

The Thibodaux Sentinel

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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 it,
as an evidence of good faith.

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

**Fully prepared to do job work
of every description.**

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

The Poll Tax and Elections.

In our last issue we noticed the
decision of the Supreme Court inter-
preting the art. 198 of the constitu-
tion, containing the poll tax provi-
sions in connection with the exercise
of the franchise.

The decision which is a lucid on-
was read by Justice Blanchard, as the
organ of the court. The appended
extract gives an idea of the court's
reasoning, and makes manifest what
has been decided:

This article 198, then, went into
operation only on the day following
the general State election of the present
year, 1900.

This being so, it follows that the
first poll tax it imposes, the prepay-
ment of which is prescribed as a
prerequisite to voting at an election,
is that for the year 1900.

In order, then, to vote at any
election held after Dec. 31, 1901,
the poll tax receipts for 1900 and
1901, paid on or before Dec. 31,
respectively, of those years, must
be exhibited.

It follows, therefore, that the
production of the tax receipts for the
payment of poll taxes, as a prerequisite
to the exercise of the right to vote,
cannot be demanded until 1902.

At any election held after the be-
ginning of the year 1902, and during
that year, the voter can and must
produce his poll tax receipts of 1900
and 1901, showing the payment of
the constitutional poll tax on or before
the 31st of December of the years
respectively, because the tax will then
have been levied for two years, and dur-
ing the election. But he cannot now
produce such receipts, for the reason
that no levy of this constitutional poll
tax has yet matured.

It is this purely constitutional poll
tax, levied by the Constitution itself,
which must be paid as a prerequisite
to voting, and not the poll tax of
1898 and 1899, levied by legislation
enacted under the Constitution of
1879.

The poll tax of those years is held
not to be the poll tax with which
article 198 of the Constitution of
1898 deals.

Teddy Roosevelt actually asserted
that the flourishing condition of the
Kansas grain crops was due to Repub-
lican rule. Next the sensational can-
didate will assert that all the forces
of nature are the products of Republi-
can politics. The people are secretly
all fools.—Shreveport Progress.

The Republicans are dropping the
mask and are beginning to openly
advocate the seizure of territory in
China. The reason they give is a
hackneyed one. They claim it is to
save the Chinese subjects from the
"tyranny" of European powers and
subject them only to the "benevolently
assimilative" rule of the United States
carpet bagger.—Opelousas Courier.

Says the Shreveport Progress:
The action of the Democratic con-
vention in the arraignment of the
policies of the Republican party will
place the latter on the defensive.
The close of the nineteenth century
will make the dawn of a brilliant fu-
ture for this Republic. At least such
should be the prayer of every true
American.

The first "la ra boom de-ay" Philip-
pine commission, of which Professor
Schuman was president, cost the tax
payers \$117,185. There is no tell-
ing what the second one, piloted by
Judge Taft, will cost. "Government
by commission," and imperialism are
luxuries which the Republican ad-
ministration must have, no matter
if they do come high. The people
are weary and sick of the whole
blamed business.—Kansas City
Times.

We clip from the last issue of the
Valley of the Teché this item:
"Wm. J. Bryan and Charles A.
Towne were nominated by the Kansas
City convention last night, with a
specific declaration of the 16 to 1
plan. This according to our humble
judgment determines the fate of the
Democratic party at this coming
election."

But Charles A. Towne was not no-
minated, what does our esteemed
contemporary think of it now?

Democracy in the East.

Reports from the East indicate
that the cause of Democracy is
brightening in that section. The
ringing declarations of the Kansas
City platform against imperialism
and trusts are meeting with the ap-
proval of thoughtful citizens, and
have gained the support of a large
number of influential journals which
in 1896 were arrayed against Mr.
Bryan.

