NEW IBERIA ENTERPRISE.

J. B. LAWTON, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF HOME INTERESTS. Subscription, $1.50 per Annum.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

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These beautiful Works of Art enlarged from your own photographs do not cost you a cent. We give cash coupons with every purchase, when you have $25.00 in these bring us any photograph and we will furnish you FREE a life-size DEMAR, positively the most up-to-date Portrait on the market. They are made for us and guaranteed by The American Copying Co., which is a sufficient assurance of their quality and artistic worth. Bring your photographs, call at our store and examine our samples. We can convince you that it is the greatest Portrait offer ever made. Do not fail to ask for our "Motto Series" of coupons.

Please give your photos to our canvasser.

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These remarkably life-like portraits are almost life-size, and possess the exact colors as to hair, eyes, complexion and apparel. They can be enlarged from any small photograph, and can be cleansed with soap and water like oil paintings. Three samples of this exquisite work are on exhibition in one of our large show windows.

We Will Issue Coupons or Tickets for Every Purchase Made of Us from 5c Up.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF IBERIA PARISH AND TOWN OF NEW IBERIA.

OUR FLAG'S DISHONOR.

Shoot down the Filipinos,
As destiny demands.
You have the right: with millions
You bought them and their lands.

Up! at them with the rifle;
Turn round the gatling cranks,
And tear blood ruts of victory
Through the "insurgent" ranks.

Go, burn each habitation;
Lay waste the children's bread;
And to the yearning wailing—
The widow's cry—be dead.

But hold! The starry banner
Take not into your frays
Of greedy, brutal conquest
That traitorous voices praise.

Unfurl a pirate standard
Of honest, fitting black;
True emblem of the motive
That moves you to attack.

Then shoot the Filipinos;
Give destiny the blame;
But make our flag—our fathers'—
No more to share your shame!

—*G. T. Evans, in The Public.*

Tetter, Salt Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25c per box. For sale by Jas. A. Lee.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IN LAKE CHARLES.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ALEXANDRIA.

An Interesting Study for New Iberia Just at This Time.

One year ago, with the object of encouraging municipal ownership of waterworks and lights in Lake Charles, the American of that city published the following interesting data. It will prove an instructing study to New Iberians at this particular moment, when municipal acquirement of these necessities is on the tapis:

Two of the great factors in the progress of a town or city are an adeduate supply of good water and well lighted streets.

Just now the municipal ownership of water and light plants is being discussed as it never was before.

That there is a growing sentiment in favor of it cannot be denied and so far there appears to be but little argument against it, for of the many municipalities which have constructed their plants direct, or acquired them by purchase from companies or firms who built them under a franchise granted by the respective municipalities, all appear well pleased with the experiment.

The experience of most cities has been that in the flush of a desire to take on metropolitan airs before their time, or to "boom," they granted franchises to companies to construct water and light plants on terms very liberal to the grantees and which they, the grantees, had a right to demand as in many cases the success of their venture of capital in constructing such works depended largely on the growth of the town or city.

In most if not in all cases, however, the companies secured themselves against loss by taking from the municipality a contract to supply it with water for fire protection at a sufficient sum to pay operating expenses and interest on a large bonded debt.

The making of these contracts on the people is like voting bonds to get a railroad into town. They do not realize how big it is until the day of payment comes. Then they kick and as a result the company having the franchise comes in for all kinds of abuse, some of which is merited and some is not.

Be that as it may, towns and cities generally, as above stated are "looking about them" to benefit themselves, to secure greater benefits at a lower rate of taxation.

Municipal officers owe it to their constituents to not only secure for the city's use water and lights on the best possible terms, but to throw about the contracts such safeguards as will insure to the individual citizen rates as low as those in any other town or city.

A private company with a well constructed and modern plant furnishes Lake Charles with water and lights under a contract and franchise awarded by a council representing the City of Lake Charles when it was supposed to contain all the territory which was decided by the supreme court to have been illegally annexed.

From this decision many claim that no contract exists between the Town of Lake Charles and the company furnishing the water and lights. Any way, a large amount of the property is outside of the present limits of the Town of Lake Charles according to the charter of 1867 as it was not informed as to what were the limits.

Whether the town is paying its bills to the company furnishing it with water or not the private consumers are paying at the rates established by the ordinance granting the franchise and the figures given herein are taken from that ordinance.

