The Thibodaux Sentinel

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

L. P. CAILLOUET, Prop'r and Pub.
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All communications should be addressed to The THIBODAUX SENTINEL Thibodaux, La.

Correspondence on subjects of general interest solicited.

To insure notice of their communications, writers must furnish their real name, even though they should desire to withhold its publication, as an evidence of good faith.

Matter intended for publication should be written only on one side of the sheet, and to insure insertion in the week's issue, communications should reach this office by Wednesday's mail of that week.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper on time should notify us without delay.

☞Fully prepared to do job work of every description.

SATURDAY, JUNE, 30, 1900.

The Locking of Bayou Lafourche.

As our readers know the bill relating to the locking of Bayou Lafourche has received the signature of the Governor, and will soon have the force of law. We believe this will be glad tidings for the great majority of our people, as it gives promise of relief in the future from the annual disasters from which our people have suffered so much in the past.

It seems, however, that there are some people in our parish who have their misgivings, to put it mildly, about the effect of the proposed locks on the Mississippi River and the culture of rice in our parish. We publish in this issue a letter on this subject from a valued correspondent, suggesting objections and inviting discussion.

Our columns are open to our readers desirous of discussing the important question which so vitally concerns our people.

While the SENTINEL has never treated the question exhaustively, it has from time to time given expression to its views thereon, and for that reason will only touch now on one or two points suggested by its correspondent.

As to the effect of the locking of the bayou on the water level in the Mississippi, the SENTINEL is informed that engineers, who have given the matter their earnest consideration, are of opinion that it will not raise the level of the river by so much as one-sixteenth of an inch. Assuming that these men know what they are talking about, there is no fear to be entertained on that score from closing the bayou.

The locking of the bayou will most likely interfere with the present method of irrigating rice; but that strikes us as an objection of not sufficient importance to cause us to hesitate when we consider the vast good to be accomplished by the proposed project. However the matter is open for discussion and we join our correspondent in inviting it.

An Opinion on a Vexatious Question.

The question as to when it will be required to produce a receipt evidencing the prepayment of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting is looming up as a vexatious one which will have to be solved in the near future. It is not our purpose to discuss the question at this time or to give our views on it; but simply to lay before our readers the views of the late Thomas J. Semmes, the recognized leader of the Louisiana bar given in an interview in the latter part of 1898.

Judge Semmes was of the opinion that the poll tax provision of the constitution does not apply until two years after the April, 1900, election. He says in part: "This tax is levied by the constitution itself, without the aid of State legislation, therefore it must be two years from April, 1900, before its prepayment becomes a prerequisite to voting; it is only when the tax has been in existence for two years that is is possible for the voter to produce tax receipts for two years—he must produce tax receipts showing payment, not of any poll tax, but of the poll tax levied by the constitution, which levy cannot take place until article 198 goes into operation, that is to say, April, 1900. Hence, in my opinion, the production of tax receipts for the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to the exercise of the right to vote cannot be demanded until 1902. It is only in that year that the constitutional poll tax will have been levied two years preceding the election."

The Sunday Law At Issue.

As will be seen from the public notice published by Sheriff Sam H. St. Martin, he states to merchants, store and saloon keepers of the parish that the present administration will strictly enforce the Sunday law. The fifty-nine parishes of the State have not known what it was to obseve such a ridiculous law, so selfish and out of reason. However, tomorrow, Ascension merchants and saloon keepers are expected to strictly carry out the letter of the law of 1886, by the edict of Gov. W. W. Heard.—The Daily Times.

When we read that it was by "the edict of Gov. W. W. Heard" that what the Times styles a ridiculous law was to be enforced it struck us a strange bit of news and we at once looked for the Sheriff's notice referred to in the article.

Here it is:

"Please take notice that it is the intention of the present administration to strictly enforce the Sunday law, and all violators thereof reported to me will be brought before the court and vigorously prosecuted."

The "present administration" may refer to the local as well as to the State administration, and in all probability it does refer to the first. The local "present administration" is directly charged with the administration and enforcement of laws, and it is more reasonable to suppose that reference is made to its intention in the above cited notice.

But the *Times* in its friendliness(?) for Gov. Heard could not resist the temptation to register its little kick.

