

The Lower Coast Gazette

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE LOWER COAST GAZETTE CO.
 F. C. MEYERS, President; S. B. MEYERS, Secretary.
 POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, LOUISIANA.
 OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
 PLAQUEMINES PARISH POLICE JURY,
 PLAQUEMINES PARISH SCHOOL BOARD,
 PLAQUEMINES PARISH EAST BANK LEVEE DISTRICT,
 GRAND PRAIRIE LEVEE DISTRICT,
 LAKE BORGNE BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT,
 BURAS LEVEE DISTRICT.

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SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27TH 1909.

Progressive Plaquemines.

In a singular editorial in his issue of February 20, our contemporary permits himself to say that Plaquemines parish is like the crawfish, instead of going ahead it is retrograding, simply because we are unfortunate enough to have among us too many individuals who have not the welfare of our parish at heart, men who through greed are looking on only for their own interests and who are seeking to grab everything in sight.

Our contemporary is so accustomed to trifling with the truth, to giving distorted statements of facts and unfair conclusions based upon such distortions, and to occasional misstatements, untrue in fact and conclusion that we hesitate to consider what he says or to undertake his reconstruction, his makeup is so manifestly bad. However, we must give him credit for telling the truth sometimes, and in a no uncertain way. He never said truer words than those we quote from him above, but he fails to say that he and the interests behind him have been the chief sinners in every specification that he makes. He asked his ward for the Police Jury. The voters of his ward refused to so honor him. He then asked for something and got the clerkship of the Police Jury and from that moment was disloyal to the body that he served. We do not need to recount his many misdeeds. Suffice it is to say, he has his reward. If he has a good looking glass he must be ashamed to look himself in the face.

Now as to his perversion of the facts he refers to. His Back Levee District has the right to tax up to 5 per cent. Why? Because he or his immediate friends insisted on it. His principal was one of the commissioners and it was the deliberate judgment of the property owners of that district that only by such legislation that that section of the parish could be saved from periodic overflows. The bill was got through the legislature only by explaining the request of the property owners to thus tax themselves. And so it was with every levy tax. It was proposed to limit the Lake Borgne District to the lower line of Monsecour plantation. The property owners from Monsecour to Bohemia preferred to be included in the District and to be protected from crevasses as they have been for sixteen years.

Gentlemen who fail to get public office become wonderfully virtuous and anxious about the public good when the public decides to give some one else the office. It makes a difference to them as to whose ox is gone. "When the devil got sick the devil a monk would be; when the devil got well, the devil of a monk was he." Our contemporary is now in the first stage of the devil's distemper. He may never recover. Our contemporary's personal references to us are simply absurdly untrue. The writer was a promoter, a stockholder and a director in the New Orleans and Gulf Railroad when it was built to Bohemia. He opposed the taking up of the twenty miles of rails from Belair to Bohemia and endeavored to organize an opposition to it, but failed. He had always profound respect and sincere friendship for Judge Robert Hingle which was always reciprocated by Judge Hingle in many public speeches and places. For many years he was the largest tax payer but one in the parish and pays taxes now on his own property and on his shares in corporations in which he owns practically all the stock far more than all the taxes paid by the members of the new tax resisting organization. He has lived in this parish longer than the editor of the Protector, he has the interest of the parish always at heart, he is a willing taxpayer, but makes no claim to wealth and admits the reverse condition. The writer failed to get the office he wanted, but he doesn't sulk in his tent because of that. When the writer turned over the affairs of the parish to the Hon. H. P. Kernochan in 1892 there were no debts due whatever, and a Court House had been built. Let us hope that during the administration of the Hon. J. B. Festerling two high schools will be built, and provision made for their maintenance, that our roads will be greatly improved and that our present excellent levee system will be maintained against the constantly increasing river height. All this shall be our earnest prayer, even if there be tax resisters, anarchists, socialists and disgruntled office seekers.

