

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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NUMBER 31

THE LOCKS MUST BE BUILT

EXTRACTS FROM ACT NO. 9 PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA IN 1900, AND ACT NO. 84 PASSED IN 1902:

(Sec. 1 of Act No. 9.)

Whereas, the necessity of closing Bayou Lafourche by locks is recognized by the engineers both of the state and of the national government, and has had the sanction and approbation of congress, which has made appropriations for surveys looking to that end.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the boards of commissioners of the Atchafalaya Basin and Lafourche Basin Levee Districts are hereby authorized to place locks at the head of Bayou Lafourche; and for said purpose are authorized to appropriate lands, enter into contracts, and exercise all other powers proper, useful, or expedient, for carrying out the purposes of this act.

(Secs. 1 and 2 of Act No. 84.)

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that the boards of commissioners of the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District and the Lafourche Levee District are hereby authorized to place a temporary dam at the head of Bayou Lafourche, pending the construction of locks, as is provided for in Act No. 9 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana for the year 1900, and an act of the fifty-seventh congress of the United States; provided, that the dam shall not be placed or begun before January 1, 1903.

Be it further enacted, etc., that before the beginning of the construction of said dam, said levee boards shall enter into an agreement with the proper officers of the United States, with good and sufficient security, for the removal of said temporary dam at or before the expiration of the period set by said act of congress.

APPEAL TO S. J. C. I. ALUMNI.

Graduates and Former Students of Worthy Catholic School Requested to Aid Project for Securing More Adequate Quarters.

To the Alumni of S. J. C. I.:
Your Alma Mater comes to you today in an appeal to your generosity, and she knows her appeal will not be unheeded.
For the past twenty-eight years your Alma Mater has sent forth into the world young men who have battled with the world and won success by their own grit and energy, enhanced by their early formation. The education they received has braced them to overcome every obstacle.

You are one of the number, therefore we know you have in your heart a deep, abiding gratitude to her, who was such a factor in your success.
Your Alma Mater today finds herself in very squalid surroundings. She finds herself hampered in her work because she has not the facilities which are necessary in the educational work of today. She feels humiliated to see that her activities in the educational field are hindered by lack of those helps which the most commonplace school can boast.

Only a year ago there was great danger of her being abandoned by the withdrawal of those excellent teachers, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, but the citizens arose en masse and called a mass meeting which was attended by a large number of representative citizens of the town and parish, including many non-Catholics. Ex-Mayor Charles Maurin called the assembly to order and explained the object of the meeting, stating that the present school building and residence occupied by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, who have conducted the institute in this city for more than twenty-seven years, are no longer adequate, and that unless they are replaced by modern and more commodious quarters there will be no alternative but to close the school permanently.

Addresses were made by Judge Paul Leche, Hon. E. N. Pugh, Mayor Walter Lemann and Very Rev. M. T. Massardier, all being unanimous in their expressions that the closing of S. J. C. I. would be a deplorable calamity and one which would reflect much discredit upon the community. A subscription list was opened, and within a short time the sum of \$2602 had been pledged; the contributors being as follows: Rev. J. M. T. Massardier \$500, W. D. Park \$200, E. N. Pugh \$100, John S. Thibaut \$100, Charles Maurin \$100, K. A. Ancelet \$100, Walter Lemann \$100, Paul Leche \$100, J. E. Blum \$50, D. B. Ducos \$25, Edmond Maurin \$25, Edmond Richard \$100, A. J. Melancon \$100, Paul Brand \$100, Sandy Truxillo \$25, Prosper Rodriguez, Jr., \$100, J. C. Babine \$50, James Fortier \$25, Valery L. Duffel \$25, William J. LeBlanc \$25, R. N. Robertson \$25, Joseph E. Blum \$25, E. D. Melancon \$25, A. E. Truxillo \$25, John Ramirez \$10, J. Mavor Melancon \$50, Hubert Richard \$10, J. Clarence Bouchereau \$25, L. J. Brunn \$25, J. L. Rusca \$25, L. A. Landry \$25, H. Schmitt & Sons \$50, L. B. Mattingly \$100, J. E. Rollins \$25, Joseph D. Schaff \$15, Richard Melancon \$50, V. A. Rodriguez \$15, Edward Schaff \$10, George H. Richard \$50, E. C. Hanson \$50, Paul J. Gisselard \$10, L. J. Gaudin \$10, Joseph N. Gisselard \$20, J. C. Dabadie \$20, P. S. Richard \$10, Jules F. Landry \$25, Prosper Rodriguez, Sr., \$10, Justilien Delatte \$15, Joseph Martel \$10, R. S. Vickers \$10, C. R. Allemen \$12, H. R. Allemen \$10, John Delatte \$10, Pat Stakelum \$50, Ida Duhan \$10, Bella Landry \$5, Marie Michel \$25, Joseph J. Bray \$25, Capt. Joseph Constantine, \$5 per month for 1914, \$60.

