

Look on Page Four.

FIGHT ON RICE RATE BIGUN.

S. P. Wants Railway Commission Restrained from Enforcing Them.

A special from Baton Rouge says: Suit has been filed in the Twenty-second district court, before Judge Fayrot, by the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company et al against the Railroad Commission of Louisiana, to prevent the railroad commission from making permanent its rates recently authorized on rice shipment from points on the road into New Orleans.

The declaration, filed by T. J. Ker-man, of this city, and Denegre & Blair, of New Orleans, attorneys for the road, sets out at length eight reasons why the proposed rates on rice promulgated at the July meeting of the commission, to take effect Aug. 1, should not be allowed by the courts.

First—The radical changes proposed are not justified by the conditions, that the existing rates are fair and reasonable to shippers, permit a free movement of the traffic and are not discriminating in favor of any locality. In evidence they say the traffic has grown from a mere trifle to 200,000,000 pounds per year.

Second—The rates are lower than those fixed by the Commission on other roads.

Third—No complaint was made on rates on clean rice, yet reduction on clean rice is greater than that on rough.

Fourth—Tariff makes no allowance for unfavorable situation of the rail-road company in having to deliver to New Orleans by ferry boat.

Fifth—Tariff violates the fundamental principle of rate making, in that it prescribes the same rate on branches as on the main line.

Sixth—The tariff imposes on the road an annual loss of its revenue.

Seventh—Rates are unreasonable in that they discriminate in favor of every other commodity.

Eighth—Rates are unreasonable, because they would not allow the road enough revenue to pay the cost of movement of rice.

The Globe Warehouse Co. has just received one car load of Texas Oats. Call on them for your oats.

WANTED—BY CHICAGO MANUFACTURING House, person of trustworthiness and somewhat familiar with local territory as assistant in branch office. Salary \$18 paid weekly. Permanent position. No investment required. Business established. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address, Manager Branches 322 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Last Thursday the largest lot of shoes ever received in Welsh was unloaded at Martin Bros.

NEW VARIETY OF RICE.

Gueydan Man Effects Cross Between Honduras and Japan.

S. S. Singleton, who has been experimenting for the past two seasons on a new variety of rice, is confident that he has succeeded in propagating a grain that will sort of revolutionize the industry. The variety is a seeming cross between Japan and Honduras, with all the excellent qualities of weight and appearance which mark the latter, and possessing the quick growth of the former, in fact it will mature fully three weeks before the earliest varieties of Japan. The grain is perfect in form and of good size and it looks as though it would harden out to a perfect head. Mr. Singleton discovered the variety by accident last year and this season planted all the seed he could save, and will make a mill test of it. It shows clean result as promising as it appears in the rough he will plant a large acreage next year and keep it for all future seeding until he has enough to market.—Gueydan News.

Calcasieu Teachers' Examination.

All teachers not holding certificates and desiring to teach in this parish, are hereby notified that the examination will be held in the Central School, Lake Charles, La. on August 4th and 5th, 1905.

JNO. McNEESE, Supt.

Estray Notice.

Taken up on my place at Thornwell about two months ago one bay horse 4 years old, white star in forehead. One hind foot white; mane roached, 14 hands high, Blocky. Owner can have same by proving property, pay for keeping and settling for this advertisement.

GEORGE W. CHAYER, Thornwell, La.

Suppose You Are Through Planting Rice?

The Gulf Mill wants to buy those remnants of seed that you have left over. Bring it in when you come to town. It is too valuable to feed.

J. R. Robichaux, Welsh Meat Market for ice.

Get milk of the Welsh Dairy. They sell the best.

Estray Notice.

Taken up on my place one-half mile west of Glen P. O. a sorrel horse, roached mane, blaze face, about 10 or 11 years of age. White scar on left shoulder. Brand of a V B. Owner can have same by proving property, paying for keeping and paying for this advertisement.

D. HERBERT, Glen, La.

J. R. Robichaux, Welsh Meat Market for good treatment.

Tom Goodson and Kahl Mayfous have been convicted, without capital punishment, of the murder of Ozeme Desidefe, near Campfe.

YELLOW FEVER BREEDERS

An Interesting Article on the Mosquito Theory by an Expert.

This week's issue of that fearless and outspoken Southern Journal, New Orleans Harlequin, contains a splendidly virile and to-the-point contribution on the mosquito and her disseminating influence in yellow fever epidemics.

The article teems with sense, incontrovertible facts and pertinent suggestions.

It is published by courtesy of New Orleans Harlequin.

