Gondran Theatre: Sunday, Feb. 3="The Way of the Maid." For Benefit of I. O. C. F. Prices: 25-35-50

The Donaldsonville Chief

Official Journal of Ascension Parish, Town of Donaldsonville and Parish School Board.

L. E. BENTLEY, Editor and Proprietor

G. D. BENTLEY, Managing Editor

MISS ELLA BENTLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

A. G. WHIDDEN - - PUBLISHER

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SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1907

The St. Helena Echo quotes a family of the paper's friends as declaring that they all love the Echo and would rather have it than the small-pox. Verily, there's no accounting for tastes.

In the second primary for the nomination of a judge of the court of appeals for the first district of the second circuit, Judge L. E. Hall of Monroe defeated Hon. Jeff B. Snyder of Tallulah by a vote of 1565 to 1339. Judge Hall was regularly elected on the 17th instant without opposition.

Senator Foraker's resolution providing for an investigation of the Brownsville affair, after being amended so as to eliminate any question of the legal right and authority of the president to dismiss the offending troops from the service, was passed by the senate last Tuesday, without the formality of a roll call.

Hon. Joseph W. Bailey was reelected United States senator from Texas last Wednesday, receiving 108 votes out of the total of 149 cast by the two houses of the legislature. Although badly disfigured by the exposure of his relations with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Senator Bailey is still in the ring, and the ring is glad of it.

Brother Holland of Greensburg describes the abnormal season like a patent medicine advertisement. Says he:

It is now past the middle of January and we have virtually had no winter yet. For the entire past month the weather has not only been mild, but at times actually sultry and disagreeable. Fruit trees are beginning to bloom, birds are singing and warbling their spring anthems, while we have that tired feeling, indicating that spring is here.

Have you tried Prune-ne-na, Cowstetter's Stomach Bitters or Nightcap's Sarsaparilla?

A Bouquet from Roseland.

The Roseland Herald, edited by our good friend D. W. Streat, tosses us this pretty bouquet:

The Donaldsonville Chief, by far the leading weekly newspaper published in Louisiana, is now an all-home print, the editor assigning several plain reasons why the change should be made, and will hereafter set no "plates" before its readers. Mr. Bentley always did print a No. 1 newspaper, and we wish him and every one connected with the wide-awake Chief continued prosperity, as they certainly deserve it.

Why search the vocabulary in vain for words to express fit appreciation of these too partial compliments?

If it be true the roses fair
Whatever called would smell as sweet,
What matters it the name we give
This fragrant bunch from Roseland Streat?

We newspaper fellers are coming to the front in great shape. Two of the newest United States senators-elect—Charles Curtis of Kansas and Wm. Alden Smith of Michigan—were newsboys in their youth, Mr. Curtis at Topeka and Mr. Smith at Detroit. Incidentally, Mr. Curtis is one of the few surviving members of the Kaw tribe of Indians and will be the first Indian to occupy a seat in the national senate. He was in turn a newsboy, a peanut vendor, a horse jockey and a cab driver before he became a lawyer and rose successively to the dignity of a county attorney and a member of congress. He has served in the house of representatives fourteen consecutive years and will begin a six-year term as senator on March 4. Mr. Smith has also served in the lower house of congress a number of years and is greatly esteemed for his ability and worth. He will be the only Smith in the senate, and his departure from the house will reduce the number of Smiths in that body from ten to nine.

Hello Trouble at Monroe.

There is a good deal of rivalry between the Home and Cumberland telephone companies at Monroe, and the local newspapers seem to have taken sides in the scrimmage, the Star lining up with the Cumberland concern and the News championing the cause of the home institution. After reviewing the circumstances attending the organization of the local company and citing the beneficial influence it has exerted in keeping down rates and preventing abuses that are so common to public service monopolies, the News pays its respects to the Cumberland in this vigorous fashion:

"The Cumberland Telephone Company is the most greedy, grasping and avaricious corporation in the state of Louisiana. The Louisiana Railroad Commission has declared that it gives more annoyance and trouble than all the other corporations in the state combined. The history of its operations in the city of New Orleans is one of infamous monopoly and extortion and in the smaller cities and towns of the state is only of less degree because of the limitations of its opportunities....More money has been saved the people of Monroe by keeping the Cumberland Telephone Company within bounds than they have lost or ever will lose by denying it any privileges that it is within the pale of the law to deny."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

An Emphatic Protest.

