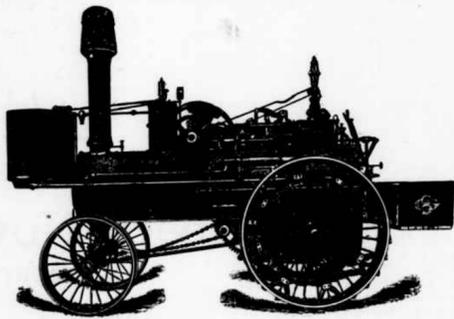


M. W. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor. VOLUME XVIII.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., New Iberia, La.

Traction and Portable Engines, Saw Mills Clover Hullers



THRASHING MACHINERY

“QUEEN OF THE RICE FIELD” Thresher and COLLISS TRACTION ENGINES

“WHEREVER RICE IS KING, THE GAAR, SCOTT ENGINE AND THRESHER IS QUEEN.”

Headquarters: MARION WAREHOUSE, Opposite R. R. Depot.

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Anheuser-Busch

BREWING ASSOCIATION ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER.



ERATH Ice & Bottling Co., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS

NEW IBERIA. Keg and Bottled Beer. Photographs

SPENCER PHOTO GALLERY

And Look Pleasant—We Do the Rest.

SOULE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

New Orleans, La. 44 pages removed as a lesson in the principles of business.

F. N. BRIAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Gynecology and Obstetrics a Specialty. Office, Kanner Building, Residence, corner Charles and Centre streets.

J. M. PERRY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER PAPER HANGER.

FINISHING IN HARD OIL A SPECIALTY. Shop in Millard Block, Railroad Avenue, NEW IBERIA, LA.

A.S.AULD Practical Engineer and Machinist.

Rice Irrigating Machinery, Saw Mill, Sugar House, Grist Mill, Cotton Gins, etc. Work guaranteed first-class in every respect.

SHERIFF SALE.

STATE BANK OF NEW IBERIA, E. A. PHARR, SUBROGEE, VS. JULES ORSOT, ET ALS.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ fieri facias issued out of the above entitled and numbered matter, I, George Henderson, Sheriff through F. J. Mestayer, Deputy Sheriff, have seized and will offer for sale and will sell FOR CASH to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of New Iberia, Parish of Iberia, between legal sale hours, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, to-wit: All the rights, titles and interest of Jules Orsot, in and to a certain lease recorded in lien and Privilege Book No. 6, Folio 108, entry 1950; and all of his interest in said crop under said lease.

To pay and satisfy full the sum of Two Hundred and Forty-Five Dollars debt, with interest at 8 per cent per annum interest from December 20th, 1899 and 10 per cent attorneys fees on said principal and interest, and all costs of suit to be paid by the debtor.

Given officially, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1902. GEO. HENDERSON, Sheriff. Per Frank J. Mestayer, Deputy Sheriff.

LOW RATES ON Southern Pacific SUNSET ROUTE.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company will sell tickets from New Iberia to Chicago and return June 15, 16, 20 and 23d, 1902, with return limit Sept. 17th, 1902, at a rate of \$27.95 on account of Summer Institute Meeting.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company will sell tickets from New Iberia to Knoxville, Tenn., and return June 27, 28 and 29th, 1902, at a rate of \$37.45, on account of annual meeting National Educational Association.

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Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company will sell tickets from New Iberia to Chattanooga, Tenn., and return June 25, 26 and 27th, 1902, at a rate of \$29.50 on account of annual meeting Southern Educational Association.

For further particulars, apply to C. B. ELLIS, D. P. A.

JNO. T. WHITE REAL ESTATE NOTARY AND FIRE INSURANCE

HAS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE

- 100 acre farm, improved, in fine condition, near town. 35 acre farm, improved, good for dairy or truck farm, one mile from town. 4 acre tract on Main street, with good house, all under fence, nice for poultry and berries. 5 acres with good buildings, dwelling and store at Hubertville, one mile from Jeanerette. Lot on Lee street, East End, 104 feet front, 198 in depth, good six room house and outbuildings. Lot on Madison street, near Weeks street, 50x150 feet. Lot on Iberia street, 80x121 feet. Lot on Providence street, 80x126 feet, \$400. 2500 acres, Parish of St. Martin, partly cleared with improvement, balance hardwood and cypress timber. \$5.00 per acre. 7 acres near town, fronting Bayou and Public road street. Lot on Duprier Avenue, East Side, 1 1/2 acres, \$600.

Dr. Thomas E. Conrad, DENTIST.

OFFICE, CLUB BUILDING, NEW IBERIA, LA.