To induce the company to construct water works the city agreed "to rent for and during the period of twenty-five years * * * from said grantees * * * for the uses and purposes hereinafter stated, forty fire hydrants * * * at an annual rental price of twenty-six hundred dollars ($2600) payable quarterly." The city was by the contract, allowed to have additional fire hydrants at the rate of $60 each per annum.

This much for what the city agreed to pay the company direct. As a part of the contract the city fathers reserved the right to limit the price at which the company would furnish water to the citzens and from the following schedule it will be seen that the limit is a good big one as compared with some other cities. The schedule is given in full and the prices are for *one month*. It is as follows:

Bakery, one faucet	$1 00
Banks, one faucet	1 00
Barber shop, first chair	75
Barber shop, each additional chair	50
Baths, hotel, per tub	1 00
Baths, private 2 persons in family	35
Baths, private over 2 persons in family	50
Baths, public, per tub	2 50
Blacksmith shop, each fire	40
Boarding house, per room	25
Building purposes, brick per 1000 laid	10
Building purposes, plaster per yard	10
Building purposes, stone or concrete work, cubic yard	10
Bottling works, special	
Coffee saloon	1 00
Cow or horse each	16
Drug store	1 00
Fountains, private ½ inch jet not to exceed 6 hours daily	1 50
Fountains, private, ¾ inch jet not to exceed 6 hours daily	2 00
Hotels, special	
Ice cream saloons	1 00
Ice cream, soda water, coffee and saloon combined	1 50
Laundries, special.	
Lawns and gardens, for sprinkling, not exceeding over 100 square feet, one hose only	75
Lawns and gardens, for sprinkling over 100 square feet, special	
Office with wash basins	50
Photograph gallery	1 00
Printing offices, per hand	25
Residences, one to five rooms and one bath tub	1 00
Residences, each additional room	10
Restaurants, special.	
Railroad companies, special.	
Stable, private, not to exceed four full grown animals	50
Stable, livery and feed, special.	
Steam boiler, per horse power, special.	
Saloons	1 50
Schools, 50 scholars and under	1 00
Schools, over 50 scholars, special.	
Stores and shops, self-closing faucet	50
Soda fountains	1 00
Urinal basins, private, self closing faucet	50
Water closets, private, self closing faucet	50
Water closets, public, hotels	1 00
Water closets, public, restaurants	1 00
Water closets, public, saloons	1 00
Water closets, public, stores	50
Water at stand pipe, per barrel	05
Sprinkling streets and sidewalks, not over 40 feet front, not more than ½ street	1 00
Sprinkling streets and sidewalks, over 40 foot front, for each additional front foot	02½

The ordinance also provided that a special tax of 1 1-2 mills on the assessed value of property in the City of Lake Charles should be levied for ten years in aid of the contract. The ordinance was then accepted and passed November 6, 1891.

The plant, according to the ordinance consists of two duplicate compound pumping engines to have an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, capable of being increased to 2,000,000 gallons, two boilers of 145 horse power, a stand pipe 16 feet in diameter and 110 feet high, 6000 feet of 10-inch main, 11,600 feet of 8-inch main and 3,600 feet of 6-inch main.

January 26, 1891 the council entered into a contract with a firm to supply the city with electric lights. This firm has since been merged into the water supply company, so that the water and lights of the city are supplied by one and the same company.

The contract as originally made provided that the city would rent from the grantees named in the franchise not less than five arc lights at $60 per annum or their equal of candle power in incandescent lights at $24 per annum each. It was provided further that the grantees would furnish additional lights at, for the first twenty lights, $60; for the next twenty, $55; and for the next twenty, $50 each.

Under this contract additional lights have been added until the contract calls for $2400 per annum for lights.

The water mains have been extended and additional fire hydrants have been rented until the total amount to be paid by the city for water amounts to $4340 per annum, or a grand total per annum for lights and water amounting to $6740.

Such fabulous figures as these have in more than one city called the attention of the people to the fact that water and lights are an expensive luxury and usually tend to absorb the revenues of a municipality to the detriment of all other public improvements, and have caused much inquiry to be made regarding the municipal ownership of such plants.

Many cities are acquiring their own plants and the experience of every one of them has been that towns and cities can save money for the taxpayers by so owning them. It not only furnishes water for fire purposes at a much lower rate, but to the individual consumer the price is reduced.