The people of Assumption parish are much exercised over the condition of Bayou Lafourche and the seeming indifference of the Atchafalaya and Lafourche levee boards, or a majority of the members thereof, relative to the importance and urgency of the obligation resting upon those bodies to replace the dam at the head of the bayou with a lock and thus relieve the situation of its main disadvantages. In order to afford an opportunity for an expression of public opinion on the subject, a mass meeting was held at Napoleonville courthouse on the 12th instant under the auspices of the Assumption Immigration and Progressive League, and after a general discussion, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the conditions in and around Bayou Lafourche have become intolerable, due to the fact that this important waterway has now become a stagnant ditch, with salty deposits therein, making it unfit for purposes of stream or irrigation; and,

Whereas, the inhabitants on the banks thereof, in addition to the above disadvantages, are deprived of the competitive shipping facilities once afforded by it in open navigation with the river, and are thereby cut off from the many advantages they were entitled and had been accustomed to; and,

Whereas, permission was granted for the construction of the dam at Donaldsonville to the joint levee boards in charge of said bayou only as a temporary relief from previous conditions and upon the expressed condition and stipulation that said dam would be replaced at the very earliest by a system of locks which would remove from said bayou the disadvantages enumerated above and restore it to its once prosperous and important position in the public waterways of Louisiana; and,

Whereas, the joint levee boards and the constituted authorities in charge of same, regardless of their agreements, have become slow and indifferent in their solution of this very important problem and have done little if anything towards the construction of the said locks; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the citizens of the parish of Assumption and the members of the Assumption Immigration and Progressive League, in mass meeting assembled, that the conditions enumerated above can not continue any longer, but must cease at the very earliest; and with that purpose in view, be it further

Resolved, That the president of the said Assumption Immigration and Progressive League be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five citizens from the ranks of the said league, and to invite the parishes of Lafourche, Ascension and Terrebonne to appoint each a like committee of five to meet this committee at the earliest date possible, at the town of Napoleonville, said four committees to constitute a joint committee to devise ways and means to bring about at the very earliest the construction of the promised locks at Donaldsonville, said committee being hereby authorized and directed to do any and all things that may be requisite and necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and when its labors shall have been completed to call a mass meeting of the citizens of said parishes, and report to them the results secured. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the governor of the state, to the mayors of the various towns interested, and to the officers of the progressive leagues of the said parishes of Lafourche, Terrebonne and Ascension, so that by them a committee duly authorized can be appointed to meet this committee for the purpose aforesaid.

President E. Sundberry appointed as the committee of five provided for in the resolutions, C. C. Barton, E. L. Monnot, R. J. LeGardeur, R. C. Martin, Sr., and Louis Corde, and the meeting fixed Napoleonville, February 2, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m., as the place and time for the assembling of the joint committee representing the four parishes of the Lafourche valley to take such further action as may be deemed advisable towards promoting the object in view—the substitution as soon as practicable of a lock for the present dam that shuts off Bayou Lafourche from its natural connection with the Mississippi river.

Mayor Charles Maurin of Donaldsonville, who is also ranking officer of the local progressive league, has appointed Messrs. R. N. Sims, G. A. Gondran, E. N. Pugh, Walter Lemann, W. D. Park, S. Goette, A. D. Vega, Sr., Meyer Netter, Michael Tobias and J. R. Duke to represent Ascension parish at the Napoleonville meeting, and is understood to have received the promise of all these gentlemen that they will be in attendance and give their earnest attention to the work in hand.

This movement to have the sentiment and wishes of the people made known and carried into effect will tend to emphasize the necessity for prompt and unequivocal action on the part of the levee boards. The proposition to furnish a half-million dollars towards defraying the cost of the work and to relegate the latter to the general government, is all right if the concurrence of the federal authorities can be obtained. Otherwise, the levee boards must undertake the task themselves, in accordance with their voluntary promise, pledge and agreement, and the citizens' committee may prove an invaluable adjunct in promoting and encouraging such a course of procedure.