Danger in The Use of Slang.

The seeming sincerity of our contemporary in his announced intentions to apply all possible effort to the upbuilding of our parish along all available lines as indicated in his issue of February 6th, and his appeal for aid under the caption of "Will He Help?" led us to a sincere response under the caption of "Sure Mike," an affirmation of consent, which while sure enough slang simply means a hearty approval of the announced line of conduct. While slang is bad and some slang is very bad, its use is frequently justified by its singular appropriateness. Its use by us in our issue of February 6, was unfortunate and we regret it and apologize to our contemporary for its use in the article referred to. In responding thereto in his last issue he calls himself Mike, an appellation never dreamed of by us, and in his response he is led to a degree of familiarity of expression unsought, uncalled for, impolite, offensive and we resent it. Marcel, the distinguished French philologist said years ago in his book on the study of language, that no man could speak two languages equally well. If he became much skilled in a language other than his mother tongue, he would falter in the latter. There are idiomatic differences in all languages and while some are very slight, they are still perceptible. For instance a Frenchman may say in English, "When he will come in I will explain it to him." The Englishman would say to convey the same idea, "when he comes in I will explain it to him." The Frenchman utilizes two futures, the Englishman but one, in such case.

We can scarcely forgive our contemporary for the offensive familiarity that he uses in his article herein before alluded, but if we judge by what Marcel says, our contemporary was oblivious to the meaning of the modern slang that we good naturedly used, never dreaming that the nomenclature would be made personal. We should endeavor to avoid the use of slang, or of such slang as shall not be clearly comprehensible by the average man.

The Schools of The Parish of Plaquemines.

The great improvement in the school system of this state so constantly referred to in these later days, is no where felt to have shown greater improvement than in this parish. For several decades after the civil war our schools were utilized by those then in power chiefly for the purpose of granting some perquisites here and there to school teachers, whether competent or incompetent and the negroes were held in special favor and got the lion's share. The white children of the parish had but few schools and these generally were not of a very high order. The backwardness of our parish as well as that of many other parishes of the state in the matter of literacy, became a subject of general comment, and the state legislatures in considering the school question have given the State Board of Education more and more power from time to time, which has resulted in the general establishment of higher educational standards than previously reached in the country. The present distinguished president of the State Normal School, the Hon. R. B. Aswell, set the pace for the extraordinary improvement in school matters that has occurred during recent years. The adoption of more thorough examinations and of higher standards in the selection of school teachers are the foundation of the great improvement that we have realized. In the parish of Plaquemines at the present time we have a body of school teachers over thirty in number, who have submitted to these examinations and passed these tests and are showing by their good work all over the parish the fine results that this new arrangement is producing.

To many persons it may seem a comparatively small matter as to whether or not a school is guided by a teacher of greater or less intelligence, provided that the teacher has more knowledge than the pupils. Pedagogical studies have revealed the fact, however, that the imparting of knowledge to others is a profession that requires a degree of natural ability, of tact and of personal magnetism that are rarely found combined in any one individual. Some persons seem to be born teachers and others not. It is somewhat difficult to explain the matter, but it would seem that they have comprehensive views of every subject that comes before them and are able first to comprehend the peculiarities of the pupils they are teaching and then are able to interest these pupils in the work in which they are engaged. The latter day method of thought involving as they do the underlying reasons for whatever phenomena may present themselves, enable the teacher to impart knowledge to a pupil in a way that is likely to reach its mark. The old fashioned way of requiring a child to remember a mass of information verbatim, without any conscious knowledge of the subject and without any interest in it, is happily passing away and the reasoning powers of the pupil are now brought into action. His questions are encouraged and a vast amount of information is thus secured with probably less effort than ever before. We recall in our school boy days our early studies in English grammar. The grammar of the school was Kirkham's. The nouns, pronouns, adjectives and articles seemed to our youthful intellect comparatively comprehensible, and satisfactory responses were given to the teacher to our inquiries made concerning these several parts of speech. A stumbling block was just ahead, however, and the day we reached verbs was a Black Letter day in those early studies of English grammar. Kirkham says that a verb "is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer." A one-galussed, bare-footed, ten year old boy was nonplussed by this terrific array of learning which he was expected to assimilate with as great ease as he did the information concerning nouns, pronouns and adjectives, but he could not do it. The direct statement was made to the school teacher that the pupil could not comprehend the statement concerning verbs. The teacher who had the class in hand quietly reported the mental condition of this culprit pupil to the head teacher and the response came back to the effect that the culprit pupil should be whipped and made to comprehend. This was English grammar taught sixty years ago, and yet English grammar was learned under just such conditions by thousands of the elderly men of the present day.

