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Superstitions About Babies.

Yorkshire People Bind the Little One's Hand that it May Become Rich.

The superstitions attaching to newborn babies are numerous. A Yorkshire (England) notion is that the infant should be always placed in the arms of a maiden before being touched by any one else, and in some instance its right hand is bound in a cloth during the first day of its existence, in order that it may gather riches when grown to manhood or womanhood.

In England, France, Germany and many parts of this country it is considered essential that an infant should "go up" before it goes down in the world. Thus, if a child is born in the lower story of a house it is instantly bundled up and carried upstairs, if the event occurs in the upper chamber, than the woman in charge is supposed to climb on a table, chair or other article of furniture with the baby.

In the north of England, when a child is taken from a house for the first time, it is given an egg, some salt and a small loaf of bread, and, occasionally, a piece of money, these gifts being supposed to insure the child against its ever standing in need of the necessities of life. Yorkshire people add matches to "light the child to heaven." In the country, as well as in many others, a book, a piece of money and a bottle of liquor are placed before the infant the day it is one year old, the object being to ascertain its bent in life.

The Manx people have a number of superstitions concerning babies. Hall Caine tells us no one is allowed to step over it or walk entirely around it, lest it become dwarfed and wizened. Until baptized all babies are supposed to be quite at the mercy of the fairies. The baby will remain lucky through life if it first handles a spoon with its left hand, but it will come to perfect estate if it shall have repeated falls out of its mother's arms, cradle or bed before it reaches its first birthday. One of the prettiest of the Manx superstitions is the custom of retiring early on stormy nights, so that the good fairies may enter unobserved to find a place of shelter and repose.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sugar Cane as a Farm Crop.

The Gulf States are all of them well adapted to the production of sugar cane. While it is true that in Louisiana the production of sugar cane has developed to its largest proportions, there are tens of thousands of acres of good sugar cane all along the line of the gulf, reaching from Western Texas to Eastern Florida. The diminution of the profits of the cane planting business, as carried on by the old school of planters, will unquestionably give an impetus to the cultivation and selling of cane along farming lines, just as cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, oats and other crops are now produced.

As in the history of the sugar industry thus far the manufactur-

ers have, as a rule, grown their own supplies of sugar cane, there has not been any market for sugar cane as a farm crop, and this has prevented its culture in the farming way, excepting for its manufacture into syrup, as is done to the extent of many thousands of barrels annually throughout the southern tier of States. One establishment in Chattanooga said some years ago that within two or three years ago they had sold 20,000 little cane mills in the Southern States, which were to be used almost exclusively for converting tropical cane into syrup for domestic use.

Whenever sufficient sugar cane is produced there will now gradually arise the demand for better work, resulting in central factories, large or small, in which the neighborhood's sugar cane can be converted into sugar and syrup more cheaply and of better quality than can be done by each individual farmer in the way that the work is now done. It would be desirable for all agriculturists in the Southern States to endeavor to appropriate some portion of their land to cane culture, if for no other purpose than to produce, as is now so largely done, a small quantity of cane syrup for domestic use. The familiarity with the culture will quickly enable an expansion of it to such an extent as to furnish supplies for central factories, and the factories are bound to come wherever they can secure a cane supply.

A very notable thing connected with cane culture is the fact that sugar cane grown upon sandy lands, or in the pine flats, or in any of the various kinds of soil that are not considered very desirable for its growth, is found to be of very superior quality, having an intrinsic value say from 10 to 30 per cent, greater than the bulk of the grown in the alluvial lands along the Mississippi river.

If cane be worth \$3 per ton and a farmer can produce fifteen tons per acre on ten acres of land, he would have therein a crop worth \$450 delivered at the adjacent factory. Experiences have shown that the central factories are beginning to appreciate the imperative necessity for an adequate supply of sugar cane, and the producers of small lots are almost certain to find a quick market if there be any sugar house whatever within reach.—The Southern Farmer.

A CHILD EXPERT.

She is Lacuta Shelenberger of Hyde Park, Chicago.