The Philadelphia Times opposed
Bryan in 1896 and has not been fav-
orable to him, but Col. A. K. McClure,
in a leading editorial in that paper,
expressed the opinion that the plat-
form will be acceptable to a very
large number of the voters of that
State. Col. McClure says:

"Upon this platform, notwithstanding
its many serious faults and weak-
nesses it is not to be doubted that
the Democrats can make a strong
campaign. Events that have carried
the Republican administration into
a wide departure from cherished
American traditions have raised
opposition where none existed
before. The increasing power of
combinations of capital and their
influence in public affairs has caused
widespread alarm. Upon both of
these paramount issues the Demo-
cratic deliverance is bold and force-
ful and will be generally regarded
as sincere. It is likely to draw to
Bryan's support many who have no
sympathy with his financial theories
and who may dissent from many of
the doctrines proclaimed in the
Kansas City resolutions, but who
regard the methods and tendencies
represented by McKinley as more
dangerous at the present time."

"Such, at least, is the outlook to-
day. No one can safely predict at
the beginning of July what may be
the course of events or what the state
of public opinion when the final issue
is made up in November. Each
party will count much upon the errors
of its opponents. But the Kansas
City convention has escaped the dan-
ger of scattering its force at the out-
set and has opened the way to a
serious discussion of large questions
of public policy whose determi-
nation is of the utmost importance
to the people of the United States,
if not also to the world at large."

Why 16 to 1 was inserted.
In an interview printed in the
Washington Post, Representative
Richardson, of Tennessee, who was
the permanent chairman of the Kansas
City convention, thus explained the in-
sertion of 16 to 1 in the platform:

"The controlling reason for using
the phrase 16 to 1 in the platform
was because some thought that while
free silver was not the issue this
year, yet were it omitted the very
platform would give it more promi-
nence and possibly cause it to be
discussed more than if it were simply
repeated in the platform. The argu-
ment was that if it were left out of
the platform it would be an issue,
but if it were put into the platform
it would be superseded by the great
issue of imperialism."

The explanation is reasonable, and
the insertion of the declaration for
16 to 1, under the attending circum-
stances, certainly put it, as an issue,
in the background. It will cut
little or no figure in the present
campaign.

He's All Right.
The Donaldsonville Times is urging
the Republicans of the Third District
to select a nominee for Congress.
That paper suggests the names of L.
E. Bentley, W. J. B. H. N. E. N. Pugh
and F. B. Williams. What is the
matter with Bob Broussard, he is as
good a Republican as this section of
Louisiana is in need of at this time.
Silver is dead and Bob is opposed to
more trusts.—Franklin Vindicator.

Broussard is all right, and the
V.—N.'s little fling at him falls harm-
less.

His democracy suits his Demo-
cratic constituents, even though it
may not come up to the standard of
such a Democratic (?) journal as our
esteemed contemporary.

MARK HANNA'S ADVICE.
Not long ago a public man who
had been made the central figure in a
rather cutting cartoon, complained to
Mark Hanna about the illustration,
saying he was half inclined to sue
the paper for \$25,000 dam ages on
account thereof. "I wish you would,"
said the burly Ohio boss, "if you
can get \$25,000 for that picture it
will insure my getting about \$25,
000,000 for all the cartoons that have
been printed about me."—Boston
Traveler.

In 1872 Grant won. He carried
New York. In 1876 Tilden won. He
carried New York. In 1880 Garfield
won. He carried New York. In 1884
Cleveland won. He carried New York.
In 1888 Harrison won. He carried
New York. In 1892 Cleveland won.
He carried New York. In 1896 McKin-
ley won. He carried New York. For 30
years the Republicans have carried
the country every four years, turn
about, but not without New York.
Well, it is time for another turn now
in New York, and Stevenson may
call the turn.—Brynauwe.

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OUR PARIS LETTER

(From our regular Correspondent.)
PARIS, FRANCE, JUNE 25, 1900.