These difficulties are herein referred to only to bring out more strongly the fact that the old fashioned, blunt way of requiring a pupil to know by sheer force of memory the proper response to any inquiry concerning his lessons that the teacher might make, has now given way to the newer methods in which the teachers endeavor to so conduct their pupils along educational lines that they shall comprehend every move they make and be able to generalize for themselves and not to remember any set thing as such, but rather reasons that led up to classification and nomenclature.

It is true that there are some marked exceptions to all this. Charles Dickens in recounting the experiences of Nicholas Nickleby and especially his school teaching at Dotheby Hall, refers to the fact that Mr. Squeers, the principal of the school, apart from his feeding the boys on sulphur and molasses to keep them in good trim, had a very realistic way of conveying information to them. Dickens cites his inquiry of the boys as to their knowledge of horses. Proper evidence of the knowledge of horses being given, in order that a greater degree might be acquired, the boys were then instructed to take a curry comb and curry the horse. We don't want to try to prove by this that Charles Dickens evolved the Darwinian hypothesis a quarter of a century or more in advance of Charles Darwin himself, but to show that that wonderful man, Dickens, did have conceptions of how to do things that at once made him the greatest novelist then known.

We don't want to wander away, however, from our subject of educational matters in our own parish. We have here now a body of school teachers that are earnestly engaged in the effort to teach the young people of this parish. If every parent and everyone interested in the youth of this parish would now do all that they can in order to facilitate the work of the school teachers; if they would use every effort to promote the constant attendance of the pupils, to prevent anything like tardiness or truancy; if they would encourage the pupils to learn all they can and endeavor to impress upon them the necessity for prompt obedience with every order and request of their teachers, they would help immensely in the great good that is being accomplished by all of these teachers. We have never before had a body of teachers so thoroughly educated in their profession as we have now. We should feel proud of them and we should do all that we can in order to aid them in the laudable work in which they are engaged.

If all this be done, it will be, but a very few years before we shall have very marked evidences of our heightened educational standards. The young boys of to-day will be the young men of tomorrow and the young men of to-morrow will be our leading citizens a few years hence. Time flies rapidly and not a moment is to be lost if we wish to secure for ourselves and for our families the educational advantages that are presenting themselves to us. If this be done in this parish earnestly and generally, we perhaps may soon want higher schools, or graded schools, and all of these will quickly come, as soon as the public is convinced as to their necessity. Some twenty years ago we were earnestly advocating the erection of High Schools at Pointe a la Hache and Buras and the levying of a special tax to pay the cost of the construction of the school houses and the maintenance of the schools. The Police Jury of the parish seemed favorably disposed toward the matter at that time, but it was finally thought to be a little in advance of public opinion and the proposition was lost by a vote of six against four for the tax and the schools. We are inclined to think that the time is approaching when it would be wise to make such effort again. It is frequently stated that those who desire any higher education can readily get it by going to the city of New Orleans. There are, however, hundreds of families in our parish who would gladly have their children acquire some or much advanced education, who cannot afford to send their children to the city for that purpose. In other states and, in fact, in many of the parishes of this state, provision is made for them by local high schools. Such schools in country communities can be generally maintained at a moderate cost and resident pupils can generally be boarded at a moderate cost, the total expenses not reaching over one-half of what would be necessary in a great city like New Orleans.