As a site for the proposed new school building, the square of ground owned by the Catholic congregation in Mississippi street opposite the Catholic Church is regarded as the most suitable. A large part of the bricks and lumber required for the construction of the building is available from the material obtained from the old Catholic Church, recently demolished.

A grand opportunity is hereby presented to our Alumni to perpetuate a grateful tribute to their Alma Mater by assisting in a material manner in the erection of the GREATER S. J. C. I.

Your assistance will be an incentive to your children to stand by the grand old school, and like you, reflect an honor on the institution which prepared you for the world where honest work is certain to receive recognition.

Would you as a loyal member of the Alumni want to see your Alma Mater set aside the grand march of progress as unworthy of notice? Would you not wish to see her, on the contrary, stand out before the world as an institution to be admired both for her exterior beauty and her interior worthiness?

Don't you think her aspirations are laudable, and will you not encourage them financially to the best of your ability? All loyal sons are coming forward to help her, and we know we can count on you to help make the greater and grander S. J. C. I.

Contributions should be remitted to Richard Melancon, treasurer, and will be most gratefully received.

CHAS. MAURIN, Chairman;
E. N. PUGH,
J. E. BLUM,
J. B. MATTINGLY,
A. J. MELANCON,
PAUL BRAUD,
PAUL LECHE,
RICHARD MELANCON.

Read your home paper.

WEEVIL CAN BE DEFEATED.

Cotton Planter Tells of Five Years' Success by Following Government Methods—Tenants Living Well and Making Money.

Good drainage, good seed of an early maturing variety, good preparation of the soil and intensive cultivation will result in a profitable cotton crop in the Louisiana delta area, despite the boll weevil, in the opinion of E. L. Maxwell, of the Maxwell-Yerger company, of Mound, La., one of the biggest cotton planters in the state.

Since the advent of the boll weevil in Louisiana, Mr. Maxwell has followed farm demonstration methods, as advocated by the United States department of agriculture, and his yield under those conditions has been so satisfactory that he has written the department, through Mason Snowden, state agent, as follows:

"As I have been planting on an extensive area in the Louisiana delta since the advent of the boll weevil, I beg to submit for your consideration my experience and results on the Killarney plantation: 1910, on 1200 acres in cotton, 681 tied bales, average 521 pounds; 1911, on 1300 acres in cotton, 969 tied bales, average 523 pounds; 1912, on 1010 acres in cotton, 398 tied bales, average 510 pounds; 1913, on 230 acres in cotton, 711 tied bales, average 517 pounds.

"The variance in yield from year to year is mostly due to the variations in the seasons during the making periods of the different crops, and not to the difference in the weevil infestation. In 1912 the loss in yield was due to overflood; in 1913, the cold, rainy weather in April and May prevented the seed coming to a stand and necessitated replanting, which made the crop a very late one. On buckshot soils on a large part of this property, it was about the middle of July before the cotton was large enough to put on fruit and it did not have time to mature before the migration period.