Yesterday was Sunday, and the day
of the grand prix or the great horse
race at Longchamps, about four miles
from the city. Why is it that in all
Catholic countries, Sunday is selected
for sports and amusements? In Spain,
bull-fights; in Italy, picnics and ex-
cursions; in France, automobile, bicy-
cle and horse races. I did not go to
the Grand Prix. I saw it twenty-two
years ago, with the then President of
France, Mar-hall McMahon, on the
grand stand with the Shah of Persia
and the ex-King of Spain Amadeus
as guests of honor. Once is often
enough to see a Grand Prix or to go
stunning. It may be necessary to
know and understand some things
but it is not necessary to wallow in
them. I remember just how it
looked; with its immense throng of
people in carriages, drays, four in
hand and cabs; thousands on foot;
gamblers and demi-monde, the fast-
est set from France, England and
America. The demi-monde is always
conspicuous in fine carriages or on
tally ho coaches, wearing for the first
time the Parisian gowns and hats of
the season, which will in an incredibly
short time be imitated in every nook
of our own country; yes, much sooner
than in any other country on the
planet. This city 'tis true. Renan
was perhaps right in his hatred of
expositions and in blaming women
for them.

There are many kinds of exposi-
tions. Yesterday, President Loubet
and his guest of honor King Oscar
(Bernadotte) of Sweden went to the
races in separate drags, each drawn
by four horses and each left horse-
driven by a jockey or postilion. The
drags were accompanied by platoons
of dragoons. Republican simplicity
has not penetrated France. The
manners, the state etiquette are all of
the empire or previous monarchy,
which has passed only in name.
Names are more easily changed than
conditions rooted in centuries. But
France is no doubt more prosperous
and freer from war and from the
church than during the days of the
last empire.

The exposition building during the
week when there is an average of
150,000 visitors, are quite well filled,
and on Sundays, when there are
nearly a half million, it is uncomfort-
ably crowded. But now 8,000 cabmen
have struck, and thousands who de-
pend on cabs will not be able to reach
the grounds. The omnibuses, cabs,
street cars and S. N. river boats were,
even before the strike, notoriously
inadequate. After waiting for twenty
minutes on several occasions to get a
cab or a seat in an omnibus, I have
changed my lodgings and now have
a room within half a square of one
of the entrances, and am independent
of all kinds of transportation.

In spite of military reverses, the
South African Republic day before
yesterday inaugurated its building in
the Trocadero Gardens. The exposition
is composed of three parts; the
official pavilion, the Boer House, and
a mining plant. The official pavilion
is of the Dutch or Flemish style of
architecture, with columns in white
and gold and bright interior decora-
tions. At the entrance is seen a bust
of President Kruger, upon which a
large tri-color flag has been placed
with a card bearing the words
"Homage of a band of patriotic
Parisian workmen." The pavilion
contains a number of objects of inter-
est, suggestion and memory. One is
a big clumsy cannon, now very rusty,
which a Boer foundry man made in
1880 and which contributed to the
Boer victory at Majuba Hill. Then
there is a library with text books, etc.,
showing the public school system; plan
of the Johannesburg mines; photo-
graphs of the country and a model of
the old time Boer wagon. The house
is an exact reproduction of native
buildings with its four rooms; two
bed-rooms; a kitchen and a kind of
parlor or sitting room. The floor-
are of earth, the beds of iron.
A bible and an old organ are part
of the scant and simple furniture. In
the mining section are shown complete
models of the machinery used for the
reduction of gold ore. There is estimat-
ed to be \$3,500,000,000, unmined
gold in the Transvaal. The guests
among whom were the officers of the
Exposition, the foreign commissioners
and the members of the press, were
received by Mr. Pierson, the Boer
commissioner general.

From a register placed near the
door, where many signatures were
written, I quote: "The Representa-
tives of the Russian Press assembled
at Paris entertain the most fervent
wishes for the ultimate triumph of
the South African Republic in her
glorious struggle for liberty and in-
dependence." This inscription set
me wondering what these journalistic
subjects of the Autocrat of all the
Russias know about liberty and in-
dependence, and where they would be
sent if they should suggest a struggle
for liberty and independence to their
fellow subjects at home. I wonder
if those Russian journalists think they
are free, or want freedom, or are they
phrase befuddled, mouth-
ing "liberty and independence" as a
parrot might. There is no doubt that
Russia is ruled by the most humane
and gentlest despot that ever sat on
a European throne, and Russians are
probably better off than if they were
armed with double-edged suffrag-
age. But it certainly sounds grotesque
to hear Russian subjects proclaiming
a desire for the liberty and in-
dependence of other nations.