Incident to this matter of leaving our parish to secure an education comes one fact that our people should give more attention to and that is that the young people going to the great city to be educated there, at the increased expense necessary, quickly come to move in circles very different from those of their own home surroundings and they thus become weaned away from the country life and discontented with what they term its discomforts and launch out into life in the great city with all its perils, where many of them are finally wrecked. It would be far better for the country if we could keep our intelligent young men and young women in the country and not have them migrate to the city, as is so much the custom in these modern days. Let us have all the modern culture that we can get and let us get it at home if it be possible and we can readily do this, and doubtless do it well and increase our facilities as rapidly as the demand for these higher educational facilities increases. This journal will be very glad to open its columns for communications from our readers on this subject, which is one that ought to interest every citizen—and this word in its broad sense of men and women—in this parish of Plaquemines.

Venice.

Mr. D. Ernest and Frank Nelson of Port Eads were recently the guests of Miss Irene and Dorothy Clark. Mr. John Jackson was recently a welcome visitor here.

Miss Eunice Feilon and Mr. Thomas Chanov of New Orleans are spending some time with relatives here, Mr. Leo Buras and Thomas Chanov was the guest of the Misses Bernard's.

Mrs. Cyprien Buras one of the oldest persons in our neighborhood died last Wednesday and was laid to rest last Thursday eve. She was 82 years and 6 months old.

Benj. F. Biagini was a visitor here Sunday. On Thursday night our young people

were entertained by Mr. Augustin Buras. Those enjoying Mr. Buras' hospital ity were: Misses Irene and Dorothy Clarke, Julia Buras, Julia Biagini, Eunice Feilon, Marie Baras, Messrs. Jos and Douglas Clarke, Theo. Buras, Thomas Chanov and Leo Buras.

St. Sophie.

Judge A. Leopold of this place, went to the city last week for a day, but the storm prevailing, detained him in the city an extra day.

Mr. Earl Baker and family and Mr. M. C. Baker and little brother spent a few days in St. Sophie the past week, the charming Mrs. Baker and delightful little son spending the time at Mrs. Dobson's while the

Messrs. Baker and Mr. Chapin, a gentleman from the North, went hunting.

Hon. Simon Leopold went to the city Monday, returning Tuesday evening, and is very busy attending to his many engagements. Many of St. Sophie's people made trips to New Orleans during Carnival week. Mr. Lucien Caro of Bertrandville was in this place on Wednesday and Thursday.

Nicholls

Mrs. J. J. Kelly spent the early part of the week visiting friends in Ostrica. Nicholls was roused from its usual state of tranquility by seeing in its midst the genial countenance of Mr. Ed. Burton of Daisy, whom we are glad to say seems to be his usual jolly self. Mr. Burton informs us that the cold weather of some two weeks ago did quite a little damage in his neighborhood, cracking the bark on the orange trees and making the truck farms look as if visited by fire. A very enjoyable ride was taken as far as Buras in the trim little launch "Roomer". Those on board were the Misses Carrie Johnson, Ada and Selma Anderson, Elvina Morales, Messrs. Sid Johnson, Ed. and Oscar Anderson and others, and after their return a dance was indulged in for the remainder of the afternoon and evening. The devotees of St. Valentine are keeping the place pretty well stirred up this week.

Daisy

Mrs. M. R. Louderbough is having her house repaired, and when completed it will make quite a pretty appearance. Daisy will be well represented at the Carnival this season.

Mr. John Edgecombe, who has been living in New Orleans for the past eight years, visited Daisy Sunday and expects to reside here in a short while. Mr. Edgecombe says this place is on a "boom", but the people here do not realize it.