"In August and September, the rains were heavy and continuous and rotted a large per cent of the crop, therefore, the shortage in yields for 1913 was mostly due to weather conditions.

"Since the advent of the weevil, I have adopted the demonstration methods with as great a degree of thoroughness as I could, as follows: "Good drainage, good seed of an early maturing variety, good preparation and intensive cultivation to push the crop to maturity as quickly as possible and to hold the weevil in check by burning and cleaning all ditch banks, etc., in the fall and early spring, and by picking up all weevil and punctured squares and destroying them from the very first and on until the yield is safe. I am sure, after testing this method for five years, that the failure of farmers to raise cotton profitably under weevil conditions is because they do not do this work thoroughly.

As to the extra cost incurred in picking and destroying the weevil and punctured squares, my answer is that all farmers and laborers who have adopted this method are making money and all who neglect to do this are losing money.

"In order to show you what the colored tenants are doing, I give you below the amount of cash balance I have had to pay to some of them during the past year, and above their account and rents: "One woman with two boys worked 36 acres, \$538.23; one man and wife worked 20 acres, \$397.63; one man, wife and boy worked 25 acres, \$512.02; one man paid rent and account \$62, worked 25 acres, \$260; one man and wife worked 12 acres, \$268; two women and girl worked 20 acres, \$172.80; one man 20 acres, \$300.67.

"I give these figures to show that these people are not only living well, but are making money. If we can make all of our tenants, as well as all farmers and planters, adopt these methods, there is no doubt in my mind that this country will prosper."

WOMEN FIND THIS IS BETTER THAN GALOMEL.

Many Mothers and Wives Have Learned that Dodson's Liver Tonic is a Fine Remedy for Constipation.

The X-Ray Pharmacy will tell you that it takes the women to realize the merits of a new remedy for constipation and biliousness quickly and surely, whether it is for themselves or someone else in their families.

There are today a great number of households in which Dodson's Liver Tonic has come to take the place of dangerous calomel, as well as all other remedies for such ailments, and where an atmosphere of health and happiness now prevails.

Dodson's Liver Tonic is unconditionally guaranteed by the X-Ray Pharmacy to be a safe liver remedy and regulator, absolutely harmless and with no bad after-effects such as are liable with calomel. Dodson's is a pleasant-tasting vegetable liquid and clears the achting head and suffering body with no pain or gripe.

So perfect a remedy has Dodson's Liver Tonic proved to be that your druggist will refund the purchase price (50c.) instantly without question if you are not thoroughly satisfied. They are authorized to do so by Dodson, who doesn't want your money unless his remedy can benefit you. Under such conditions a trial would seem the part of wisdom.

Louisiana at National Corn Show.

Louisiana, a gulf state noted throughout the land for its rice and sugar, has an exhibit in the agricultural hall that lays more stress on the progress of diversified farming in agriculture and live stock than it does on the products for which it is best known. Diversified farming—modern farming—is the strong feature of the exhibit, as E. S. Richardson, director of agricultural extension of the Louisiana State University, who has charge of the exhibit, will tell you. Cane and rice are important in themselves, but those interested in making Louisiana progressive are not single crop advocates.

A feature of this exhibit and one which first attracts the visitor's attention, is a very large map of the state lying prone on the floor. In the center of the map is a light-house representing the Louisiana State University. Radiating from this lighthouse in all directions are red, white and blue threads, each attached to ticks of similar color, and old gold and purple threads similarly used. Each thread directs attention to activities in building up the agricultural industry of the state, such as corn clubs, hog clubs, canning clubs, domestic science schools, agricultural schools, etc., and the old gold and purple of the university signifying co-operation in the work between the two forces.

In the northwest corner of the map, in Caddo parish, bordering Texas, is a monument which calls attention to the fact that here originated the first hog club in America. Today there are 2600 hog clubs, and 3000 girls in the canning clubs; 37 schools teaching agriculture, 71 schools teaching domestic science, and a lot of old timers to keep up with the boys in acre production and in the growing of live stock.