For the purpose of learning what is possible for a city to do in the way of erecting and owning its own water and light plant, careful inquiry was made at the town of Alexandria, La, a place having a population of about 5,000 people and what the cost of the plant has been was obtained as well as a full list of the rates which the people pay for their water and lights and the showing is a remarkably good one.

The town erected the plant in 1895 at a cost of $50,000 and provided for the payment therefor by a tax levy and the appropriation of the saloon licenses.

This is now all paid with the exception of $18,000, divided into three annual payments of $6,000 each.

The cost of the plant having been provided for, the next thing was to make it self supporting, and a list of rates was established on which it was figured that a sufficient income would be produced to meet the operating expenses.

They have not only done this but they have paid all additions, extensions and improvements, including one large pump and an extra dynamo, and it is now found that the rates to the consumer can be still materially reduced.

The plant consists of everything in the way of the latest improved machinery. There are two pumps of 1,000,000 gallons capacity each, with the necessary boilers, engines and dynamos to supply all the lights and water needed for a much larger town.

They have a stand pipe 16 feet in diameter and 145 feet high and six and one half miles of mains from ten down to four inches in diameter.

There are 65 fire hydrants and there is a pressure of 60 pounds from the stand pipe. They have a complete electric fire alarm system.

There are in use in the city at present 2100 incandescent lights by the patrons of the company and five arc lights.

In the streets there are eight arc lights and 126 thirty-two candle power incandescent lights.

The rates at which lights are supplied per month are as follows:

Residence rate: 1 light $1.00; 2 lights $1.00; 3 lights $1.25; 4 lights $1.50; 5 lights $1.75; 6 lights $1.95; 7 lights $2.20; 8 lights $2.50; 9 lights $2.75; 10 lights $3.00.

Over ten lights, at thirty cents per month, each.

Business house rate, 9 o'clock circuit; one light, $1.00; 2, $1.50; 3, $2.00; 4, $2.50; 5, $3.25; 6, $4.00; 7, $4.50; 8, $5.00; 9, $5.50; 10, $6.00; 11, $6.50; 12, $7.00; 13, $7.25; 14, $7.50; 15, $7.75; 16, $8.00; 17, $8.25; 18, $8.50; 19, $8.75; 20, $9.00. Over 20 lights, 45 cents per month each.

Business house rate, 12 o'clock circuit: One light, $1.75; 2, $2.75; 3, $3.75; 4, $4.75; 5, $5.75; 6, $6.50; 7, $7.25; 8, $8.00; 9, $8.75; 10, $9.50; 11, $10.00; 12, $10.50; 13, $11.00; 14, $11.50; 15, $12.00.

Business house rate, all night circuit: One light, $2.50; 2, $4.00; 3, $5.75; 4, $7.00; 5, $8.00; 6, $9.00; 7, $10.00; 8, $11.00; 9, $12.00; 10, $12.50; 11, $13.00; 12, $13.50; 13, $14.00; 14, $14.50; 15, $15.00.

Are lights, until 9 o'clock, per month, $6.75; until 12 o'clock, $9.00 per month; all night, $12.50 per month.

Their rates for water are quoted by the year and in making comparisons with those of this city should not be confused, as the latter are given at the stated price per month. Neither does Alexandria quote prices for so many different purposes but those such as stores, offices, residences, lawns, etc., can be readily compared.

The rates at Alexandria, *per annum*, are as follows:

Stores, banks and offices	$ 5 00
Same with hose connection for inside use only	6 00
Sprinkling street in front of stores, banks and offices, for each 10 feet front and side	1 00
Residences, 1 or more inside faucets, 5 rooms or less	3 00
Each additional room	50
Sprinkling lawn 10 feet front or side	60
" street " " " " "	50
Yard hydrant not less than	6 00
Barber shop first chair and basin	6 00
Each additional chair	4 00
Public bath first tub	10 00
Each additional tub	7 00
Boarding house, per room	1 00
Steam boilers, special. Stables, one horse, including carriage washing	3 00
Each additional horse or cow	1 00
Livery stable 6 stalls or less including carriage washing	10 00
Each additional stall	1 50
Urinals, private, self closing	3 00
" banks and offices	4 00
" stores	5 00
" restaurants, saloons and barber shops	7 00
Water closets, self closing fixtures:	
Private	$ 4 00
Banks and offices	5 00
Stores	6 00
Restaurants, saloons and barber shops	8 00
Halls, theatres, restaurants and hotels, Special.	
100 to 1000 gallons, per 1000	30
1000 to 10,000 gallons, per 1000 gallons	25
10,000 to 20,000 gallons, per 1000 gallons	20

The force of men necessary to run the entire water and light plant consists of a superintendent, one engineer, two firemen and one roustabout.