Tillman Gets a Trouncing.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina received a well-earned tongue-lashing from Senator Spooner of Wisconsin on Wednesday of last week, in the course of a speech made by the Wisconsin senator in defense of President Roosevelt's dismissal of the negro troops concerned in the Brownsville outrage. Mr. Spooner, who is justly regarded as one of the ablest lawyers and most trenchant debaters in the senate, was repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Tillman with questions and flings at the president, with the result that the speaker finally turned upon his questioner and excoriated him unmercifully for his intemperate utterances on the lecture platform and in the senate, his malicious and unjustifiable assaults upon the president and his pernicious attitude with reference to mob lynchings and the race question.

According to the Associated Press report of the incident, "the South Carolina senator was subjected to one of the most stinging indictments ever delivered by a senator against a colleague." In reply to Mr. Tillman's question, "Why did not the president adopt Major Penrose's recommendation for ferreting out the guilty?" Mr. Spooner said: "The president of the United States will never require any defense from the attacks of the senator from South Carolina. He has developed a mania for attacking the president. He is so filled with animosity for the president, and has so often taken occasion to express it, that I do not believe his attacks will be taken seriously by the people."

The speaker ridiculed Mr. Tillman's claim that he stood for the fundamental principle of American and English liberty, that every man is innocent until he has been proven guilty. The principle is correctly stated, said Mr. Spooner, but the South Carolina senator had belied it in his speech on the race question by convicting the whole black race for the offenses of a few individuals. "We shot 'em, we killed 'em, and we'll do it again," he had declared in justifying lynching in the south, and his utterances were quoted to show that he had defended the burning of negroes at the stake. "No man ought to encourage such a horrible thing," said Mr. Spooner; "it is a crime against civilization to uphold it. I have been shocked by the attitude of the senator from South Carolina on more than one occasion when he has spoken here in support of lynching. There is one man above others who should not encourage it—the man who sits here as the maker of laws."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Spooner said he had looked with admiring eyes upon the efforts of Gov. Vardaman and the executives of other southern states to suppress mobs taking the lives of negroes without giving them trials for the crimes they were suspected of having committed, and declared his belief that a majority of the people of the south did not entertain the radical views that had been expressed by Senator Tillman. He admitted the difficulties and hardships of the race problem in the south, and said that the people of the north felt that the best way to aid in the solution of these difficulties was for them to refrain from discussing them. He did not believe the agitation of Mr. Tillman could have the effect to quiet or improve the situation, and he knew no better way to perpetuate the struggle between the two races than to be constantly and violently declaring such trouble imminent and unavoidable.

White with anger, Mr. Tillman gave notice that he would in the near future have something to say in answer to what he termed the insulting allusions that had been made to him, and he carried out this announcement by delivering a characteristically vituperative address last Monday, in the course of which he likened the senate to a minstrel show and otherwise vented his spleen in an unseemly and undignified manner, but we doubt if his fulminations will break the force of the castigation he has received or alter the public verdict that he richly deserves all he got and more to boot.

Better Outlook for the Intercoastal Canal.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable report of the board of army engineers on the project to connect the Rio Grande and Mississippi rivers with a great intercoastal canal, the prospect for committing the general government to the recognition and ultimate construction of the important waterway is decidedly hopeful.

A Washington special despatch to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, dated January 17, says that "a definite and final agreement has at last been reached with respect to the intercoastal canal by the sub-committee of the rivers and harbors committee, which has had the matter in hand. The full committee has agreed to the sub-committee's report on the case. Under this agreement the rivers and harbors bill will carry provisions for the improvement of the following sections which go to make up the whole scheme of the intercoastal canal: From Franklin, La., to the Mermentau, $289,000; from Aransas Pass to Matagorda Bay, Tex., $158,000; deepening the Guadalupe river, where the canal passes its mouth, to Victoria, Tex., $151,000, and the improvement of the Brazos-Galveston canal on the Texas end. Thus approximately $600,000 will be appropriated for the general scheme, that sum being about equally distributed between Louisiana and Texas. Those sections of the canal which the board of army engineers for rivers and harbors reported against will be referred back to the board, in order to maintain their status as parts of the whole inland waterway project, thus committing the government to the scheme as a whole."