Along the walls of the booth are photographs showing the contrasts between the results of modern methods as compared with the old style. There are exhibits of the work of the girls in domestic science and of the boys' corn clubs; the corn of one boy's crop of 148 bushels per acre being represented by some excellent samples of pure-bred grain.

In another section are exhibits of all other Louisiana products, among them being rice and cane, for which the state is famous. The entire space is occupied to the best advantage. Louisiana, in its exhibit, shows progress in every branch of the industry. Every feature is of educational value to the southern farmer.—Dallas Morning News.

Nothing for Bayou Lafourche.
The report that Bayou Lafourche would get no further appropriation of attention from the federal government, so long as the dam remains at the head of the stream, seems to have been substantiated by the disbursements made in this state by the recent rivers and harbors bill. While the Mississippi, Bayou Teche, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou George and a number of smaller, and less significant streams get their share, even Bayou Terrebonne receiving \$25,000, Bayou Lafourche did not get a cent. This fact should be sufficient to stir the citizens along its banks to the necessity of joining hands and efforts in the move to insure the building of the locks with as little delay as possible. How long do some folk propose to remain inactive and sleep on their rights? Do they not think sufficient patronage has been extended and that the limit of endurance has long since passed?

The easier the people are, the less they assert their rights, the more they will be imposed upon and used by private interests to their own undoing and loss, the more are they going to deprive themselves of what rightfully belongs to them. Sign the petition being circulated, addressed to the Secretary of War, and let the world know just how we feel about this all-important project.—Thibodaux Commercial-Journal.

State Town Schools Keep Open All Year?

State Superintendent T. H. Harris submits the following question for the consideration of parish superintendents and school board members:

"Why should not the large town schools be kept open all the year? There is little or no work that children living in town can do at any time. This applies to the summer months as well as to the fall and spring months. Why, then, should the schools not be kept open during the summer months? On account of the warm weather? It is as comfortable in a well ventilated school room as it is on the streets or in the homes. I believe the town and cities should adopt about the following plan:

"Divide the year into three terms, making each about sixteen weeks in length. This would give a school session of eleven calendar months, and a vacation between the summer and fall terms of four weeks, all the vacation any child or teacher needs.

"By following such a scheme the town children would be kept busy practically all the year, and they would save a year and a half or two years in completing the public school course. Under this plan the teachers would be employed by the year, and there is no reason on earth why they should not be so employed. They could be paid the same salaries they are now paid, the only difference being that they would receive their money in twelve equal installments, instead of nine equal installments. I suggest that you think this question over very carefully, and decide it as your good judgment may dictate."

Forest fires in the United States have caused an average annual loss of seventy human lives and the destruction of 25 million dollars worth of timber.

TEAM WORK NEEDED.

Chamber of Commerce Appeals for Cooperation to Bring About Better Times Through Realization of Various Projects.

To Every Good Citizen of Donaldsonville and Vicinity:
We wrote you recently calling your attention to the importance of your Chamber of Commerce and the necessity of your co-operation in order to make it a more effective organization.

Among the many things which we should be able to do, but cannot for lack of adequate means, is to get in touch with the immigration movement which is beginning to set toward the south, both from the north and from Europe. By judicious advertising in the journals that reach those people and by means of illustrated booklets we could draw attention to the superior advantages offered to homeseekers and investors by Donaldsonville and surrounding country, and in time induce to locate here a class of small farmers, without which no agricultural country can be truly prosperous.

If all, or even a majority of those interested in the growth and prosperity of Donaldsonville would cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce in its determination to build up this community, it would not be long before this natural gateway to the fertile and populous valley of the Lafourche would take on new life, and become the city which it was destined to be, both by nature and man.

Bear in mind that your Chamber of Commerce is strong or weak in proportion as the support given it is strong or weak. Now, do you want it to remain as it is, a small, struggling body, too much of whose time and energy is expended in maintaining a precarious existence, or will you do your part toward making it a more effective organization, and a real embodiment of the united energy and determination of purpose of this splendid community?