There are two or three other men really employed by the department but they cannot be classed as a part of the working force necessary to run the plant as they are engaged in doing plumbing and lighting work from the plumbing and electrical supply store maintained by the city, the profits from the employes work paying their salaries.

The plant is in perfect condition. The city has been fortunate in securing for superintendent Mr. Thompson, who is a thoroughly practical man, well up on everything pertaining to light plants and water works.

The people of the city are proud of their plant and the economical way in which it is managed.

Their lights are superior and they undoubtedly have the best water in the state. The entire supply is now pumped from an artesian well something over 700 feet deep. It is absolutely pure. They have two other wells from which to pump in case of emergency but this one is meeting the present demand and supplying a large ice factory, the contract with this concern being that they are only to have the surplus supply.

Of course there are "kickers" there. Where are there not? One man had a number of lights on the flat rate and thought he was paying too much and he put in a meter and found it cost him more. Of course he thought there was something wrong.

The City Council of Lake Charles, on the 1st., took the first step looking toward making a bond issue for the purpose of purchasing the water and light plant from the present owners, and operating it for the benefit of the city.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Drug's, Toledo, O
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SUPT. PIERSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SUBMITTED AT APRIL MEETING.

Gentlemen—I herewith hand you my yearly report of the general condition of school affairs in Iberia parish and such recommendations as may prove, in your judgement, beneficial to future school progress.

The past scholastic year has been, everything considered, a very satisfactory year, and during that time many needed improvements have taken place. The number of schools have been increased; their locations have been made more central to the attending children; ample funds have been at the disposal of the parish school board; the construction of elegant modern buildings have taken place; our corps of teachers will rank with any in the different parishes; our monthly institutes have been practical and amazingly beneficial to all in attendance. But our enrollment and average attendance have been poor, too poor indeed for that parish which is so fortunate as to have the necessary funds to employ the most talented and high price teachers, and ample funds to run a nine months school term, and funds with which to build and equip unsparingly the handsomest modern school structures.

Neither with flourish of trumpets nor in a way to braggadocio do I speak of the present status of school affairs in our parish, but in saying what I do to-day, I say it with the utmost conviction, that only now are we on a well grounded foundation for the right kind of future educational accomplishment, only recently having surmounted many obstacles that proved such barriers in the past.

This condition of happy affairs has been reached after a series of untold labors—by pupils, by teachers, by patrons, by school board, parochial and municipal officials.

Ample funds, *for the enrollment and the attendance*, have been at the disposal of the school board.

Iberia parish to-day can justly claim to possess a corps of teachers equal to and unsurpassed by no parish in the state.

Our school property—embracing sites, buildings, wood and masonry, desks, furniture and fixtures, class paraphenalia, all of which is in fair repair, aggregate in value the handsome amount of about $37,000.

On this valuation and to any teacher or employe of the school board, there is not one cent of outstanding obligation. Every bill has been paid dollar for dollar.

With this satisfactory status, necessary school equipment, capable teaching force, ample funds in sight with which to defray and maintain this expense, augmented enrollment and large daily attendance of pupils ought to be the shibboleth beside the fireside of every household in our parish.

To-day we are conducting 41 public schools. Of this number 32 are white and 9 are colored. We have a total enrollment for the year of 2605, with a small average attendance of 1923. We employ a teaching force of 45 teachers, 35 of whom are white. 12 are normal school graduates; 7 are holders of 1st grade certificates; 7 are holders of 2d grade certificates; 7 are holders of 3d grade certificates; 12 are holders of no certificates at all, but are subject later to examinations. This latter include both whites and colored.

The average salaries to teachers has been: For white males, $70.25; for white females, 37.90; for colored males, 22.50; for colored females, 21.90.

Of the white teachers, seven are males and twenty-eight are females. Of the colored teachers, two are males, eight are females.

The school term for whites and colored alike has been a nine month term with a few exceptions.

Of the total parish enrollment, 2605, 879 are in attendance at the New Iberia city schools, 606 being white and 273 colored.

The parish owns and maintains property to the valuation of about $37,000, and has 31 buildings in use for school purposes—all, with the exception of the Centeral High School Building which is masonry of the finest press brick, being of frame structure and were in pretty good repair.

