

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

A WIDE-AWAKE HOME NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2 A YEAR

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

NUMBER 5

VOLUME XLII.

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DISCARD the old wood stove during these warm summer days and use the **Detroit or Perfection Coal Oil Stoves**

The safest and most perfect and economical stoves on the market. No heat, no soot, no smoke to worry you. Ideal hot weather stoves.

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PLANNING FOR PARCELS POST.

Preparations Begun for Inaugurating the New Postal System Jan. 1, 1913—Some of the Details Described.

Announcement has been made by Postmaster-general Hitchcock that the postoffice department would be in readiness on Jan. 1, 1913, to put into general operation the recently authorized parcels post system.

The postal express business, which must be organized within the next four months, will extend over more than 1,000,000 miles of rural delivery and star routes, and will cover, in its various ramifications, all systems of transportation of parcels now utilized by private express companies.

In order to take up personally and immediately the work of organization of the new service, Mr. Hitchcock has canceled engagements he had made for his vacation, and will remain in Washington to direct the organization. The details of the parcels post system will be worked out by a series of committees composed of officers and experts of the department. The general committee consists of Chief Inspector Robert S. Sharp, Superintendent John G. Coons of the division of salaries and allowances; Chief Clerk A. A. Fisher of the second assistant postmaster-general's bureau, and Superintendent George L. Wood of the division of rural mails.

"First of all," said Mr. Hitchcock, "must be prepared a classification of the articles that can be accepted for transportation by parcels post. The law admits to the mails practically all kinds of merchandise that can be transported by rail, including products of the farm and garden, as well as factory products, provided such articles do not weigh more than eleven pounds, nor exceed seventy-two inches in combined length and girth. The mode of packing will be prescribed carefully. The present equipment of the mail service is not adapted to the carriage of such merchandise, and, therefore, new equipment must be provided. It is likely we shall employ extensively hampers similar to those used in foreign countries in handling parcels post mail. The style, size and material of such hampers must be determined and advertisement issued for their purchase.

"The law provides that postage on all parcels shall be prepaid by affixing distinctive stamps. This will necessitate the designing and printing of at least a dozen denominations of special stamps, ranging in value from one cent to \$1. Provision for the collection on delivery of the price of a parcel must be made. Regulations governing this phase of the system already are being prepared.

"The law provides identification for loss of articles. Since many of the articles to be carried will be fragile or perishable, the question of indemnity is one for careful regulation.

"The system of distance zones requires the employment by postmasters of a distinctive postal map, on which the zones are represented. Such a map already has been prepared by the department, and arrangements are being made for the printing of about 150,000, in the order that each postoffice and postal station in the United States may be supplied with two copies. A directory of all offices is being compiled for use in applying the prescribed rates of postage to the distances shown on the zone maps.

"The question of adequate transportation and terminal facilities for the parcels post mail on railway and steamship lines, and in the city wagon service, will have to be worked out with such care as to insure the prompt movement of such mail, and to prevent a possible congestion of the ordinary mail."

It is realized by Mr. Hitchcock that it is important at the outset to provide for sufficient additional equipment and transportation facilities to avoid any possible clogging of the usual mail channels. This involves one of the most serious problems now confronting the postal officials, as a result of the taking over of so large a volume of additional mail.

FOR RENT

FERTILIZED CANE LAND on T. and P. Railroad in West Baton Rouge, with river frontage. Seed cane supplied on liberal terms. Scales, derrick and switch on place.

BOX 186, LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

NEW GAME LAW.

Digest of Act Passed at the Recent Session of the General Assembly for the Protection and Conservation of the Game of the State.

For the benefit of the hunters, and prompted by numerous requests for information, John W. A. Jeter, chief deputy tax collector in the office of the sheriff of Caddo parish, has prepared the following digest of the game law enacted at the recent session of the legislature, and which is now in full force and effect:

Under the new law all the wild life of the state, such as ducks, quail, doves, snipe, squirrels, rabbits, etc., and all fish, both fresh and salt water, is the property of the state and private ownership of same can not be acquired except by complying with certain laws. Game birds and game fish are defined, and the sale of certain game birds and certain wild quadrupeds is prohibited. Imported game birds can not be liberated in the state without the consent of the conservation commission. The sale of game fish is prohibited.

Hours in Which Game Birds May Be Killed.

Water fowl may only be taken between the hours of one hour before sunrise and up to midday. In this section of the state this means ducks. By consent of the conservation commission permission may be granted for pass shooting to begin not earlier than one-half hour before sunset and to extend not later than one-half hour after sunset. However, this permission may be withdrawn on objection of the police jury. All other game birds other than water fowl shall only be taken in the day time, between the hours of one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, and then only with a gun fired from the shoulder without rest.

Game Birds Defined.

Game birds are defined as: Wild geese, brant, wild sea and river ducks, wood ducks, goshawks, rails (mud hens), coots (poule d'eau), tattlers, gallinules, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers (chorooks and papabotte), curlews, plover, wild turkeys, imported pheasants and partridges, grouse, prairie chickens, quail, doves, robins and red winged blackbirds.

Seasons in Which Game Birds May Be Killed.

It is unlawful for any person to kill, snare, trap, or in any way take, capture, annoy or destroy, any of the following named game birds during the closed seasons noted herein: Doves and wood ducks, from March 1 to September 1. Geese, brant, sea and river ducks, rails, coots, gallinules, tattlers, curlew and plover, from March 1 to October 1. Wild turkey cocks from April 1 to November 15. Quail (Bob White) from March 1 to November 15. Teal, snipe and sandpipers from April 1 to September 15. Florida ducks, commonly known as black mallards, from March 1 to August 1. Papabotte or upland plover and chorooks, from April 1 to July 1. Woodcock from February 1 to November 15. Red winged blackbirds may be killed at any time. No wild ducks may be killed for the purpose of being used for bait for traps. Prairie chickens, kilder, pheasants (imported or native), and wild turkey hens shall not be killed, or had in possession at any time until December 1, 1915, nor thereafter except from November 1 to December 31 of any year.