The gardeners are transplanting their cucumbers this week. The rice planters are well advanced with their plowing and will sow most of their fields in March. The orange trees are loaded with blossoms promising a large crop this fall.

The holidays allowed the teachers carnival were highly appreciated. Mr. H. W. Fox of Daisy and his little daughter, Miss Elsie visited C. Fox at Union Settlement Sunday.

Nairn.

Miss Theoda Haygood, the formerly beloved teacher of Nairn School visited Nairn Sunday and was the guest of Mrs. Theo. Brown. Mrs. S. DiBartolo, Misses Leontine Buras and May Cognevich were the guests of Mrs. L. Gaffroy Wednesday evening. Little Miss Mollie Chauvin, Maurice O'Brien and Herman Sylve are spending the Carnival holidays in New Orleans.

Wednesday evening the Misses Lincoln and Miss Elia Mongre, Messrs. Sidney Johnson, Emmet Kelly and Bud Bennett had a very enjoyable time launch riding on the river. Messrs. George Lincoln and Jos. O'Brien were guests of Misses Marie and Louise Gaffroy Sunday. Mrs. W. H. Chauvin visited her mother Mrs. Marc Cognevich Sunday. Mr. Jos. Redman of New Orleans was the guest of Mr. S. M. O'Brien Sunday.

A surprise party was given by the girls and boys of Point Pleasant Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Lincoln. Mr. A. Commander was at Nairn Sunday and was the guest of Mr. E. E. Kirby.

Empire

The recent cold weather did very little damage to the crops in this locality. Empire observed Washington's birthday by flying her flags.

One of the laborers in the factory here, had his hand badly crushed by an oyster car, he was conveyed to New Orleans for medical treatment. We sincerely hope amputation of the member will not be necessary, the unfortunate man having lost his other hand in some former accident.

Our enterprising merchant Mr. Jos. Hingle is improving his premises by having his yard filled with sand and making fine shell walks.

Many friends will note with interest the marriage of Mrs. Kate Rapp Wilson to Mr. J. B. Murrell. The ceremony was celebrated in New Orleans at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. O'Neil, by the Rev. E. W. Hunter. Mrs. Murrell formerly resided in Plaquemines, where she is well and favorably known. Hearty congratulations and best wishes are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Murrell.

Empire entertained an unusually large crowd of visitors last Sunday.

Triumph.

Mr. Herman Schoenberger, who is attending the Louisiana State University, was a visitor to his home this week.

Mr. A. B. Bulot, who is at present residing in New Orleans visited his mother last Sunday.

Messrs. N. and E. Carlson of Galveston Tex, also Misses F. and L. Butler, of Neptune, were guests at the hospitable home of Mrs. G. Schoenberger, for several days.

Mr. Sigmund Schoenberger, one of our prominent young men, was a visitor to New Orleans this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Rhiner entertained very informally on Wednesday at progressive euchre. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. Munsterman. Ten games of euchre resulted in the lady's first prize being awarded to Mrs. E. Baumann. Mr. Sigmund Schoenberger won the gentleman's first prize; while the consolation prizes were bestowed upon Miss. F. Schoenberger and Mr. G. Schoenberger. At mid-night a delicious supper was served. The dining room was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. The guests included Misses S. T. and K. Schoenberger, F. and L. Butler, C. Stockfleth, H. Reuber, S. de Armas, Mrs. E. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. G.

Munsterman, Messrs. G. and S. Schoenberger, B. Buras, J. Butler, D. Lombardo.