Membership dues are from \$1 to \$2.50 per month, according to your means. Times are hard, it is true, and a dollar looks big just now. But that is no EXCUSE for your not becoming a member of our organization. It is indeed the REASON why you should join us and aid in bringing about better times, which can only come through the realization of some of the projects now being promoted by your Chamber of Commerce, such as the inducing of immigration, the building of locks, the attracting outside capital and new industries, opening of Bayou Lafourche, financing an electric railway down the bayou, etc., etc.

Now is the accepted time. Help your city, and at the same time benefit yourself by sending us your name either by letter or phone. We MUST have TEAM WORK to succeed and we need YOU on the team.

Yours truly,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
R. S. VICKERS, Secretary.

LESS DYSPEPSIA NOW—HERE'S THE REASON.

The fact that there is less dyspepsia and indigestion in this community than there used to be is largely, we believe, due to the extensive use of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, hundreds of packages of which we have sold. No wonder we have faith in them. No wonder we are willing to offer them to you on trial entirely at our risk.

Among other things, they contain pepsin and bismuth, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medical science. They soothe the inflamed stomach, allay pain, check heartburn and distress, help to digest the food and tend to quickly restore the stomach to its natural, comfortable, healthy state.

There is no red tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. We'll ask you no questions. Your word is enough for us. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy and comfortable, we want you to come back for your money. They are sold only at the 7000 Rexall stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c., 50c., and \$1.—X-Ray Pharmacy, Edmond Richard, Proprietor, Donaldsonville, La.

Port Orford cedar of the Pacific coast, recently tried as a substitute for English willow in the manufacture of artificial limbs, has been found unsatisfactory. While it is light enough, it is too coarse and brittle.

Build the locks!

KNIGHTS OF HONOR MEETING.

Harmonious Biennial Session of Louisiana Grand Lodge—New Officers Elected and Installed—Addresses by Supreme Lodge Officers and a Closing Banquet.

The Louisiana Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, held its thirtieth regular and third biennial session at New Orleans on Wednesday, Feb. 4, the date having been set forward in order to have the benefit of the presence of the members of the executive committee of the supreme lodge, who had arranged to meet in the southern metropolis on the 4th, 5th and 6th of February.

Thirty-two of the state's subordinate lodges were represented and all the grand lodge officers were present except one—Grand Trustee Felix Alexander of New Orleans, who was kept away by illness. The reports of Grand Dictator P. H. Gilbert and Grand Reporter and Treasurer Henry Walters showed the affairs of the order in Louisiana to be in good condition, and the action of the last session of the Supreme Lodge, as set forth in the report of Supreme Representatives Max Levy and Dr. D. Borno, met with the indorsement of the grand lodge. All the business requiring consideration was disposed of with expedition, including the election of the following corps of officers for the ensuing two-year term: Sitting past grand dictator, P. H. Gilbert, Omega Lodge No. 3248, Napoleonville; grand dictator, G. N. Maxent, Eureka Lodge No. 2524, New Orleans; vice grand dictator, H. N. Saal, Amite City Lodge No. 2791, Amite City; assistant grand dictator, George J. Martin, Columbia Lodge No. 2546, New Orleans; grand reporter-treasurer, Henry Walters, St. Martin Lodge No. 3323, St. Martinville; grand chaplain, Mrs. Mary P. Mangin, Hammond Lodge No. 4133, Hammond; grand guide, W. A. Sandoz, Opelousas Lodge No. 3497, Opelousas; grand guardian, J. J. Fuller, Unionville Lodge No. 4189, Dubach; grand sentinel, J. T. Gass, Golden Rule Lodge No. 4055, Broussard; grand trustees, R. J. Barnes, Eagle Lodge No. 2519; J. H. Black, Jr., Eureka Lodge No. 2524, and Felix Alexander, Excelsior Lodge No. 2526, all of New Orleans; supreme representatives, P. H. Gilbert, Napoleonville, and Dr. D. Borno, New Orleans; alternates, James Simon, St. Martinville, and Sol. Klotz, Napoleonville.