ARTICLE VI.
The said Board shall have the right to
prescribe by Laws for the government
of all business pertaining to said Bank
on all subjects not provided for by this
Charter, and not inconsistent with law.

ARTICLE VII.
The said Board of Directors shall also
appoint from their own number or
among themselves a Discount Commit-
tee of three, and any Director so elected
shall serve until the ensuing regular
session. They shall moreover fill all
vacancies that may occur in said Dis-
count Committee.

The said Board of Directors are em-
powered to adopt a Seal for the use of
the Corporation and to select as their
design a Circle, with the words "The
Bank of Lockport" Lockport, La." along
its margin, and the figure of a Plow
with sheaves of Corn and Corn on each
side in the centre thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.
The Cashier, Assistant Cashier and
Book-keeper shall furnish Bond with
solvent security in a sum to be fixed by
the Board of Directors for the faithful
performance of their duty.

THE BANK OF LOCKPORT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF LAFOURCHE.

BY THESE PRESENTS BE IT
Known, that on this Eighth day of
June in the year of our Lord nineteen
hundred, personally appeared

Before me, Albert J. Lasseigne, a
Notary Public, duly commissioned,
qualified and sworn in and for one
of the Parish of Lafourche, State of Louisiana,
and in the presence of Gustave Arribat
Jr. and C. J. Richard, legal witnesses,
Messrs. Charles S. Mathews through
E. P. Dickinson, and E. F. Dickinson
for himself; E. C. Delaune, E. De-
laune Francois Derame, Elie Ducois,
E. M. Toups and Lucien Chauvin, Jus-
tices of the Peace; D. Barrios; Jos. T.
Badeaux; Eugene Constantin for him-
self and as Agent of Joseph Constantin,
Julius Bragard and Louis Bragard;
J. P. Price; G. D. Barrios; O. A. Bour-
geois; O. A. Bourgeois for himself, and
as Agent of Sylvère Bourgeois; J. F. La-
rose; Agent; Dominic Harang; J. E.
Lorenz; O. Toups; C. K. of A. Branch
No. 78 through Thos. J. Foret and
J. F. LaRose, Trustees; Thos. J.
Foret; Mrs. Ellis; Thos. J. Foret;
Thos. J. Foret; C. Claudet; Barrios
and Mevet per Edgar Barrios and J. N.
Bourgeois per E. A. Delaune, all Resi-
dents of the Parish of Lafourche, State
of Louisiana, who declare and say that,
availing themselves of all existing
Laws, and particularly those Laws of
the State of Louisiana affecting and
relating to the modes and manner of
organizing Banking Corporations, they
hereby form themselves into a Corporation
for the purposes and under the
articles and articles following,
which they accept and adopt as their
Charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.
The Title of this Corporation shall be
"The Bank of Lockport" domiciled at
the Town of Lockport, Parish of La-
fourche, Louisiana, by which name and
title it shall enjoy all benefits and suc-
cession for its heirs and assigns.

ARTICLE II.
The Capital Stock is hereby fixed at
Fifteen Thousand Dollars, divided into
Three Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars
each, which said shares, held by each
shareholder, shall be paid for within
Nine Months, subject to the call of
Directors of said Bank.

Should any Stockholder fail to pay
within the above prescribed time and
after ten days notice to said Stockhold-
er, his share or shares shall, ipso facto,
be declared forfeited.

That this Corporation shall commence
its existence from this day, and shall
continue for a period of Ninety nine
years, and by its Corporate name may
sue and be sued, plead, defend, appear
and prosecute, or be prosecuted in all
Courts. The President, or in his ab-
sence arising from all causes the Vice-
President, or in his inability through
any cause the Cashier of said Bank, is
hereby designated as the Officer upon
whom all Citations and processes of
Law against this Corporation shall be
served, he having the power to defend
all suits or prosecutions the same as
if all the members hereof were be-
fendants or Plaintiffs. The same rules
as to apply when the Corporation is
sued.