In Hyde Park, which is at the far end of Chicago, just as Fordham is at the far end of New York, lives a flax-haired girl who has been on earth but seven short Winters. Her name is long. It is Lacuta Shelenberger, and she can play billiards with a skill that makes old time wielders of the cue marvel and grow envious. Lacuta lives, of course, with her parents, and she is so small that she can scarcely look over a billiard table, and a billiard table is very low you know. To see this mite stand on a chair and send the ivory balls clinking around the green baize cloth is a sight to dream about. She can actually make a "run" of a larger number than she is able to count.

Very frequently she goes into some billiard-room in Chicago, accompanied by her papa and a pet dog called Spot, and she never hesitates to play pool with a stranger, in which case she invariably makes every ball on the table in one game.

Lacuta has been playing pool under her father's instruction for

less than a year, but she seems to have a natural genius for the game. She has had little coaching in billiards, and she has never been known to get rattled. She does not care for dolls or toys; her only amusement lies in handling a fifteen ounce billiard cue, and with the stick in her hand and a smooth table, she is a perfect order.

A famous professional billiardist, who saw the little mite play, said of her: "She is remarkable. I think she can beat anything in the way of a woman billiard player. I believe she is able to beat almost any of our local pool champions. Of course, she don't do any heavy hard work, and doesn't understand calculation, but she seems born with an understanding of the game, and has a rare ability for making points." She is the queerest little genius in all the world—and she doesn't know it.—Brooklyn Recorder.

Attention Sugar Planters. FOR SALL AT A BARGAIN.

One steel tank on barge, capacity about 160 barrels, style of tank same as used on tank cars. Good for transferring syrup and molasses to Central Sugar Houses or Railroad Stations. Tank one year old and in perfect condition. Was used to transfer Cotton Seed Oil from Mill to Railroad Station. Apply to Lawler & Chaery, No 226 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

All's Grist To the Mill.

Failed to Put Up the Shades, but She Sold the Story for \$5.

A half dozen newspaper women were exchanging "shop" experiences the other afternoon, and one of them contributed this: "About once is so often," she confided "I get a notion that I can be a thrifty housekeeper as well as a newspaper worker, and I give myself up to the pleasurable novelty of the experience. In housekeeping of last autumn one room needed new shades, and I undertook to supply the need from a pair that had been discarded from the parlor floor. From luncheon till dinner time I toiled over those shades, cutting them down, and then hanging them over and over again, till at 5 o'clock, reduced to a state of despair, I sent for a man, who fixed them in five minutes, and charged me 75 cents."

"I hope you saw your foolishness," commented one of the listeners, "and put that afternoon's performance down to profit and loss account."

"Well, it wasn't exactly unprofitable after all," returned the first speaker, "for I wrote up the shade story and sold it for \$5."—Philadelphia Press.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the past few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Pops are great pie-eaters themselves and know a thing or two about politics in general and dickers in particularly.—Lafayette Gazette.

Yes, taught by that past-master in trickery and dickering, the sainted Murphy Foster, Proof: the Lafayette compact.

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.**

PROMULGATION

—OF THE—

Proposed Amendments

—TO THE—

CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

—ADOPTED BY THE—

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1894.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, publication is hereby made and given to the qualified electors of the State of Louisiana of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which have been concurred in by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly of this State, at the regular session thereof, held at the City of Baton Rouge, in the year 1894, and which are required to be published for the information of the qualified electors of this State for three months preceding the general election for Representatives, and which proposed amendments more fully appear in Joint Resolutions 132 to 202, inclusive, of the Regular Session of 1894; which are hereinafter officially published for the information of the qualified electors of this State, and which will be submitted to them for their approval or rejection at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1895, it being the Tuesday next following the third Monday of said month, in such manner and form that the qualified electors may vote for or against said amendments; and if a majority of the qualified electors voting at said election shall approve and ratify said proposed amendments, then such proposed amendments, so approved and ratified, shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

No. 132.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to Articles 37, 42, 56, 119, 122, 204, 210 and 243 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and also an amendment relative to suspension of officers.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring,

That Article thirty-seven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 37. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each House, and no bill shall be considered for final passage unless it has been read once in full, and the same has been reported on by a committee.

Nor shall any bill become a law unless on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for or against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor. Provided that bills revising the statutes or codes of the State, as a whole shall be read in such manner as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article forty-two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 42. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the Legislature and other departments of government shall be purchased, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journal or department reports, and all other printing and binding and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be done under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

No member or officer of any of the departments of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts. And all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any two of them.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That paragraph twelve of Article forty-six of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Creating corporations or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof. Provided that this shall not apply to municipal corporations or to parishes and levee districts.