One of the most beautiful weddings of the season took place at the Protestant Church in Buras on Thursday, February 18, at 7 p. m. The contracting parties were Miss Sophie Schoenberger, daughter of Mrs. G. Schoenberger, and Mr. C. H. Carlson of Galveston Texas. At one end of the church was arranged an arch of moss with roses and fern leaves entwined, under which the bridal couple stood during the impressive ceremony performed by Rev. Frank of New Orleans. To the strains of the wedding march the bride entered on the arm of her brother Mr. G. Schoenberger. Her bridal robe was of white silk made on princess style trimmed with lace. Her long bridal veil was held in place by a spray of natural orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister Miss Tillie Schoenberger as maid of honor, who wore a white swiss dress trimmed with valenciennes lace and carried a bouquet of white roses. The groom was attended by Mr. E. Alberti as best man. After the ceremony an elegant reception was held at the home of the bride, followed by games and other amusements until a late hour.

On the following morning, the happy couple left for Galveston, where they intend to remain for several days the guests of the grooms parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were the recipients of numerous costly presents.

Jesuits' Bend.

Once more Rex is in our midst, receiving the homage of his loyal subjects. His arrival has almost depopulated our town.

Among those who attended the "char. acter party" given by Miss M. Crouette at her residence in Orleans Street, were the Misses Edwige, Leah and Ethel Perez and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Castein. Miss Euphrasie Benel entertained her friends quite charmingly at a dance last Saturday. Joyful expectation became a reality.

Quite a crowd of maskers passed thro' the town Tuesday, creating much mirth and enjoyment.

Rev. Father Kellogg has been a very conscientious worker and has greatly improved St. Cecilia church and grounds. New pews and a fine organ have been added. Much praise is due our worthy pastor.

The ringing down of the curtain of Gaiety on Ash Wednesday is indeed a boon to Jesuit Benders as it means well-won rest and relief after a season of crowded gaieties.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District.

New Orleans, January 15th, 1909. The Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District met this day in regular session with the following members present, John Dymond President, and Commissioners J. C. Bourg and F. G. Jonah, Engineer J. F. Monget, Inspector Nunez, and Attorney John Dymond Jr. President Dymond on behalf of Inspector Leopold explained that owing to press of work on the levees Mr. Leopold was unable to be present, and asked that he be excused.

A communication was read from Col. R. G. Pleasant, Assistant to the Attorney General, in which he stated that owing to the absence of General Guion due to illness, the matter of the boundary between this District and the Grand Prairie District would have to lie over until the Attorney General's return when it would receive his personal attention.

On motion of Commissioner Jonah seconded by Commissioner Bourg the following resolution was a lapse.

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District, that for the purpose of carrying out the object contemplated by Act 14 of 1892; approved June 21st, 1892, that there be and is hereby levied for levee purposes for the year 1909, a district levee tax of ten mills on the dollar or assessed valuation of all property within the limits of this district.

Be it further resolved that the Assessors of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and they are hereby authorized and instructed to extend the said taxes on the tax rolls of their respective parishes, and the tax collector of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, are instructed and authorized to collect the said taxes in their respective Parishes, all in accordance with Section 8 of Act 14 of 1892, approved June 21st, 1892.

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District that in accordance with Section 9 of Act 14 of 1892, there be and is hereby levied for the year 1909, a local assessment or forced contribution of five cents on each and every acre of land susceptible of cultivation within the District, and sixty dollars per mile for Railroad lines within the District.

Be it further resolved, etc., that the Assessors of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines are instructed to place and extend the said local assessment or forced contributions on the assessment rolls of their respective parishes, and the Tax Collectors of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines are instructed and authorized to collect the said taxes within the limits of their respective parishes.

Whereas the Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District, consider that the funds provided for under sections eight and nine of Act 14 of 1892, approved June 21st, 1892, inadequate to locate, construct and repair levees of the District as to prevent disastrous floods therein.

Be it resolved, etc., that there be and is hereby levied for the year 1909, a special assessment or forced contribu-

tion of 25cts. per bale of cotton, 16cts. per bbl. of sugar, 35 cts. per lbs. of sugar, 7 cts. per bbl. of molasses, 7 1/2 cts per bbl. of syrup, 2 1/2 cts. per bbl. rough rice, 1-2 ct. per bbl. escalents, a d 2-1/2 cts. per bushel of oranges produced in said District, upon said subject to taxation under provisions of Act 14 of 1892.