We have but recently completed the construction of four new modern school houses, having a comfortable seating capacity of about 60 pupils each at an average cost of $615, including paint, cisterns and closets. We have already contracted for two similar buildings already located by the board.

Owning as much property as the school board does and not being in a position to run any risk as to its destruction by fire, the question of insurance cost has gotten to be quite an item. However notwithstanding this fact, we were able this past year to avail ourselves of the insurance rate war which raged so fiercely, and in consequence we saved a neat sum of money on cut rates.

The item of repair, cost in excess of what it should be. There should be less depredations and a broader spirit of assistance to the teacher in different sections to keep the property in excellent repair without calling upon the board for all kinds of help.

Repair alone the past year has aggregated about $444. In future, more co-operation should be extended to the local teacher, and the patrons themselves should make little repairs thus relieving the school board of this unnecessary expense.

Every effort has been made to furnish each school house with comfortable desks and the different teachers with the required paraphenalia—for without educational munition there can be no great proficiency. We have expended the past year for this salutary purpose the sum of $1008.00 and it was money well spent.

To write a detailed report of each separate school would prove fatiguing to you and would be without future benefit, hence I shall speak of those schools which are of the two extremes—the most prosperous and the most backward.

The New Iberia city schools, it is unnecessary to say, continue to be in a satisfactory condition, and their work is broadening and the attendance is largely increasing. The grades are daily supervised by Mr. Keeny, Principal of the High School, and a better system of organization and a higher curriculum is carried out.

The country schools most deserving complimentary mention are the Bernard, Loreauville, Derouen, Stewart, Belle Place and Wyche schools. At each school there is a genuine, alive, and business-like school appearance. The enrollments are fair, the average attendance is proportionately larger, discipline, order, organization and progress are good. But in this connection I would recommend an addition to the Loreauville building—which is now inadequate—and the moving back of the building itself to the centre of the lot. The crowded rooms and an increasing attendance warrants this improvement. I would also recommend an increase of salary for the teacher at the the Stewart and the Wyche schools.

On the other hand, the schools showing the least sign of progress are the Petit Anse, the Coteau and the Patoutville schools. The enrollment is too small for the number of educatble youths in these different neighborhoods, the average attendance poorer still and there is not that snap and activity that should characterize every school premises. However, the Patoutville school is gradually doing some better work now.

A word of admiration will not be amiss to be said of the Grand Marais colored school, taught by Mrs. J. B. Olivier. Its work is flourishing and the building is crowded almost beyond comfortable seating capacity. This work is worthy of our highest co-operation which I have ever freely given.

The removal of the Duboin from the Stansbury neighborhood, of the Hamilton Derouen from the De Blanc neigborhood, have proven very satisfactory and under these new arrangements, each school is doing very much better school service with a larger and more regular attendance.

A few words about our parish institutes. I have aimed to get the very happiest and most beneficial results, and in attempting to do so, have concluded that the institute, every other month, of two days session, Friday and Saturday, gives this result. This plan brings out a larger attendance, and two days session affords the conductor a better chance to carry out the program of exercises without haste and excitement to the teachers. There is hardly another parish in the state better geographically situated and the different wards better arranged than in Iberia parish, so as to afford such excellent opportunities, at so small a cost to the teachers themselves, for regular and systematic institute work which has accomplished so much for our public schools and the children in attendance. In but one instance is a school situated from New Iberia at a greater distance than 12 miles. Witnesses, jurors and attendants at all Court sessions come to town in the morning and return to their respective homes every night.

Poor roads and bad drainage are our greatest contention in this parish and are problems that must be solved in a financial way by our intellectual and wide-awake population. The necessity for these improvements are indeed sufficiently urgent to warrant such an issue in our public affairs, and the filling of important and prominent positions.

The past year has been an unprecedented year in so far as bad roads and miserable weather are concerned. Inadequate drainage is the cause and a large expenditure of money is the only thing that will afford any relief at all.

During the past summer we conducted in our city a four weeks Summer Normal Peabody school, with an able faculty of six white teachers and one colored teacher, having an enrollment of 113 white teachers and 39 colored teachers. The advantages and benefits to our local parish teachers were manifold, and the money spent, which was $335, to carry on this institute was that amount well spent.

