

The True Democrat.

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish La., Saturday, May 23, 1908.

No. 16

W. W. LEAKE, President. W. H. RICHARDSON, Vice-President.
K. C. SMITH, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

St. Francisville, La.

Capital - - \$50,000

DIRECTORY:

W. W. Leake, K. C. Smith, A. F. Barrow, Sam'l. Carter, B. E. Eskridge, C. Weydert, C. F. Howell, W. H. Richardson, Ben. Mann, R. C. Wickliffe, F. O. Hamilton.

A general banking business transacted. Liberal accommodation in accord with sound and conservative banking extended patrons.

Certificates of Deposit Bearing 4 Per Cent. Interest to Time Depositors.

Feliciana Oil Company,

B. E. ESKRIDGE, Manager.

St. Francisville, La.

Shipping Point—Bayou Sara.

Highest Price Paid for Cotton Seed.

Hulls and Meal on Sale at Lowest Prices.

S. I. Reymond Co., Ltd.,

Cor. Main and Third Streets.

Baton Rouge, La.

Dry Goods, Notions, Shose Hats, Clothing, Housefurnishing, Etc.

A. VILLERET

Bayou Sara, La.

Headquarters for Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Gigers, Gandies, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

Bayou Sara Lumber Co., Ltd

Bayou Sara, La.

Is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of building materials used in building the smallest to the largest residence, having in stock all grades of building material in

Rough and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Weatherboarding, Pickets, Laths, Mouldings, Brackets, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Heart Cypress Shingles, Red and Fire Brick, Lime, Cement.

Our prices are right. Send us your orders and they shall have our prompt attention.

Brick For Sale.

We are prepared to furnish a first-class hard pressed building brick in any quantity - - -
Would be glad to figure with you if you want good brick - -

Bayou Sara Brick Co.

M. J. DERRYBERRY, Secretary.

HON. JARED Y. SANDERS INAUGURATED GOVERNOR.

The inaugural ceremonies were more elaborate than for any previous governor of Louisiana when Jared Y. Sanders was elevated to that office on Monday. The oath was made shortly after the hour of noon and the cannon announced it in booms to the townspeople. There were a great many witnesses as the city was thronged with visitors, and taxed the resources of the capital considerably.

Both Houses convened at 11:30 o'clock. After a few minutes' session during which Representative N. S. Dougherty, of East Baton Rouge, was sworn in from that parish, the House adjourned to join the Senate in the inaugural ceremonies. In the Senate the programme was more extended, as Lieutenant Governor Lambremont was sworn in, and he then delivered a forceful address, in which he appealed for harmony in Democratic ranks, and for the upbuilding of the State. Then the Senate adjourned and marched in a body to the large platform erected in the Capitol yard under the famous old magnolia, where other Louisiana Governors have been inaugurated in years gone by.

Colonel T. Sambola Jones was master of ceremonies and at 12:30 called the vast audience to order and announced that Archbishop Blenk, of New Orleans, would deliver the invocation.

Chief Justice Breaux then administered the oath of office, the

great audience still standing with heads bared.

Governor Blanchard was the first to grasp the hand of the new Governor and congratulate him. The two sat side by side during the ceremony.

Governor Sanders then delivered his inaugural address.

After a brief informal reception on the platform the parade was then formed and moved up Lafayette Street and over the course designated, with the review at the City Hall. The procession was composed of a platoon of police, bands of music, three hundred cadets acting as special escort to the governor, State officials and many other distinguished men. The Daughters of the Confederacy were represented by a cavalry company of young ladies in white and red. The local U. C. V. camp marched in the parade and there were several companies of the state militia, including Co. A of St. Francisville under Capt. G. C. Howell and Lieuts Chas. Percy and T. J. Weaver. The Naval Reserve and the Choctaw Club were also represented. That completed the noonday inauguration ceremonies.

A heavy downpour of rain at 5 o'clock interfered with some of the programme, but all the essential features were carried out, and at night the stars came out and admitted of the pyrotechnic display on the University campus, the Governor's reception at the pavilion and the dance following as originally planned.

Measures Advocated by Gov. Sanders.

In brief, the measures recommended by Gov. Sanders in his inaugural address are:

A higher license for the State and a minimum of \$500 for parishes and municipalities. He opposes the combination of grocery and saloon. Licenses should not be issued to women, or women and girls allowed to serve in barrooms. Whites and negroes should not be allowed to drink in the same building. Saloon-keepers should take oath and give bond. Brewers or whiskey manufacturers should not be interested in barrooms. Municipal authorities should have the right to exclude the sale of liquor from certain districts. He prefers local option and attempt at regulation before State-wide prohibition.

He will urge legislation prohibiting and penalizing gambling on race tracks.

Pledge is given that proper steps will be taken to restore the Baronne street property to

Tulane University.

Every effort will be made to drive the lobby from Baton Rouge.

Heads of institutions should stay at their posts of duty and not come to Baton Rouge to influence appropriations.

Dual office holding of every character is wrong in principle and should be prohibited.

Corporations should be made to bear their just proportion of taxation.

All surplus revenues should be applied to the retirement of the state debt.

If all the legitimate demands are to be met, further reduction of the state tax rate cannot be made at this time.

The present administration will initiate legislation for the refunding of the state debt at a lower rate of interest.

The Governor should not borrow money without express authority of law. In emergencies the State Board of Liquidation should be convened.