Number That May Be Killed in One Day.

It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or destroy more than one wild turkey cock, twenty-five wild river and sea ducks, poule d'eau, chorooks or doves, fifty snipe or fifteen of any other game birds in any one day during the open seasons named; except that professional hunters may kill not more than fifty ducks or poule d'eau in any one day, nor shall any hunting be done between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

Sale of Game Birds.

It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale or have in possession for sale any game birds, dead or alive, after the first day of March of any year, and until the opening dates of the closed seasons, as well as during the closed seasons noted. It is also unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, exchange, expose, offer for sale or keep in cold storage, otherwise mentioned during the closed seasons named, irrespective of the time or place where such birds were killed or captured. However, any game on hand at the close of the season may be offered for sale and disposed of during the first three days after the close of the season.

It is also unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in possession for sale, any game birds protected by law except wild sea and river ducks, coots, poule d'eau, snipe, geese, brant and rail. Thus it will be noted that in so far as this portion of the statute is concerned only ducks and snipe can be offered for sale. The man who likes quail hereafter must get his dog and gun and go out and get them for himself, as they can no

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An exclusive, new and handsome four-story hostelry, affording its guests an unexcelled combination of accessibility, comfort and convenience

Handsome airy Rooms, with Telephones and Lavatory. Private and Combination Bath Rooms attached. Electric Elevator Service

CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER

DAM IN BAD CONDITION.

Big Embankment Shutting Off Connection Between Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche Needs to be Strengthened—New Style of Revetment Promised.

At the meeting of the Lafourche basin levee board on Aug. 26, Major F. M. Kerr, chief state engineer, made the statement that the Donaldsonville dam is in bad condition, and during the last high water had given serious concern to the engineers. Capt. V. Maurin, of this city, formerly president of the levee board, declared that worry over the dam had caused him to spend many a sleepless night.

Major Kerr said the state board of engineers are considering two plans in connection with the dam problem. One is to construct a new dam some 200 feet closer to the river than the present embankment, locating it on the extensive bature formed since the closing of Bayou Lafourche. Another plan is to dig a trench in front of the present dam on the river side, and to construct a sheet piling in this trench across the width of the dam, after which the excavation would be filled with some material other than the loose sand which now constitutes the foundation of the dam. This would prevent seepage through the base of the embankment, and as the cost would be considerably less than that entailed by the construction of a new dam, it will probably be the plan adopted by the engineers when the matter comes up for attention.

Col. Theo. S. Wilkinson of Plaquemines parish, who was present at the meeting of the board and took a prominent part in the proceedings, stated that in about two months he would tender to the board a new style of revetment, which he thought would prove very valuable in protecting levees from wave-wash, as well as damage from crawfish and rats. Col. Wilkinson owns a chain of sugar plantations fronting on the river, and is presently experimenting with a cement revetment which covers the water side of the levee from its base to within about three feet of the top. This plan is used with great success in Holland, and has recently been adopted by the United States government.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Chief is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Who Remembers Henry B. Harp?

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1912.
Editor Chief:
Will you kindly ask your readers if they can give me any information concerning Henry B. Harp?
My uncle, Henry B. Harp, was the son of John and Maria (nee Bush) Harp, and was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. When a young man he settled in Donaldsonville, Louisiana. In the year 1850 he came on here to see me, and stated that he was the owner of several plantations and quite a number of slaves, and he wanted me to return to Donaldsonville with him. Between 1865 and 1870 I heard he had been murdered by one of his negro slaves. Anyway, nothing was ever heard of him afterward.

Would like to hear from those who know him when he was living in Donaldsonville, and also desire to know what caused his death and has his estate been settled.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am,
Yours truly,
HENRY BUSH,
8195 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CALOMEL HURT YOUR LIVER.

Every Time You Take This Powerful Drug You Are in Danger—Take Dodson's Liver Tonic Instead.

Calomel is made from mercury, and while mercury has many uses, it is a dangerous thing to swallow. If calomel stays in the system very long it salivates. Even when it works naturally, its after-effects are often bad.

The X-Ray Pharmacy has a liver medicine called Dodson's Liver Tonic which is positively guaranteed to take the place of calomel. It stimulates the liver just enough to start it working, and does not make you sicker than ever—as calomel often does. Dodson's Liver Tonic won't force you to stop eating or working after taking it. It is as beneficial for children as for adults.

Try a bottle today under the X-Ray Pharmacy's guarantee. You know this store is reliable.

The Constitutional Amendments.

The publication of the eleven proposed amendments to the constitution of Louisiana, authorized by the general assembly at its recent regular and special sessions to be submitted to the voters at the general election to be held Tuesday, Nov. 5, was begun last week in The Chief, which has been chosen to promulgate the amendments in the parish of Ascension. The amendments in full will appear every Saturday for the ensuing eight weeks, as required by law, and we urge upon our readers the advisability of reading every one of them carefully, so that they may be thoroughly understood and voted upon intelligently.

The Southern Rice Growers' Association made its first sale of the season in Louisiana on August 10. Lucius Smith of Eunice, La., sold 142 sacks of No. 1 Honduras through the association at \$3.72 per barrel, the buyer paying warehouse charges.

President T&A has nominated Jacob Schurman, president of Cornell University, to be United States minister to Greece and Montenegro.