The change in the school term for many of the country schools, from the winter to the summer term, when the children are less needed at home to assist in gathering the crops and rendering various assistance on the farms, and can better attend school in the summer, will have much to do towards increasing our daily attendance in the future. Then again, the roads and weather during the summer are always as a rule better and at this time, the children require less clothing to attend school, and in this way, if the children are attending school and are kept out of the noonday sun and only drink good cistern water as is furnished at each school there is naturally less sickness. During the winter and fall months, with a scarcity of good clothing material and the children subjected to all kinds of weather and paddling in mud and water, there is necessarily more sickness and less attendance.

I would recommend that examinations be again held in this parish to enable those teachers who have certificates to procure higher ones and for those without certificates to procure same. This is a stimulus to the work and a necessity for the proper furtherance of all school work.

One's only complaint now to be entered against the school condition of the parish, exclusive of course, of many minor details which are gradually adjusting themselves, is our inexcusable low enrollment and our disparagingly low daily attendance. This is accounted for in the following ways:

1. Indifference generally to education on the part of a large citizenship and a total inappreciation of the magnificent advantages that are to-day offered the children of Iberia parish.

2. Deficient drainage and miserable highways the major part of the year.

3. Unprecedented amount of rain the past year and generally unseasonable weather.

4. In a few sections or neighborhoods of our parish some parents keep their children out of the public schools we learn, because French is not taught in the public schools. All exercises are conducted in the English language and as a consequence all the children in the public schools of Iberia parish are rapidly acquiring the English as well as the French language, which latter language is the mother tongue at their parent's fireside. By this method both languages are equally familiar to the growing generation.

5. Many children, inconceivable as it may be to many, actually do not attend school for want of raiment.

Every scheme, energy and device has been exerted to augment our school enrollment and supplement the daily attendance. With this constant hard work both are gradually improving, but not at a justifiable rate. While on this subject and enthusiast as I am, I have been tempted to recommend to you, to offer a nice and suitable premium, say make it a cash consideration itself, to the family with children in attendance at the different schools that influences the greatest number of children to attend school who are not already enrolled—make this conditional upon the fact of a certain required percentage attendance for given time before said premium is paid.

This will prove our best substitute for compulsory education which seems so distant in our state.

From the stubs of the warrant book, kept by myself, the following is a correct statement of the expenditures of the school board for the past year from the 1st April, 1898, to 1st April, 1899.

REPORT.

Conducting Monthly Institutes	$ 24 00
Attending swamp lands (O Broussard)	50 00
Janitor	41 50
Insurance	95 95
Printing etc., including warrant book and school manual	106 85
Per diem members	16 00
Superintendent's salary	150 00
Superintendent's additional comp'n visiting schools	125 00
Expense Prof. Keeny visiting schools	50 00
High School notes with interest	1,624 00
Incidentals, stamps, paper, postals, telegrams, etc	18 20
Freight, drayage, express, etc	65 25
Expense of Summer Normal School	335 35
C. L. Widney, entering Jeanerette tax on parish roll	30 00
Entertaining Lake Charles children	41 84
Extra fuel city school	44 20
Parish school supplies and paraphernalia	1,008 85
General repairs	444 98
Building new school houses in parish	967 00
Superintendent's expense attending convention of parish Superintendents	34 00
Salaries of Teachers	13,472 97
Total	$18,745 94

Finally a word about the settled erection at an early date of the contemplated High School building at Jeanerette.

The public spirit and educational stride is worthy of emulation by any community and in part is the highest recognition of the true manly spirit and public enterprise of Jeanerette's zealous and philanthropic mayor, and her equally active and far seeing city council. Iberia parish's police jury has demonstrated its unequivocal approval of Jeanerette's educational enterprise by appropriating the snug sum of $1000 as a help and I know whereof I speak when I say that the school board of the parish extends its heartiest co-operation and willingness to assist materially and otherwise.

All of us have labored for the successful culmination of this project which is so shortly now to be enjoyed.

CLARENCE PIERSON, M. D.,
Parish Supt.

Always destroy the Dread of becoming a Mother by taking Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

Switzerland is said to be the only civilized country in the world which grants no patents for inventions.

For Headache caused most likely by a Disordered Stomach, accompanied by Constipation, use Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

James, T. Fuller of Menphis has invented a cotton compres, which, it is claimed, will save $20,000,000 annually to the cotton planters.

To prepare a girl to be a wife, and a wife mother, give her Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

It seems to be one of the self-punitive characteristics of tyranny, whether the tyrant be a man, or a community, or a caste, to have a pusillanimous fear of its victim.

climatic... .... paint

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