilli in thick layers, without injuring the most delicate bindings. As a matter of precaution, especially against tuberculosis, The Journal of the American Medical Association recommends that public library books that are much in use and all school books be disinfected by this method at regular intervals. Public school books should, perhaps, always be disinfected before they are given out to a new set of pupils. The lack of a really satisfactory method has hampered progress heretofore.

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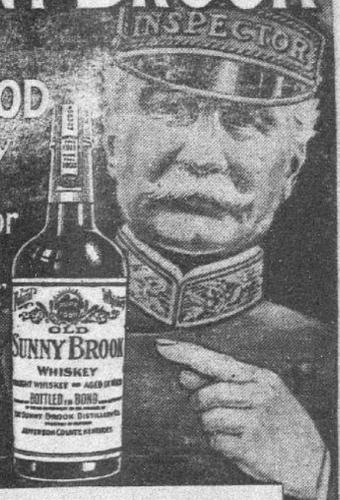
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