A recommendation will be

CAPRICES OF WEATHER RESULT IN A CYCLONE.

The spell of bad weather which set in on Thursday of last week, giving the inhabitants of this entire section of country an almost continuous downpour of rain for 48 hours, and which even yet is hard indeed to be dissipated it would seem, reached its highest point on Saturday about 12:30 when a cyclone passed over two miles below town.

The first known of it in town was when the afternoon train came in and travelers reported that they saw the evidence of a tornado with a track of half a mile in width outlined by uprooted and fallen trees. The path of the tempest was through the Ball, Riddle, McQueen and Matthews plantations. A number of negro cabins were demolished but there was no loss of life. Much injury was done to the beautiful avenue of oaks at Troy plantation.

The continuous rains had swollen the streams and made the roads bad, the winds had blown the wires down so that communication was exceedingly difficult, and considerable suspense and dread of mind was felt until news came in from the country to the effect that there was no loss of life.

A number of washouts on the line of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company and the south-bound train on Saturday afternoon could get no farther than Bayou Sara, and the north-bound train next day no higher

than Poloma, between which and Port Hudson a distance of five miles, there were seven washouts.

None of these proved serious enough however to retard the trains on this road longer than Monday.

The Y. & M. V. Branch was more fortunate and there was no stoppage of trains on this road, through some fallen trees gave work to the road gang.

The rain falling so continuously has injured the crops. Early corn has been 'blown flat' by the winds, whole fields of the corn being laid low. The young cotton has felt the cold, as the temperature has been low and consequently very chilly.

The condition of the streams has not been without effect on the Father of Waters. Showing a disposition to fall, the rains started a new rise. At Bayou Sara the river rose 4 inches Saturday night.

The winds and rumors of winds, all over the country, and which have proven so destructive, have more or less unnerved the people and made them very apprehensive at the appearance of a cloud or the hint of a wind. From this cause much suffering has resulted, and is perhaps one of the most unfortunate experiences of the present, almost unprecedented season of storm. This is of course barring the immense loss of life and property elsewhere.

Olga Nethersole's Opinion.

Declaring that it is better for women to marry and have children than to become artists and have careers, Olga Nethersole in an address delivered before members of the People's Institute, spoke in favor of compulsory insurance and old age pensions for working men and working women.

"Under the existing industrial system," she said, "it is necessary that women go into factories and shops to do work. It would be better if they and other women workers married, but as they are compelled to work, governments should be compelled to take proper care of them."

"This country should follow the example set by Germany. The Federal government should institute old age pensions and compulsory insurance. Part of the cost might be defrayed by the employe, part by the employers and part by the government itself."

Persons in the audience were asked to discuss Miss Nethersole's address and the first man to arise wanted to know whether Miss Nethersole and Sarah Bernhardt did not do more for the world by working than they could by marrying.

"A thousand times no," said Miss Nethersole. "Women should marry. Women should have children."

"But think," said the man, "what you are doing for humanity."

Miss Nethersole snapped her fingers. "We are not doing much," she said. "The mother is the one that does most. Governments should make it easier for women to live proper lives, for while I believe that the holiest thing in the world is motherhood, I believe that the person who takes life is more merciful than he or she who gives it under conditions in which the child does not have a fair chance."

Bank Talks By the Bank of West Feliciana St. Francisville, La.

No. 2. Rigid Rules.

The man who runs his business loosely places himself in the path of bankruptcy. The same principle applies to the banking business.

But strict rules are worthless unless the bank adheres to them. We maintain rigid rules in the conduct of our business; this is not only for our own good but also for the benefit of our customers.

To stand by a set of rules enables us to treat every patron of the bank the same, whether his business amounts to much or little. A fair and impartial treatment to all is well worth your careful consideration.

Rigid rules protect our customers. It is possible for us to conduct a safe, conservative banking business, where every element of chance is eliminated.

We ask only a fair price for service and accommodation, and aim to give every depositor the best treatment and protection for funds.

Our many years' banking experience has taught us what not to do, and how to serve the customers to their advantage. Do you want A No. 1 service? We can give you such service.

Your business will be the better for our rules—we seek the opportunity to prove this.

J. R. MATTHEWS, Cashier.

made of a modern system of checking and auditing to prevent defalcations.

Capital should be attracted by the exemption of factories from parochical and municipal taxation.

Child labor laws and provision for marking the battlefield and caring for the old soldier are urged.

The State Board of Education should be given advisory control over the higher institutions. Parish Superintendents should be required to hold a professional certificate from the State Board. The salary of the State Superintendent should be increased to \$5,000 and more assistance given him. An increase of the appropriation to schools from 1 13-20 to 1 3-4 may be urged, and 3-mill appropriations by the police juries. Special appropriations for high schools will be recommended. Manual training schools should become part of the system.

Secret sessions of public boards should be prohibited. Complete segregation of the races is essential.

The primary law should be amended to secure fairness. Only bona fide members of the party should participate. He urges declaration of party affiliation be required in the new registration law. He urges a law prohibiting any state, federal or city employe from serving as a commissioner or clerk.

The result of the Port Investigation Commission's work is reviewed, the Mayor given credit for its initiation and the labors of the commission praised.

New game laws and revision and codification of criminal laws and revision of the Civil Code are urged.

In conclusion the Governor declares every pledge he made in the campaign will be fulfilled so far as it lies in his power so to do.