The purposes for which this Banking
Corporation is established and the
objects for which it shall exist are hereby
declared to be:—To receive money or
securities, such as bonds and notes on
deposits, and to pay or meet same in
current funds; to conduct deposits;
buy and sell all metallic coins and bills
of exchange, to lend money on real or
personal security, and to exercise all
powers necessary and legitimate to suc-
cessfully carry on its business. It shall
also have the power to hold, receive, purchase
and convey, by and under its corporate
name, all real and personal property, and
may be indispensable and necessary to
the objects of this Corporation.

ARTICLE III.
This Banking Corporation shall be-
gin whenever Ten Thousand Dollars of
its Stock is taken up and paid for.

ARTICLE IV.
The business of said Corporation shall
be conducted and regulated by a Board
of Directors, to consist of Eleven Mem-
bers, all of whom shall be Stockholders,
and six Members shall constitute a
quorum.

ARTICLE V.
The above Board of Directors shall be
elected by Ballot on the Eighth day of
June in each year, beginning with the
first Monday of June. Nine mem-
bers, and the said Directors shall hold
office for one year, or until their suc-
cessors are duly elected or qualified.
All Elections shall be conducted under
the supervision of three members of the
Corporation to be appointed by the
Board of Directors for that purpose, and
in case of any one of said Commis-
sioners of Election declining to act the
President shall appoint another to fill
his place, of which election by publica-
tion in one of our local or Parisian pa-
pers, shall be made in three issues pre-
ceding the date of said election. Each
Stockholder shall be entitled directly or by
proxy, to one vote for each share of
stock in his name. Females, if
married, may be represented either by
proxy or in person.

The eleven Directors or persons re-
ceiving the highest number of votes for
same shall serve for the ensuing year.
In case of a tie between any two or
more, the number exceeding eleven re-
ceiving the highest number of votes
shall be determined by casting lots.
In case there should be no election of Directors on the day
appointed, the election for the same
shall be had as soon thereafter as is
practicable by giving notice to Stock-
holders, and by publication in a parish
paper.

The Board of Directors as composed
shall appoint one of their number for
President and another for Vice-presi-
dent, and as long as the President
shall be in office. In case of a vacan-
cy in either of said positions the
same shall be filled by the Board. It
will also be the duty of the Board of
Directors to appoint a Cashier and such
Officers, Agents, Clerks, &c. as may be
required and necessary for the business
of the Corporation, and who shall also
fix the salary and compensation of all
Officers, Cashier, Agents, Clerks, &c.
of the Bank. All such Officers shall hold
their office at the pleasure of the Board,
or of the Board of Directors, and through
it.

ARTICLE VI.
The said Board shall have the right to
prescribe by Laws for the government
of all business pertaining to said Bank
on all subjects not provided for by this
Charter, and not inconsistent with law.

ARTICLE VII.
The said Board of Directors shall also
appoint from their own number or
among themselves a Discount Commit-
tee of three, and any Director so elected
shall serve until the ensuing regular
session. They shall moreover fill all
vacancies that may occur in said Dis-
count Committee.

The said Board of Directors are em-
powered to adopt a Seal for the use of
the Corporation and to select as their
design a Circle, with the words "The
Bank of Lockport" Lockport, La." along
its margin, and the figure of a Plow
with sheaves of Corn and Corn on each
side in the centre thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.
The Cashier, Assistant Cashier and
Book-keeper shall furnish Bond with
solvent security in a sum to be fixed by
the Board of Directors for the faithful
performance of their duty.

ARTICLE IX.

This act of incorporation may be
changed, modified or altered, or it may
be dissolved at a special meeting of the
Stockholders convened for that purpose
after thirty days prior notice by publi-
cation in any parish paper. Any
such change shall require two-thirds of
the amount of the entire capital stock
taken and paid for. Besides a forty
days notice shall be served on all Stock-
holders at their address.