Congressman R. F. Broussard of the third Louisiana district, advised Mayor Maurin of Donaldsonville that the board of engineers on Friday last refused a rehearing on the canal question, but would adhere to its favorable recommendations as to certain sections of the waterway, leaving the other sections for future reconsideration and report.

Great confidence is felt by the leading promoters of the proposed improvement that the desirability and importance of its construction will eventually receive general recognition and that the canal will surely be constructed.

More Time for Building the Lock.

A press dispatch from Washington under date of the 22nd instant brings the information that the rivers and harbors committee of the lower house of congress accepted the amendment to the pending appropriation bill proposed by Congressman S. M. Robertson of this district, extending to Jan. 1, 1910, the time designated for the completion of the lock which is to replace the present dam in Bayou Lafourche at Donaldsonville. "As indicated by the delays in completing the Plaquemine lock," says the despatch, "the Donaldsonville lock could not be completed within the time originally specified, and the extension will give the levee boards time in which to raise the necessary money."

Half the World Wonders

how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure cuts, wounds, burns, sores and all skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds st., Springfield, Ill., says: "I regard it as one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by J. J. Leche, druggist. 25 cents.

THE LAFOURCHE LOCK.

Continued from First Page.

rounded the permission given to open the Company canal and Harang's canal into the bayou by provisions which will exclude salt water from Bayou Lafourche should they become a menace in that direction.

"'All of these canals will give a large supply of fresh water to Bayou Lafourche during periods of rainfall, but during periods of drouth they cannot be depended upon for a supply of fresh water, as the basins with which they connect fall, at those times, as low as the level of the Gulf.

"'In order to supplement these canals your board established a plant of five 18-inch siphons across the dike at Donaldsonville. These siphons run naturally when the river is high, and are assisted by a floating pumping plant, situated at Donaldsonville, during the period of low water. These siphons have a capacity well over 50,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours during high water, and the pumping plant was designed so as to give them a 50,000,000-gallon capacity at low water season. Upon test, the pumping plant fell somewhat short of this capacity, delivering 47,439,000 gallons of water over the dike instead of the required 50,000,000 gallons.

"'On general principles, although water coming from the Mississippi river is very good and fresh in character, yet it carries with it a considerable amount of sediment, which will be deposited a short distance from the dike, thereby filling up to a certain extent the bed of the bayou and undoing your efforts to dredge out a six-foot channel. It is estimated that 50,000,000 gallons of water at high water season will carry 200 cubic yards of sediment, which will be deposited in the bayou and which will have to be removed by dredge.

"'During the winter season of 1904 5, an unprecedented condition of drouth prevailed throughout the Bayou Lafourche region. The result was that the Lake Bœuf canal did not supply any quantity of fresh water worth mentioning. Your honorable body decided to build a needle dam just above Harang's canal, so as to prevent the inflow of salt water into the bayou. The work, however, was begun so late that it was not completed until the grinding season had begun, and a large quantity of salt water found its way up the bayou from the sea before the dam was completed. The erection of the pumping plant also was begun late; the pumps did not begin operating until some time after grinding had commenced, and for two or three months after they began operating the reports show that they never operated more than four siphons, and sometimes only two siphons. Under the circumstances, a considerable amount of salt water was to be found in Bayou Lafourche, extending at times as far up as the Bush Grove sugar refinery.

"'It would be desirable to make provisions early in the season against a repetition of such conditions. The pumping plant should be put in thoroughly efficient condition early in the season, and should be run by competent men, so that it might operate at its maximum capacity throughout the grinding season. The needle dam should be repaired and put in condition early in the season, so as to be efficient if it is needed. The interest controlling the Company canal and Harang's canal should be called upon to provide such gates or needle dams as might be necessary to close their respective canals at once, should they become a source of salt water during the grinding season, and in addition to this an additional source of fresh water should be secured by opening a canal connecting Lake Verret with Bayou Lafourche.'

"I can see no reason to depart from the recommendations made therein at that time, except possibly to somewhat amplify the plan. The board of state engineers holds itself in readiness to submit to you further studies of the subject should you desire it.