By the way, even if it be by the edict of the governor that the law is to be enforced, since when is it a crime for a governor to require the enforcement of the laws which he swore to obey and execute?

At the convention of the National Federation of Women Club held in Milwaukee some two weeks ago Mrs. Presley K. Ewing, one of the Texas delegates, took a prominent part, and won laurels in her strong advocacy of a resolution demanding shorter hours for retail clerks.

Mrs. Ewing is a native of our parish, being a daughter of our esteemed fellow citizen, Capt. C. C. Williams, of Lafourche Crossing. For that reason the following special to the Houston Post, relating to the incident, will interest most of our readers:

The feature of today's session of the National Federation of Women's Clubs was the advocacy of Mrs. Presley K. Ewing one of the Texas delegates, of a resolution indorsing the demand of retail clerks for shorter hours. The resolution was referred to the committee. Mrs. Ewing spoke to the resolution eloquently and with intense earnestness, eneiting the greatest enthusiasm and receiving an ovation in congratulations after she had finished. She said in part:

"No argument is necessary to enforce this resolution: it makes it own appeal. Think of a widowed mother compelled to toil for herself and little one, leaving her child asleep in the morning, returning to find it asleep in the evening, when one hour's earlier closing would open up to those two lives bright memories in the kingdom of love, pushed away by the mercenary hand. Think of your mental and moral development from communion with literature and art, and then ask if you are willing, on the selfish plane of greater convenience to yourselves, to deprive your less fortunate sisters of this advantage. Think of your summer plans for months and weeks of needed recreation, and then ask if you are willing to make no sacrifice or effort to add a single hour to the daily rest of these tired workers, weary and worn."

Something Catching.

Devenny Bros dealers in real estate at McKeesport, Pa, recently advertised in this novel manner:

TO BALD HEADED MEN.

We want to secure the services of ten respectable, well dressed, sober bald headed gentlemen, who for large remuneration will allow us to paint "East McKeesport" on their scalps in a manner that will not affect their health. We want their services for 60 days. They will be expected to occupy seats at theatres, restaurants and public places, and will be given the protection of a private detective to prevent annoyance. We have retained good legal talent to protect the bald headed men from being interfered with in leasing this most desirable space for advertising purposes. None but men of good temper and habits need apply.—Press and Printer.

OUR PARIS LETTER

(*From our regular Correspondent.*)

PARIS, FRANCE, JUNE 11, 1900.

I see in a Paris paper this morning that Senator Hale characterized the Paris Exposition as a "bad performance." This was the opinion of M. Renon, of all expositions; he despised them and blamed women for them. Let anyone recall his own impressions of the Chicago Exposition. Nine out of ten will first think of the Midway Plaisance attractions; a majority of visitors will recall the tawdry insubstantial architecture, the fireworks, the Ferris wheel, and a wilderness of show—cases differing little from those of the great stores in many cities of the United States. Well, the Paris Exposition is not substantially different from this. Its Midway Plaisance is not cramped, it is scattered here and there in different parts. There is a great display of architecture that will be torn down. There is a Ferris wheel and the Eiffel tower. There is the same bewildering array of show windows with seductive display of frocks, furniture, jewelry, hats, bric-abrac, arranged to tempt the modern Eve and swell the tide of luxury and extravagance, as M. Renon might think, though he would say it better. If all this is so why do people go to Expositions? Because Expositions are tremendously advertised, and because the human heart and foot is always in pursuit of sensation: always seeking the will-o-the-wisp novelty. Because the world loves to be humbugged a great many times, vowing after each deception it will not be caught again but ever hungry for the next thing. The Paris Expositton, like all the rest, is a mammoth advertising scheme, and France has of course the hog's share of the advertising and Paris will profit immensely by the show. The part played by our country here is, in comparison, far from conspicuous. We appear only here and there by an exhibit marked by an American flag and there is nearly always adjoining us or across the aisle from us an exhibit of the same class by another country, it may be Italy, Hungary, or Belgium that vies with us, or eclipses us in richness and taste, and extent of display. Of course this means nothing to those who think, or know that the United States exhibit is nothing more than the "lay out" of some firm or firms that strive to find or increase their business on this side of the water. But to the average tourist from rural France, Germany, and Belgium who make the bulk of those who see the Exposition and who know as little about the United States as a horse does of astronomy, the impression is that Belgium and Italy have more taste and better things than the United States, and that France has everything. These International Expositions are much like the hospitalities of the Fox and the Stork. How can our country, considering the three thousand miles of sea and the even more obstructive miles of railroad under the peculiar French management compete with France or other contiguous countries? The way to get even with them will be to have our next Exposition at Cape Nome.