CITY ORDINANCE.

An ordinance extending the limits of the town of New Iberia was presented by Mr. Orsot and read, when it was moved by Mr. Cousin, seconded by Mr. Bonnet and carried, that the same be adopted. Said ordinance was adopted by the following yeas and nays, to-wit: Yeas, Messrs. Guillot, Cousin, Renouard, Dupre and Murray, Nay none.

Said ordinance was then presented to the Mayor for examination and after examination the same was returned by him approved and signed with the seal of the corporation thereto affixed.

Said ordinance reads as follows, to-wit: Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of Trustees of the town of New Iberia that the limits of the town of New Iberia be extended so as to include within its limits the following described territory, to-wit: First, a tract of land bounded on the north by the bayou of the town of New Iberia lying between the bayou Teche and the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company and which land is bounded above on the North side by the property of the town of New Iberia, on the South side by property of Joseph Jefferson, on the East side by Bayou Teche, and on the West side by the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company. Second, a tract of land bounded on the North side by the bayou Teche, on the South side by the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, on the East side by the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, and on the West side by the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

Be it further ordained, etc., That all citizens of the United States residing within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at a point opposite the Northern boundary line of the town of New Iberia, on the West side of the Bayou Teche, starting on the West side of the Bayou Teche, northward along the West side of the Bayou Teche to the intersection of the Bayou Teche and the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, thence down the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company to the intersection of the Bayou Teche and the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, thence down the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company to the intersection of the Bayou Teche and the right of way of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

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THE ENTERPRISE AND OBSERVER—CONSOLIDATED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF IBERIA PARISH AND TOWN OF NEW IBERIA.

TRUST POWER IS A SMALL THING AS YET—BUT THE PEOPLE SHOULD REALIZE ITS MEANING, AND IN ALL POSSIBLE WAYS PREPARE FOR THE STORM THAT IS COMING.

If you are willing to assume your responsibilities as an American citizen you should study seriously the question of the trusts.

Already trust organization has assumed very real and very threatening proportions. Every family in the United States knows the existence of the Meat Trusts which cuts down the food supply of the people to add to its bank account. Every merchant feels keenly the existence of half a dozen trusts on which he is absolutely dependent and from which there is no escape.

We all see the Coal Trust keeping ready armed men to shoot working citizens whenever it should give the order. We notice that this Coal Trust, in a calm, matter-of-fact way, boasts that it will, if necessary, "call out the United States Government troops" to shoot the miners. Here is one trust already talking as though it controlled the army and all the other forces of Government. The trusts believe themselves already in control, and their national power is very great.

The crisis of trust development has not been reached. The present power of concentrated, organized money is very great, but it is nothing to the power which money will exert in the future.

This future development of the trust force should be discussed and studied calmly, rationally and dispassionately by all Americans.

There is no use in denouncing or in hating the trusts. It is true that they are entirely selfish; it is not true that they represent evil pure and simple.

The trust is a necessary development of humanity's tendency toward organization, concentration and the simplifying of industry. The first locomotive ever built was a trust. It performed the work of a thousand four-horse teams, deprived four thousand drivers and a thousand drivers of a livelihood.

The railroad trust is simply an extension of the concentration of labor, the simplifying of industrial operation, represented in the building of the first locomotive.

The trusts in the end will do infinite good. They will destroy the mean competition which for centuries has made liars, swindlers and slave drivers of men.

They will practically eliminate the great number of large private fortunes, and thus compel men to devote their energies to pursuits nobler than the accumulation of money.

At first a few enormous fortunes will dominate the nation—the beginning of these great fortunes you may see already.

The trust will come the owning of the trusts—that is to say, of all the great national industries—by the nation itself.

The people of the land will own and operate their own necessities. These necessities, instead of making a few men enormously rich at the expense of many, will contribute to the comfort of many without injustice to the few—except, perhaps through confiscation, which will affect only one generation, and be no more serious than an ordinary war.

The development of trusts must run its course, like every other great feature of human history.

Its beginning—in corrupt legislation, watered stocks, human selfishness—was inevitable.

Its ending—in national ownership, competition eliminated, and industrial life vastly improved—is also inevitable.

But thousands of struggles, thousands of economical battles, thousands of ruined men, will mark the evolution of human industry from the control of individual selfishness to the service of the nation.

The duty of the people is to study and, as far as possible, to foresee and regulate this enormous and inevitable development of the trusts.

The trusts cannot be destroyed, and they should not be destroyed. But they can be regulated, and with proper vigilance they can be kept from commanding and controlling absolutely this nation, which sees the birth of their great development. We believe that the most pressing public duty at present is the reorganization of the Senate of the United States on the basis of popular election.