"In this connection I desire to refute a popular misconception regarding the construction of the proposed locks at Donaldsonville. A large number of persons are under the impression that the construction of locks will insure fresh water to Bayou Lafourche. The impression seems to be that the locks will remain open until such time as there is danger of overflow in Bayou Lafourche, and that they will then be closed. This is an absolutely wrong impression. No locks are, nor can be, successfully operated in this manner in a silt-bearing stream. The locks would be kept closed at all times, and only opened, one set of gates at a time, when boats or water craft went through them.

"It is obvious that if the locks were allowed to remain open with a current flowing through them, especially a current carrying silt, it probably would be found impossible to close the gates when it became necessary to do so, the efficiency of the locks being thereby destroyed and resulting in the overflow of the whole country. Again, lock gates and their operating mechanism could not possibly stand the strain which would come against them if they were closed against an inrushing current, and they would in all probability be crushed and shattered in the attempt to close them under these conditions. The locks would thereby be destroyed and overflow of the whole be the result. For the above reasons, all locks are kept closed at all times and operated as described above, one set of gates at a time, and only during the passage of water craft. It can be easily understood, therefore, that the locks would admit no fresh water to Bayou Lafourche, except such as would be let in by one lock full during each passage of water craft through the locks, which amount would be inappreciable.

"The construction of openings or conduits through the masonry of the lock would not let in any more water than is now let in by the siphons. Whatever water could be admitted in that manner would be heavily laden with sediment, thereby silting up the bayou and destroying its efficiency for navigation. It is, therefore, clear that the construction of the locks will not in any material way alter the present status of the water supply of Bayou Lafourche, and that the remedy must be sought in other directions, as suggested in my former report on the subject, quoted above."

Weather and Crop Notes.

Local weather and crop conditions are quite fairly set forth in subjoined extracts from this week's Ascension letter to the Louisiana Planter:

"After several weeks of abnormally warm weather for the winter season, even according to sunny southern Louisiana standards of temperature, a decided change for the cooler, if not for the better, took place on Sunday, following quite a heavy rain Saturday afternoon and night. Wintry temperatures prevailed Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, thermometer readings at and slightly below the freezing point being reported from adjacent localities for two of the mornings during this period, but the weather has gradually grown milder in the past few days, and the mercury is climbing up again. There is no apprehension of damage to the cane crops from the cold snap. The tops of the sprouting plants have been singed a trifle, producing a yellowish tint indicative of the blighting touch of Jack Frost's finger tips, but the grasp of the icy hand was not heavy enough to cause any serious injury to the vegetation.

"Planting operations are exceptionally well advanced, and from all sides come reports of increased acreage and elaborate preparations for a record-breaking crop next fall. The condition of seed cane is generally fine and that of the soil still finer. There is a small deficiency in the seed supply apparent on many plantations, due mainly to the fact that the cane stalks were shorter than usual, but the excellent prospects for full stands of both first and second-year stubble promise to more than compensate for any shortcomings in plant. If the remainder of the winter passes without giving us severe freezes, Louisiana will enter the spring of 1907 with a brighter outlook for a bountiful sugar crop than she has been blessed with for many years.

"George Robichaux, who formally occupied a managerial position on the late Carroll Barton's Belclos place, in Assumption parish, recently arrived at the late Walter I. Barton's Riverside plantation, near Donaldsonville, and will assist Manager John F. Landry in directing the field forces on the latter estate. Mrs. Barton is exercising a general supervision over Riverside's affairs, and with such able lieutenants as Messrs. Landry and Robichaux she ought to have no difficulty in keeping up the reputation of the plantation for abundant crops. Mr. Landry has been manager for many years, having held the position long before the passing away of the late lamented James Teller, himself one of the best and most successful managers and planters this parish has ever produced, and the fact that Mr. Landry enjoyed the full confidence and trust of such a man would be sufficient evidence without subsequent years of success to back it that the manager of Riverside is in the A1 class."

Watch Our Head Swell.