Prof. Beyer's most timely, truthful and all-convincing testimony as to the fact—fully demonstrated—that the mosquito—the kind that matures from the "wiggly-tails" in your cisterns and mine—is the only agency by which yellow fever can be transmitted, follows and should be read by every reader of this paper.

HARLEQUIN:

In answer to your question:

These are the experiments which have led to the conclusion that a certain, one kind of mosquito, is the only transmitting agency of yellow fever.

In what I say here I speak on the authority of my own personally conducted experiments. I know of my own knowledge the facts I state.

The experiments were made during two consecutive years in an original home of yellow fever—Vera Cruz. Men were brought from places where no yellow fever ever existed. They had been examined and found to be free from any and all ailments.

They were then taken to Vera Cruz under absolute and complete precautions against the mosquito. They were placed in rooms in which no mosquitoes could have lived or were living then.

After two weeks of continual examination, and absolute exclusion of the mosquito, no sickness of any kind had developed in the men. Two mosquitoes, of the fever-transmitting kind which had been allowed to feed on a fatal case of yellow fever and which had been kept from that time on, for from twelve to sixteen days, in a wire-screened cage, were permitted to sting the men kept under observation. These men were stricken three days and one hour after the mosquito bites, with typical yellow fever. The prevention of fatality of the disease in these instances was due to timely intervention and extraordinary care.

Over two summers I extended these experiments and observations. There was absolutely no variation from the fact that this striped-legged and blue-winged mosquito, which will be known to the world in time as the "yellow fever mosquito," and which is now scientifically known as, "Stegomyia fasciata," transmits yellow fever.

Now, after I had developed yellow fever in two non-immunes with the mosquitoes in the manner just described, I kept these yellow fever sufferers in the same protected room with six other men who never had yellow fever and who therefore must have been susceptible to it. And after three weeks not one of them developed the disease. These experiments, too, were repeated variously so that by no possibility could the outcome have been chance or the disease due to any other source of infection than the mosquito.

Also, all mosquitoes I used for experimentation were reared and bred from eggs and young larvae or wiggly-tails in glass jars in the laboratory. The freshly hatched mosquitoes were consequently free from the disease for mosquitoes, thus reared, were continually fed, in order to keep them alive, on my non-immune subjects. No subject bitten by the freshly hatched mosquitoes ever became sick. A freshly hatched mosquito of that kind fed on a known and undoubted case of yellow fever during the third and fourth days produced the disease in the same men in whom he had failed to produce it fourteen days before—that is, before having been fed on the yellow fever sufferer.

Other varieties of mosquitoes (eighteen species) which prevailed at the time at Vera Cruz were reared and experimented with in the same manner as just described for the yellow fever mosquito without a single case producing the fever.

Another experiment was made to see whether the disease could be produced by the introduction of the causative agent into a non-immune outside of the actual sting of the "yellow fever mosquito." Infected mosquitoes of from sixteen to nineteen days' infection, mosquito which had produced the disease by their sting,

were crushed, put in water and given to other non-immunes to drink. No development followed.

I assert unqualifiedly that if two sets of men, one hundred or one thousand in each body, are taken—all non-immune—and put in two wire-screened cages, and a yellow fever mosquito which has bitten a sufferer is put into one of these cages, as many men in that cage as it bites are liable to have the yellow fever. If one man in this cage have it and a little swarm of yellow fever mosquitoes are set free in that cage, it is desperately likely that every man in the cage will have it. If the other cage be kept alongside of the infected one; if the two sets of men breathe the same air; if they interchange food and water; if they touch each other's hands; not one single man in the cage kept free from the mosquitoes will catch the disease.

That has been so conclusively proven that no sensible man can acquaint himself with the fact of the most carefully conducted experiments, and remain in the slightest doubt as to the reason of yellow fever's spread. If six dozen acute cases of yellow fever were taken into this city—into its dirtiest slums—and each carefully kept under screens so that our striped-legged yellow fever mosquitoes could not get at them, there would be no more danger of a spread in the disease here, of the development of a single additional case, than if the six dozen sufferers were in the wilds of Africa.

The great problem before us is, "How is yellow fever transmitted?"

The great problem is to make the people, the populace, understand and believe and know one single fact—that the "yellow-fever mosquito's" presence has been, is and will be (as long as we permit it) the destruction and menace of man.

It took over a hundred years for the people, the populace, to understand, to believe, to know that vaccine is a scientific reality—and it took over a half century before the dread of small pox was wiped away by it.