It has been said truthfully: "You cannot indict an entire people," and, fortunately for us, it may be truthfully said, "You cannot purchase an entire people."

The trusts of the United States base their hopes of continued and growing power upon the United States Senate.

The trusts own many United States Senators. Of those Senators whom the trusts do not own, many are deeply interested in the trusts, which is the same thing as though the trusts did own them. Under the present system, the

public elects State Legislatures, and these Legislatures choose the United States Senators.

If a trust can buy the Legislature—which, as we all know, it usually can—the trust can control the Senatorial representatives of the State.

Look at the United States Senators from the State of New York: One of them, Mr. Depew, represents the Railroad Trust. He left the desk of a hired man in the employ of the Railroad Trust to sit at his desk in the National Senate, and there his vote can overrule the votes of seventeen New York State Representatives in the national lower House.

The other Senator from the State of New York is Mr. Platt, president of an express company, interested in the trust recently formed by the express companies. He is an astute man, a man of intelligence, who has made himself. But he is at least a trust sympathizer, and his vote will go with the trusts in the making of national laws.

Therefore, the State of New York in the National Congress at Washington is represented by thirty-four Congressmen and two Senators. The thirty-four Congressmen are elected by the people, and two Senators are chosen by the trusts. And with these two Senators the trusts can absolutely veto every bill passed by the thirty-four Representatives elected by the people.

Does anybody believe that Mr. Depew and Mr. Platt could possibly have been elected to the United States Senate by the people of the State of New York?

Does anybody question the outrageousness of a system which forces upon the people as representatives two Senators whom they would not have chosen and whom they actually believe to be inimical to their interests?

This condition prevails practically throughout the Union.

The upper House of our National Legislature is the real ruling power in the United States.

According to the Constitution, he is compelled to appoint "by and with the consent of the Senate."

The trusts buy the Legislatures, they own the Senators, and therefore the Constitution of the United States now reads practically as follows:

"The President appoints national officers by and with the advice and consent of the trusts."

As an American voter, you have no more important duty than to work for the election of Senators by the people.

You should not tolerate the selection of Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Ambassadors, Federal Judges through the country and all the great executive forces subject to the approval of the trusts that notoriously make, and destroy laws.

A small trust can buy the Legislature of the State of New York.

But the biggest trust can scarcely buy New York's six million inhabitants. And, thanks to our secret voting system, we are protected even against ourselves and our own selfishness.

If a trust buys the ordinary voter it can count votes and secure delivery of the goods purchased.

Use your influence to curb the power of the trusts by taking away from them the power to elect or to sell to trust managers the Senate of the United States.

This subject you should discuss with your neighbors. You should urge it upon all of those voters with whom you come in contact.

You should influence legislators in your State to vote for a Constitutional amendment causing popular election of Senators—and no legislator will resent your suggestion if he be an honest man.

We invite newspaper editors and others to give this matter earnest attention. Everybody knows that the United States Senate to-day does not represent the people. There are exceptions among the Senators, but they are in the minority. Every year the Senate is less and less representative of the nation, more and more representative of organized capital. Good Americans, irrespective of party, will strive to work for this change in the national machinery. Take away from the trusts now the power to tamper with national laws through the Senate.

In Chicago a crowd surrounded and cheered two negroes who fought with knives until one fell dead. Southern lynching belt papers please copy.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

IN CUBA where it is hot all the year round Scott's Emulsion sells better than anywhere else in the world. So don't stop taking it in summer, or you will lose what you have gained.

The bill to make Jefferson Davis' birthday, June 3, Confederate Decoration Day passed the house last week unanimously and will probably become a law without opposition.

THE SLAUGHTER OF SONG BIRDS.

The New Orleans newspapers are doing a commendable act in urging the passage of a bill prohibiting the killing and trapping of Louisiana's song birds. No state has been so generously endowed by nature with the feathered chorists and no state has been so far behind in passing laws for their protection. Every newspaper in New Orleans has joined in the movement to prohibit their destruction, and every newspaper in the state outside ought to lend its efforts to obtain legislative action.

The following from the New Orleans Picayune gives one of the many arguments that are being brought to bear in the case.