A reader of The Chief who is a particularly good judge of newspapers both from practical experience in the business and the possession of marked literary talent, writes as follows concerning the discarding of our ready-print pages: "Pray accept my congratulations on the improved appearance of The Chief and also upon the editorial anent the change. He will be difficile indeed, and ingenuous besides, who will not fully approve the improvement and appreciate and endorse the editorial. In its present form The Chief more nearly approaches the ideal of what a country weekly should be than any other I have ever seen, and may with greater justice than ever before and an entire absence of self-praise lay claim to being the best weekly of its kind in Louisiana—and several other states, besides." Phew! Maybe that isn't piling it on thick! Next!

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Louisiana—Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

New Orleans Real Estate Mortgage and Securities Co. versus William R. Taylor } No. 81,286

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the above named court, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will sell at public auction, according to law, to the last and highest bidder, at the principal front door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in the town of Donaldsonville, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1907,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to wit:

Two plantations situated in the state of Louisiana on the left descending side of the Mississippi river, commonly known as the Southwood plantation and the Riverside plantation, the former as now conveyed, situate, lying and being in the parishes of Iberville and Ascension, and the other as Riverside plantation, adjacent to and immediately below the former, situated in the parish of Ascension, each of which plantations is more particularly described as follows:

The Southwood plantation, consisting of the following tracts of land, forming a solid tract containing 2984 66-100 acres.

(1) A certain tract of land on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the parish of Iberville, bounded on the lower side by the line separating the said parish from the parish of Ascension, having a front on said river of three and one-half arpents by a depth of eighty arpents, containing two hundred and eighty superficial arpents, equal to two hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less, the first forty arpents in depth of said tract, being the lower part of sec. 74, township 9, south range 1, east, and section 39, tp 9, s r 2 e, or the claim of Louis Parent, and the second forty arpents in depth being the lower part of section 52, tp 9, s r 2 e, or the back pre-emption claim of Urbain Bihnet, certificate No. 437 of date January 11th, 1836.

(2) Another tract of land situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, adjoining immediately below the above described tract and bounded above by said tract and by the line separating the parishes of Iberville and Ascension, having a front on the Mississippi river of eleven and a half arpents by a depth of eighty arpents with side lines opening between two and three degrees and extending back to the Madam Judice tract composed of section 75, tp 9, s r 1 e, containing forty-four and 89-100 acres; section 40, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing 362 and 46-100 acres, and section 55, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing 424 and 5-100 acres, the whole containing 831 and 42-100 acres, more or less, and known as the Maria Taylor tract, confirmed to her by private act of congress of March 3, 1853, as per patent of the United States of 22nd of December, 1879.

(3) Another tract of land on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension, having a front of about twenty-seven toises, more or less, on said river, with a depth of forty arpents, bounded above by the preceding tract, and designated as section 41, in tp 9, s r 2 e, containing twenty-five and 84-100 acres, more or less, acquired from the United States by location of school warrant of certificate No. 268, and patent of the state of Louisiana No. 7955.

(4) Another tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having a front on said river of nine arpents and 27 toises, more or less, by a depth of forty arpents, bounded above by the land lastly described, designated as consisting of sec. 4, tp 19, s r 2 e, containing 9 and 4-100 acres, and sec. 42, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing three hundred acres, and both together containing three hundred and nine and 4-100 acres, being the claim of Thomas and David Urquhart, certificate 348, as per patent of the United States of date 27, August, 1880.

(5) Another tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the left bank of the Mississippi river, bounded above by the tract lastly described, having two arpents and ten toises, more or less, front on said stream, extending in depth forty arpents, designated as sec. 5, tp 10, s r 2 e, containing five and 79-100 acres, and sec. 43, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing 72 and 19-100 acres, both containing together seventy-seven and 98-100 acres, acquired from the United States by location of school warrant or certificate No. 268, as per patent of the state of Louisiana, No. 7955, and dated

(6) Another tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the left side of the Mississippi river, beginning forty arpents from said river and extending in depth about forty arpents to the Madam Judice tract adjacent to and in the rear of the tracts fourthly and fifthly described, designated as lot 2, of section 19, containing seventy and 29-100 acres, and lot 3 of section 19, containing two hundred and twenty-three and 37-100 acres, both together containing two hundred and ninety-three and 66-100 acres, more or less, as per patent of the United States, No. 170, issued 25th of September, 1844, to John B. Kling, and Parent, on their joint pre-emption certificate No. 170, of May 5th, 1831.