Sec. 4. Be it further resolved, etc., That article one hundred and seventy-nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 179. The General Assembly shall create a Bureau of Agriculture, define its objects, designate its officers and fix their salaries.

Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article one hundred and ninety-two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 192. Parochial elections shall be held on the same day as the general State election.

Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article two hundred and four of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 204. The taxing power shall be exercised only to carry on and maintain the government of the State and the public institutions thereof, to educate the children of the State, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war, to provide pensions for indigent Confederate Soldiers and Sailors, to supply the citizens of the State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States with substantial artificial limbs during life; and for levee purposes as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article two hundred and ten of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 210. There shall be no forfeitures of property for the non-payment of taxes, State, levee, district, parochial or municipal, but at the expiration of the year in which they are due the collector shall, without suit, and after giving notice

to the delinquent in the manner provided by law, advertise for sale the property on which the taxes are due in the manner prescribed by law and on the day of sale he shall sell such portion of the property as the debtor shall point out, and in case the debtor shall not point out sufficient property, the collector shall at once and without further delay sell the least quantity of property which any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs.

The sale shall be without appraisal, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year, by paying the price given including costs, and twenty per cent thereon.

No sale of property for taxes shall be annulled for any informality in the proceedings until the price and all taxes

paid with 10 per cent interest be tendered to the purchaser.

All deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes shall be received by courts in evidence as prima facie valid sales.

Sec. 8. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article two hundred and forty-two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 242. The General Assembly shall have power to enact general laws authorizing the parochial or municipal authorities of the State, under certain circumstances, by a vote of a majority of the tax-payers in number and in value voting at the election, to levy special taxes in aid of public improvements, or railway enterprises undertaken by private corporations; provided that such tax shall not exceed the rate of five mills per annum, nor extend for a longer period than ten years, and provided further, that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to public buildings, bridges and works of public improvement mentioned in Article 209, it being the intent and meaning of this proviso that parishes and municipalities shall have the right to tax themselves to any limit subject to the restrictions of Article 209.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 133.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to Articles 55, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, and 106 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, Relative to Courts of Appeal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that Article ninety-five of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 95. The Courts of Appeal, except in cases hereinafter provided shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute or the fund to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed two thousand dollars exclusive of interest.

Be it further resolved, etc., That Article ninety-six of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 96. The Courts of Appeal shall consist of not less than three nor more than six judges, and each circuit shall be composed of three judges. In the general State election in 1900 they shall be elected by the people, for the term of four years. In case of death, resignation or removal from office of any of said judges, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. They shall be citizens of the United States and of this State, learned in the law, and shall have practiced law in the State for six years, and shall have been actual residents of the districts from which they shall have been elected for at least two years preceding the election.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article ninety-seven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 97. The State shall be divided into two circuits. Until otherwise provided by law the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Winn, Natchitoches, Sabine, Desoto, Red River, Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Catahoula, Concordia, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll, West Carroll, Morehouse, St. Landry, Acadia, Avoyelles, Rapides, Grant, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the First Circuit, and the parishes of Orleans, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Tangipahou, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, Jefferson, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension shall compose the Second Circuit.

In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service and to save the expense of a special election, the three judges elected by the General Assembly in 1892 for the first, second and third circuits respectively shall be the judges of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and the three judges elected at the same time for the fourth and fifth circuits, and for the Court of Appeals for the parish of Orleans respectively, shall be the judges of the Second Circuit; and they shall hold office until the general State election in 1900 and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law the State shall be divided into six Appellate Court Districts and one judge shall be elected from each of said districts, to be voted for at the general election in 1900, and every four years thereafter, and to serve for a term of four years. The parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Winn, Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto and Red River shall compose the First Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Catahoula, Concordia, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll, West Carroll and Morehouse shall compose the Second Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of St. Landry, Avoyelles, Rapides, Grant, Acadia, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the Third Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Tangipahou, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and Iberville shall compose the Fourth Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of St. Landry, Avoyelles, Rapides, Grant, Acadia, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the Third Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.