Be it further resolved, etc., that the Sheriffs of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, be and they are hereby authorized to collect the special assessment or forced contributions, to notify common carriers and persons engaged in transporting goods and passengers for hire, not to receive or transport any produce upon which the produce tax therein provided for shall not have been paid.

On motion, duly seconded, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas section 10, of Act 14 of 1892, has by section 1, of Act 4, of 1906, been amended so as to provide for levying of a special assessment or forced contribution on all oysters gathered from the waters of this district.

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District, that there be and is hereby levied an annual special assessment or forced contribution of 1 1/2 cts. per barrel on each barrel of oysters gathered from the waters of this district.

Be it further resolved, etc., that the Sheriff and Assessors of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines be notified by the Secretary of the levy of this special assessment or forced contribution so that the Sheriff may proceed to collect same, and the assessors embody same in their reports.

Inspector Nunez was instructed to have revetment constructed at Scorsdale new levee.

On motion of Commissioner Bourg seconded by Commissioner Jonah, the following resolution was adopted: Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners for the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District that the Lower Coast Gazette, published at Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines parish, and the St. Bernard Voice published at Arabi, St. Bernard parish, be made the official Journals of this Board beginning March 1st, 1909; upon the vote being taken on the foregoing President Dymond excused himself.

The Secretary was instructed to inquire from the State Auditor as to the status in the matter of the check sent by this Board and lost or mislaid in his office.

The Secretary submitted the following report:—My last report should have read as follows—

Balance at last report	\$921.25
Receipts	3215.57
	7136.35

3 of the 39 warrant paid by the State Treasurer	41.04
Apparent balance	7095.81

Thirty six of the 39 warrants issued since last report and aggregating \$5704.75 are in the hands of the Canal-Louisiana Bank and Trust Company, having been paid to them, under the existing contract.

Report for this month.

Apparent balance at last report	\$7095.81
Receipts from St. Bernard	\$1655.69
Receipts Plaquemines	4565.51
	21122.20

Apparent balance	\$28218.01
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The Canal-Louisiana Bank and Trust Company have been instructed to forward all the warrants, issued under the present contract, to the State Auditor at Baton Rouge, for collection. There being a total of fifty one warrants, aggregating the sum of \$7191.27, which sum deducted from the above balance leaves an apparent balance of \$21026.74 with the State Treasurer at this time.

A detailed statement of 21 warrants issued since last meeting, Nos. 2673 to 2699, both inclusive, aggregating the sum of \$1486.52, was read and approved.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

FERNANDO ESTOPINAL
 Secretary.

Budget of Probable Expenses Formulated by the Police Jury for Year 1909.

Police Jurors	\$ 500.00
Sheriff	4000.00
Treasurer	800.00
Secretary	325.00
District Attorney	750.00
Clerk of Court	500.00
Health Officer	500.00
Coroner and Jail Physician	700.00
Assessor	1000.00
Pensioners	540.00

Cadets to L S U and State Normal	350.00
Jurors and Witnesses	1000.00

Registrar of Voters not to exceed	700.00
Just. of Peace and Constable	600.00
Contingent Expenses	500.00

Total	12,765.00
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Order

State of Louisiana
 Parish of Plaquemines
 29th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

It is hereby ordered that the sessions of this Court shall hereafter be held as follow to-wit:

One week beginning the first Tuesday of each January, February, March, May, June, July, November and December; Jury terms two weeks beginning the first Monday of April and October the whole to be governed by the business before the Court.

It is further ordered that the Clerk shall take entry hereof on the minutes of the Court and cause due publication of the same to be made in the official journal of this parish according to law.

Parish of Plaquemines
 January 5, 1909.

R. EMMET HINGLE
 Judge.

A true copy.
 ERNEST ALBERTI
 D'y. Clerk.