(7) A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having a front on said river of three arpents, more or less, extending in depth forty arpents, with side lines opening about 8 degrees, designated as sec. 6, tp 10, s r 2 e, containing thirteen and 10-100 acres, and sec. 44, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing one hundred and ninety-two and 72-100 acres, both together containing two hundred and five and 82-100 acres, and being the claim of Jacques Hebert, certificate 133, as per patent of the United States issued on the 2nd day of May, 1881, bounded above by the land fifthly described, said tract being the lower part on the Mississippi river of the Southwood plantation, as conveyed to A. L. Ellis, by John Crossley & Sons, on the 24th of April, 1888, and the land secondly above described being the upper limit of the Mississippi river of said plantation as so sold and conveyed.

(8) A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the east side of the Mississippi river, being forty arpents from said river and extending in depth about twenty-four arpents adjacent to and immediately in the rear of the tract lastly described, bounded above by a portion of the land sixthly above described containing two hundred and 76-100 acres, and designated as sec. 32, tp 9, s r 2 e, or the back pre-emption of Donat Hebert, certificate No. 430, as per patent of the United States No. 430 issued to Donat Hebert on the 20th August, 1881.

(9) A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the left side of the Mississippi river, beginning about sixty-four arpents from said river, and adjacent to and in the rear of the tract lastly described, and extending in depth about seventeen arpents to the Madam Judice tract, designated as lot 1 of sec. 19, tp 9, s r 2 e, and containing one hundred and twenty-two and 85-100 acres, as per patent of the United States No. 422, issued on the 9th June, 1880, to Valery Dupuy and Mary H. Hebet, and which tract of land is bounded above by part of the land sixthly described.

(10) A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension on the east side of the Mississippi river, and about eighty arpents from said river, known as the Madam Judice tract, being sec. 20 in tp 9, s r 2 e, containing six hundred and seventy-nine and 48-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, issued on the 4th day of June, 1880, to Madam Judice, which tract of land is bounded below by part of the Etienne Como tract, or section 29, and in front in part, by the tracts secondly and sixthly and ninthly described. The whole of the foregoing tracts secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, sixthly, seventhly, eighthly, ninthly, and tenthly described containing two thousand, seven hundred and forty-six and 86-100 acres, more or less, constituting the Southwood plantation, as acquired aforesaid by L. A. Ellis to which was afterwards added the tract firstly described, known as the Island of Porche tract, increasing the quantity of land in said Southwood plantation as now sold and conveyed to two thousand and nine hundred and eighty-four 86-100 acres, more or less.

The Riverside or Mound plantation, consisting of the following tracts of land, all in the parish of Ascension and in townships 9 and 10 south, range 2 east, namely:

(1) A certain tract of land on the left bank of the Mississippi river having four arpents in front of said river, more or less, by a depth of forty arpents, being the upper part of Firmin Dupuy claim, bounded on the upper side by the first forty arpents in depth of the Southwood plantation as heretofore described and conveyed, designated as section 7, township 10, south range 2 east, containing twenty and 93-100 acres, and section 45, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing one hundred and seventeen acres, and both containing one hundred and thirty-seven and 93-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, issued 14th day of May, 1875, to Firmin Dupuy.

(2) A certain tract of land situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension, having five arpents, more or less, front on said river, by a depth of forty arpents, being the lower part of the Firmin Dupuy claim, bounded above by the tracts immediately preceding and below by the Waterloo plantation of Louis Geismar, designated as section 8, in tp 10, s r 2 e, containing thirty-three and 2-100 acres, and section 46, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing one hundred and sixty-six and 73-100 acres, and both containing one hundred and ninety-nine and 75-100 acres, as per patent of the United States issued on the 14th day of May, 1876, to Firmin Dupuy, the said two immediately preceding tracts of land having together nine arpents front on the Mississippi river, constituting the portion of the Riverside plantation fronting on said river.