ARTICLE XI.
No Stockholder shall ever become
liable or responsible for the Contracts or
debts of said Corporation in any sum
above the unpaid balance due by him or
her, on shares of stock due by him or
her nor shall any more information in
organization have the effect of rendering
this charter null, or of exposing a
Stockholder to any further liability than
the unpaid balance due on said
stock.

ARTICLE XII.
The following named members shall
constitute the first Board of Directors to
serve under this Charter, viz: Charles
S. Mathews, President, Jos. T. Badeaux,
Vice-President, E. P. Dickinson, E. A.
Delaune, Eugene Constantin, Julius
Bragard, G. D. Barrios, A. J. Price, O.
A. Bourgeois, Thos. J. Foret and Dominic
Harang.

ARTICLE XIII.
All Certificates of stock shall be signed
by the President and Cashier, and shall
bear the impress of the Official
Seal of the Bank.

This done read and signed at the
Town of Lockport, Louisiana, on the
day, month and year first above written.
In faith whereof the parties, wit-
nesses, and Notary Public have signed
these presents after due reading of the
whole.

C. S. Mathews	per E. P. Dickinson 20 Shares	\$1000 00
E. P. Dickinson 20 Shares		\$1000 00
E. A. Delaune 20 Shares		\$1000 00
M. Delaune	per E. A. Delaune 20 Shares	\$1000 00
E. C. Delaune	per E. A. Delaune 10 Shares	\$500 00
E. P. Delaune	per E. A. Delaune 10 Shares	\$500 00
Francois Derame	per E. A. Delaune 10 Shares	\$500 00
Elie Ducois	per E. A. Delaune 10 Shares	\$500 00
V. M. Toups	per E. A. Delaune 2 Shares	\$100 00
Lucien Chauvin	per E. A. Delaune 2 Shares	\$100 00
Julien Bragard	per G. D. Barrios 8 Shares	\$400 00
Jos. T. Badeaux 20 Shares		\$1000 00
Eugene Constantin 15 Shares		\$750 00
Joseph Constantin	per E. Constantin 10 Shares	\$500 00
Julius Bragard	per E. Constantin 10 Shares	\$500 00
Louis Bragard	per E. Constantin 10 Shares	\$500 00
Eugene A. Vigroux 6 Shares		\$300 00
A. J. Price 15 Shares		\$750 00
G. D. Barrios 10 Shares		\$500 00
O. A. Bourgeois 10 Shares		\$500 00
S. Bourgeois	per O. A. Bourgeois 10 Shares	\$500 00
D. Barrios	per O. A. Bourgeois 6 Shares	\$300 00
D. Harang 10 Shares		\$500 00
Jos. Legendre 2 Shares		\$100 00
Jos. O. Toups Sr. 2 Shares		\$100 00
C. K. of A. Branch No. 78	per Thos. J. Foret and J. F.	\$50 00
LaRose Trustees 1 Share		\$50 00
Thos. J. Foret 10 Shares		\$500 00
Thos. J. Foret 10 Shares		\$500 00
Chas. A. Claudet 1 Share		\$50 00
Edgar Barrios for	per Thos. J. Foret 14 Shares	\$700 00
J. N. Bourgeois	per E. A. Delaune 6 Shares	\$300 00
Witnesses		
ALBERT J. LASSEIGNE,		
Notary Public.		

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF LAFOURCHE.
I, the undersigned, Clerk of Court and
Ex-Officio Recorder duly commissioned,
sworn and qualified in and for the said
parish and State, do hereby certify the
above and foregoing to be a true and
correct copy of the Charter of "The
Bank of Lockport," and I hereby further
certify, that said Charter was this
day recorded in Miscellaneous
Book No. 7, folios 256, et seq; of record
in my office.

In Faith Whereof,
I have hereunto set my hand
(L.S.) and seal of office at Thibodaux,
La., this 18th day of June
A. D. 1900.

C. J. BARKER,
Clerk of Court Ex-Officio Recorder.

GANDY KITCHEN

JOS. JEFFRIES, PROP.
JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH LINE OF
GANDIES,
Lowmy's Chocolates,
Seward's French Fruits,
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