The officers-elect were installed by Supreme Dictator L. E. Bentley, assisted by Past Supreme Dictator L. E. Bentley, Supreme Vice Dictator Steve R. Johnston and Supreme Assistant Dictator R. W. Finley. Two proposed amendments to the grand lodge constitution were introduced and laid over for action at the next regular session. Several persons were created past dictator for meritorious services to the order. Supreme Guardian W. J. Bosworth, acting as spokesman for Photographer Aohille J. B. Simon, a zealous New Orleans Knight of Honor, presented to the grand lodge a large group photograph of its prominent members and the members of the executive committee in a handsome frame, and the gift was received with a vote of thanks to the donor. Supreme Dictator Wood, on behalf of the grand lodge, presented a gold past grand dictator's jewel to outgoing Grand Dictator P. H. Gilbert. At the conclusion of its session the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in New Orleans on the second Monday in March, 1916.

An open meeting for Knights of Honor was held at night, and addresses were made by Supreme Reporter and Treasurer F. B. Sliger of St. Louis, Mo.; Past Supreme Dictator C. C. Sheppard of Edgely, S. C.; Supreme Assistant Dictator R. W. Finley of Austin, Texas; Supreme Vice Dictator Steve R. Johnston of Atlanta, Ga., and Past Supreme Dictator L. E. Bentley of Louisiana, all of which were listened to with great interest by a numerous assemblage. An enjoyable banquet followed at the Victoria Hotel, at which Grand Dictator Geo. N. Maxent, presided and Supreme Dictator Wood was the only speaker, his remarks eliciting hearty applause and approval.

Grand Dictator G. N. Maxent announces the following standing committees: Law and supervision—Past Grand Dictator Sol. Klotz, Omega No. 3248; F. F. Woolfley, Reliance No. 3278; S. F. Hale, Iberia No. 3155. Committee on finance—Saul Karger, Columbia No. 2546; J. F. Muller, Highland City No. 2522. Donaldsonville Lodge No. 2639 was represented at the grand lodge meeting by Past Dictator John Schaff.

For results, advertise in The Chief.

L. S. U. NOTES AND NEWS.

Weekly Letter from School of Journalism at State University—Embryonic Reporters Write Interestingly of Student Activities.

The general average of the L. S. U. student body for the first term was 77.7, according to statistics compiled by the Revolve, the college weekly. Out of the four regular classes the seniors lead with an average of 84.3, the juniors were next with 82.4, and the sophomores and freshmen averaged 76 and 74, respectively.

The captain of Plymouth will be presented by the senior class at the local theatre the latter part of April. "The Captain of Plymouth" is a pretty opera, dealing with conditions during the colonial days, and is a burlesque on the affairs of Miles Standish, Priscilla and John Alden.

The Tigers were defeated in two basketball games with Tulane in New Orleans last week. In the game Friday night the Tubulians scored a 25-12 victory over the L. S. U. five, and on Saturday trounced the Tigers by a score of 13-6.

"The Battle of the Slimes" was the subject of an address given here Tuesday night by Jacob A. Riss, a lecturer and author of international fame. Mr. Riss fully explained social conditions as they now exist in the slums of the great cities, and suggested plans for their improvement.

The Louisiana State University cadet band led the Proteus and Momus parades in the New Orleans Mardi Gras celebration, as usual, and was highly complimented for its excellent music.

Fred Becker, who will coach the 1914 Tiger track team, reached Baton Rouge Monday and will take charge of the cinder-path artists immediately. He coached the squad to the southern championship in 1913, and is optimistic over the prospects for the coming spring. Eleven of last year's team are back, and with a good store of fresh material to draw from the prospects appear excellent.