"The destruction of song birds for their plumage has been something enormous of late years. In localities where thousands were to be seen a few years ago, scarcely one is to be found to-day; in fact, so general had the destruction been in some states that the number has been reduced as much as 65 per cent. When it is considered that nearly every species of song-bird feeds exclusively on insects, it can easily be seen that even if the aesthetic side of the question were absent, there is a serious economic problem involved, and which strikes directly at every farmer and fruit grower in the country. The destruction to crops in this country through the ravages of noxious insects amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars yearly. Every bud of grain, every basket of fruit or tree killed by insects is so much wealth lost to the community. Thus any measures for their reduction—and this of preserving insectivorous birds is one—should have the support of every citizen. A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana legislature having the same aims as the law now on the statute books of Illinois and other states. In the passage of such a law there is no political axe to grind; it is simply an economic measure, and one of prime importance to the whole state. But prohibiting the killing of the birds will not alone check the wholesale destruction which is going on within the limits of our state. There should be a clause putting a stop to trapping birds. Thousands of our song birds are sent yearly out of the state. As far as Louisiana is considered, and for any benefit the state might have derived through their destruction of insects, these birds might just as well have been killed outright as exported. The mocking-bird is fast disappearing; in some districts its song is never heard, while that of the cardinal—is almost a tradition in some districts where it was once as common as the sparrows is now in the streets of New Orleans."

Another point of equal, if not greater, force, that might be made is in the brutalizing effect that wanton slaughter of harmless birds has upon men and boys who shoot them for no other purpose than to display their marksmanship. The greatest curse of Louisiana, it must be admitted, is the reckless disregard of the sanctity of human life that its court records show; and we submit that the slaughter of pretty, innocent creatures like these promotes the lust for blood-letting the reflection of which is found in the taking of human life on the slightest excuse or provocation. By punishing all forms of animal murder, the state will throw an additional safeguard around the lives of its citizens.

Cables and correspondence from abroad indicate a little better feeling because of enlarged movement in the far East. Burmah, in spite of an ever increasing production, finds its way into consumption at steadily appreciating average in values.

Talmage, New Orleans, telegraphs Louisiana Crop Movement to date: Receipts, rough, 1,397,460 sacks; last year, 1,025,295 sacks. Sales, cleaned (est) 1,195,510 pockets; last year, 871,875, pockets. Steady demand at full former values.

Talmage, Charleston, telegraphs Carolina Crop Movement to date: Receipts, 45,680 barrels. Sales, 42,850 barrels. Good enquiry within former range.

Farmers institutes will be held at Jennings July 24 and at Lake Charles July 28, according to a bulletin recently issued by the state agricultural department.

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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Some Reasons Why You Should Insist on Having PURE HARNES OIL

It is excellent preservative. It reduces cost of your harness. It never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased. It secures best service. It keeps the harness from breaking.

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TEARFUL.

Trembling, frightened, she knows not why. Between her and her husband of husband of her misery. It is not enough for the husband to comfort the wife in this condition, she needs help. In those early days when the shadow of maternity first begins to fall upon the woman she is often nervous, without appetite, and full of vague fears.

The help needed by women at such times is fully furnished by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It nourishes the nerves and so quickens the blood. At this time I write to Dr. Pierce and he told me to get his Favorite Prescription, and a bottle of Golden Medical Discovery. I got a bottle of each and when I had taken them a few days I felt much better and when I had taken hardly three parts of each bottle I felt well and could do as well as any woman and could do my work without any trouble I could not do anything before. I feel thankful to Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and I tell all who tell me they are sick to get these medicines of Dr. Pierce.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

THE RICE MARKET.

The market displayed nothing of especial interest during the four days which constituted the present week, unless per chance, the fact that the abbreviated period the sales footed up equal the preceding full week. It might be argued by this, that the demand is on the increase, and yet another view from those of less optimistic temperament, might make out that it meant simply prevision regarding requirements, simply ordering ahead so as to avoid possible delays because of interrupting holidays. The demand in the main, holds to Japan and as a result, prices have been fractionally advanced with tendency further upward. Carolina and Honduras sorts except in the fancy grades as previously noted are quite out of range in comparison with Japan, but being in more limited supply likely to be maintained about at present figures.

Larger buyers exhibit more lively interest by liberal purchases, but taking the Trade as an entirety, there is manifest conservatism; even though orders be smaller, this feature is not without its compensations, as it contains an assurance of steady demand throughout the weeks to come.

Advices from the South note steady demand at all points. The movement for the month fell short of the preceding one; still, was of phenomenal proportions. The home product now controls the situation primal points are assured of a large and continuous business. In no previous season has New Orleans and the Southwest been so well equipped in the matter of stock; heretofore the crop by this time has been milled out, but this year many of the mills which suspended operations at an earlier period, are now starting up and giving to the market a desirable assortment of fresh milled offerings.

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