I do not know anything adout the misuse of the appropriation of $1,400,000 made by the government for this Expositions, as alleged in the charges of Senator Jones. There has doubtless been extravagance and errors of judgment in building, purchasing, installing, and in the hundreds of incidents in which the numerous personnel of the American commission employes and servants have had to pay out money. Not one in five of them can speak French or make change in centimes, francs and Louis without getting cheated or at least running the risk.

Anyone who has traveled in Europe knows that the French are the greatest, most skilful and mobile robbers on the continent. A contract for a dinner is followed by an overcharge for the napkin and and the plate. A ride in a cab means invariably an additional payment to the driver. Shopkeepers and officials in the railways seeing that you are American and knowing your ignorance of the money and carelessness about little things will not always return you your full change. You must watch them all the time. Their nonchalance when detected is fine. Their faces are too red to show a blush. The American Commission here is somewhat luxuriously installed. They have not denied themselves in fine desks and chairs and carpets, and quite luxurious offices. "Republican simplicity" is not very severe here. It may be "good business", as we say, to let all the world know that we live well when we are at home in Paris. On the other hand it may be that the whole American official entourage is here on a junket.

MARRIED BY TELEPHONE.

An Indiana woman and a Tennessee Man United by wire.

Princeton, Ind, June 20,—Robert Lockhart, of Covington, Tenn, and Miss Katherine Cline of Patoka, were married at noon to day by long distance telephone. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Danks, of Patoka, who stood with the bride at the Patoka Hotel, and occupied about twelve minutes. The responses of of the groom were plainly audible in the room. Covington is 300 miles south of here. The marriage was set for to-day but owing to business the groom could not leave. He arranged a telephonic marriage, and the ceremony was performed without a a hitch.

When she told her husband good-by before ringing off, the bride said she will leave in a few days for Covington.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

20th. Judicial District Court,—Parish of Lafourche.

MRS. MARCELINE ROTH, WIFE vs. No. 3572, L. C. AUBERT, HUSBAND.

This case was this day regularly taken up and tried pursuant to assignment when after evidence adduced judgment was rendered in the words following:

By reason of the law and the evidence being in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant; It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that plaintiff do have and recover judgment against defendant dissolving the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant. It is further ordered, that plaintiff be, and she is hereby decreed to be entitled to resume separate and apart from her husband the administration of her separate paraphernal property.

Thus done and rendered on the 12th. day of June, 1900, and read and signed on the 13th. day of June, 1900, in open court, at Thibodaux, Parish of Lafourche.

(Signed) L. P. CAILLOUET,
Judge 20th. Judicial District.
Filed June, 13th. 1900.
(Signed) P. J. AUCOIN,
D'y. Clerk.

"A true copy"
Clerk's Office,
L.S. Thibodaux, La., June, 13th, 1900.
P. J. AUCOIN,
D'y. Clerk of said Court.
HOWELL & MARTIN Atty.
47-8t.

Notice To Public School Teachers.

The Public School Teachers of the Parish of Lafourche are hereby directed to close their schools for the summer vacation after having completed five school months.

By order of the Board of School Directors.

W. P. MARTIN,
No. 46. Superintendent.

Kentucky Mules and Horses.

I desire to inform my friends and the public in gereral, that after Dec. 25, 1899, I will have at Mr. W. C. Ragan's stable, a fine lot of Kentucky mules and horses, which I will dispose of at reasonable prices, call and see me. ED. C. WATHEN.

Send your Job Printing to this Office. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Monthly Bulletin of New Music.

By Your Side.
A Rabbi's Daughter.
Breathe Those Tender Words Again.
Back to My Home in Illinois.
The promises You Made on Your Wedding Day.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Sweet Irene- Schottische.
Silver Jubilee—March.
Anglo-American—March.
Down South in Allabama—March.
The Roost—March.