(3) A certain tract of land situated on the left side of the Mississippi river, beginning forty arpents from said river adjacent to and in the rear of the upper part of the tract firstly described and extending in depth forty arpents, more or less, back to the Madam Judice tract, bounded on the upper side by the tracts eighthly and ninthly described as parts of the Southwood plantation heretofore conveyed, and being the west or upper part of section 31, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing forty-eight and 87-100 acres as per patent of the United States dated the 10th of February, 1881, and issued to Joseph Hebert in virtue of his back pre-emption certificate No. 432.

(4) A certain tract of land situated on the east side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension, beginning forty arpents from said river and extending in depth forty arpents, more or less, back to the Madam Judice tract, bounded above by the lands lastly described and below in part by section 51, being the lower or eastern part of section 31, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing eighty-four and 58-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, dated 10th of February, 1881, issued to John Kling in virtue of his back pre-emption certificate No. 433.

(5) A certain tract of land situated on the east side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension, beginning about forty arpents from said river, adjacent to and in the rear of the tract secondly above described, extending in depth about six arpents to section 51 and the Etienne Como tract, or section 29, described as lot 5 of section 61, bounded above by the lands lastly described and containing twenty-six and 34-100 acres, more or less, as per patent of the United States dated 14th day of August, 1853, issued to John Minor in virtue of his back pre-emption certificate No. 436.

(6) A certain tract of land situated on the east side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension, beginning about forty-six arpents from said river, extending back about one hundred arpents, of an irregular shape and consisting of the residue of the Etienne Como tract after taking off from the eastern end of said tract one hundred and forty-seven acres, more or less, as conveyed to William J. Miner by two acts of exchange, one passed on the 5th of December, 1840, by Schubal Tillotson, and the other on the 9th of June, 1849, by Schubal and Romanta Tillotson, both of record in the parish of Ascension, leaving the amount of five hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, now conveyed as the residue of said Como tract, the whole tract being section 29, in tp 9, s r 2 e, containing six hundred and eighty-one and 55-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, dated 14th of May, 1878, issued to Etienne Como. The southern portion of this tract is bounded on the south by the Waterloo plantation and on the east by a portion of said Waterloo plantation, being the one hundred and forty-seven acres, more or less, cut off as aforesaid from the Como place, under act of exchange between S. Tillotson and William J. Miner, as aforesaid, and now forming a part of said Waterloo place.

(7) A certain tract of land situated on the east side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension about one hundred and thirty arpents from said river, separate from the rest of the Riverside plantation and being described as the southeast one-fourth of section 9, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing one hundred and sixty-one and 90-100 acres acquired from the United States under certificate No. 349, dated December 1st, 1835, as per patent of the United States, dated June 12th, 1855, issued to Marguerita Paran, and Trisimond Decoteau, and being the same property acquired by S. Tillotson at sheriff's sale of the property of Charles Bishop on May 23rd, 1842.

(8) A certain tract of land situated on the left side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension, about ninety arpents from said river, bounded on the west by the northern end of the Etienne Como tract, and being the west half of lot 1, or the northeast quarter of section 21, tp 9, s r 2 e, supposed to contain seventy-five and 60-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, dated June 12th, 1835, to John Sides, for the whole of said lot 1, or the tract fractional northeast quarter of said section 21, containing one hundred and forty-five and 60-100 acres, the tract now conveyed being the west half of said lot 1.

(9) A certain tract of land situated on the left side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension, about seventy-five arpents from the Mississippi river on both sides of New river, bounded on the west by the northern part of the Etienne Como tract and on the north by the lands lastly described, and being lot 2 of section 21, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing ninety-six and 40-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, dated the 8th of November, 1838, issued to Romanta Tillotson.

(10) A certain tract of land situated on the left side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension at the distance of about eighty arpents from said river on both sides of New river, and bounded on the west by the lands lastly described, being lot 3 or the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing eighty acres, as per patent of the United States, dated the 8th of November, 1838, issued to Simon Peter Eliser.

(11) A certain tract of land situated on the left side of the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension, about eighty-five arpents from said river on both sides of New river, bounded on the the west by the lands lastly described and being the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, tp 9, s r 2 e, containing eighty and 32-100 acres, as per patent of the United States, dated 8th November, 1838, and issued to Hiram Bard.

Continued on Fourth Page.

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