Dr. H. M. Blain, director of Journalism at the University has accepted a position as director of the academic department at Camp Sappire, Brestard, N. C., during the summer vacation. In his absence his work here will be done by Thos. Hume of Chapel Hill, N. C.

R. E. Boston, manager of the students' courses of the Westinghouse Manufacturing and Machine Company, was a visitor to the University Monday. The Westinghouse people take the college graduates in the engineering departments and place them in their factory, where they are taught their processes and usually become permanently connected with the establishment. A number of students from L. S. U. have come into the employ of the great mechanical plants in this way.

Federal Civil Service.

The New Orleans office of the United States Civil Service Commission announces that applications will be received until March 15 for filling existing and future vacancies in the positions named below in various branches of the service in the tenth district:

Deckhand, Immigration Service, launch Corinthia, \$730 per annum.
Electrician, Engineer Department, dredge New Orleans, (Burrwood, La.), \$780 per annum and subsistence.

Second assistant engineer, Light-house Service, light-house tender Sunflower, \$846 per annum.
For these positions no written examination is required, applicants being rated upon training, experience, fitness and physical ability.

The Chief's telephone number is 84. Call us up whenever you have any item of news.

YOU CAN'T EARN MONEY WHEN YOU'RE LAID UP.

There are a lot of people in this town who cannot afford to be sick. Perhaps none of you feel that you can, but certainly some of you can't, for as soon as you are sick, your wages stop and worry and debts begin to pile up. The sensible thing for you to do, as soon as you feel run-down and worn out, no matter what the cause, is to take something just as quick as you can to build up strength and health. Make yourself more comfortable and provide against serious sickness.

We don't believe there is any other medicine made that will do as much toward saving your health and thus helping you save your money as Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. It is a medicine that gets right at the trouble and relieves it by toning the nerves, enriching the blood, and giving new strength and health to the whole body. It doesn't do this by means of alcohol or habit-forming drugs, because it contains none. Its strength and health-giving power is due to pure olive oil and the hypophosphites, long endorsed by successful physicians, the one for its food value, the other for its tonic value. Here, for the first time, they are combined, and the result is a real nerve, blood and body building medicine—a real strengthener that we are proud to tell you about. You don't need to hesitate in using it, because if it doesn't do all we say it will cost you nothing. If it doesn't make you strong and well again, come back and get your money. It will be given to you without word or question. Sold only at the more than 7000 Rexall stores, and in this town only by us. 11—X-Ray Pharmacy, Edmond Richard, Proprietor, Donaldsonville, La.

Valuable Books for Farmers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1914.
To the Farmers:

The Director of the Bureau of the Census is about to publish a pamphlet containing statistics and information in regard to the rayages of the boll weevil. This pamphlet contains information that will be of interest and value not only to the farmers but to all persons interested in the development of Louisiana.

I might further add that the statistics will be illustrated by a map and diagrams.

The Director is also desirous of making a wider distribution of the statistics collected by his office concerning the quantity of cotton ginned and consumed monthly and the stocks of cotton on hand at the end of each month. Hence, I am anxious to secure the names of twenty-five representative cotton growers in each parish of my district, which names will be placed upon the mailing list. However, the recipients of these reports must be widely distributed over each parish, and the names will be selected by the Director accordingly.

In addition to the above, I have also a few copies of the Agricultural Year Book; a few books on the Diseases of Cattle; copies of the Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and a number of Farmers' Bulletins pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, dairying, etc. Any person who desires a copy of any of the above documents will please advise the undersigned.

LEWIS L. MORGAN.

A mob of fifty masked men held up an Illinois Central passenger train at Love station, Miss., took two negro prisoners from Sheriff E. F. Nichols of DeSoto county, hanged one of them to a railroad trestle and restored the other to the sheriff's custody. The negro lynched was named Johnson McGuirk and his supposed crime was shooting from ambush and probably fatally wounding J. K. Ingram, a wealthy mill owner near Bhalia, Miss. The life of the other negro, Bill Phillips, was spared at the earnest behest of Sheriff Nichols.