Let us hope that in this day of the printing press and the utilization of the lightning, it will not take as long for man to seize upon the potent reality of a vastly important fact. This yellow-fever mosquito does the business, Sir HARLEQUIN and fellow-citizens. Of that there is not now a vestige of doubt. It and it alone does it. GEORGE E. BEYER.

[Prof. Beyer is professor of Biology of Tulane University; an original and pioneer investigator who has been dedicating great and diligent study to the mosquito and its relation to disease, for many years, both on his individual account here and more recently for two years with the late "United States Commissions for the Investigation of Yellow Fever" at Vera Cruz—Ed.]

Estray Notice.

Taken up at my place 7 miles southeast of Welsh, 2 red steer calves unbranded. Owner can have same by proving property, paying cost of keeping and paying for this advertisement.

J. J. STROHE, Welsh, La.

METHOD OF STAMPING OUT FEVER

Get Rid of the Mosquito and You Are Free From Fever.

Extracts from an article on Transmission of Yellow Fever by the Mosquito, by John R. Taylor, chief of laboratory of Las Animas Hospital, Havana, Cuba.

"Dr. Charles P. Finlay, at the session of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in Havana, Cuba, August 14, 1881, first gave the world his eventual theory of the transmission of yellow fever by the medium, of the mosquito, reporting, at that time, a series of experiments he had made on human beings, by which he claimed to have proved his theory. He was the pioneer in mosquito inoculations. From 1881 to 1900, Dr. Finlay, assisted by Dr. Claudio Delgado, performed over one hundred inoculations with supposed infected yellow fever mosquitoes.

"The following facts, in connection with yellow fever, are now very generally admitted:

"1. The only natural method that is known by which yellow fever is transmitted from sick to healthy persons is by the bite of mosquitoes previously infected by biting a sick person in the first three days of an attack of yellow fever.

"2. On the fourth day of the disease the blood no longer contains the virus of yellow fever, even when the fever is high.

"3. Up to the present time it has

not been proven that yellow fever is transmitted by any other species of mosquito except the one known as Stegomyia fasciata.

"4. The infected mosquito is only dangerous after an interval of twelve days from the time that it has ingested virulent blood.

"5. Contact with a patient, personal effects, clothing, excretions, fomites, etc., are incapable of producing yellow fever.

"7. The virus of yellow fever rubbed on the denuded skin does not give the disease.

"14. Apart from the natural transmission by means of the bites of infected Stegomyia fasciata mosquitoes, the only other proved method by which it has been possible to transmit yellow fever artificially consists in injecting non-immunes subcutaneously with yellow fever blood.

"16. Yellow fever can only spread in regions where the Stegomyia fasciata prevail.

"It is possible to eliminate yellow fever from the world by three methods: 1. Mosquito proof isolation of all cases, including those suspicious, 2. Thorough fumigation of patients' quarters and those adjoining, 3. Attempt to destroy all mosquitoes in all their stages."

"From the positive results obtained in Cuba in 1901, under the direction of Col. W. C. Gorgas of the American government of intervention, and still maintained by the Cuban sanitary authorities, we have reason to state positively that yellow fever could be eliminated from the world by the use of measures similar to those in Cuba, as follows:

"1. Destroy as many mosquitoes as possible, so as to limit the number of insects capable of transmitting the disease. We know that if there were no mosquitoes there would be no yellow fever.

"2. Prevent mosquitoes from biting yellow fever patients. If we prevent the mosquitoes from getting in-

fects we also prevent yellow fever. This is, perhaps, the most important measure—namely, strict mosquito-proof isolation of all cases of yellow fever and all suspicious cases.

"3. Destroy, by thorough fumigation, all mosquitoes that may have become infected by biting yellow fever cases."

Reading Notice.

Every man owes it to himself and his family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six Morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

Three McCormick second-hand binders at a bargain at Welsh Carriage and Implement Co's.

Just received a car load of binders' twine. It would pay you to call and see us before buying. Welsh Carriage and Implement Co.

Agent Tabbs of the Southern Pacific Railroad received instructions from headquarters to the effect that he was not to sell tickets by the way of Sberport on the Kansas City Southern Railroad.

Wilbur Kiplinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kiplinger, arrived last Friday from Springfield, Ohio, accompanied by his nephew, Ruhl Blöse, and will spend some time in Welsh. He assisted us this week in printing the Journal.

John H. Cooper, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Welsh, La.

Office over Cooper's Drug Store.

Office Phone, 15
Residence Phone, 26.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cisterns and Tanks of all kinds

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

Call and see us opposite Cooper's Drugstore.

LABIT LUMBER CO.,

WELSH, LOUISIANA.

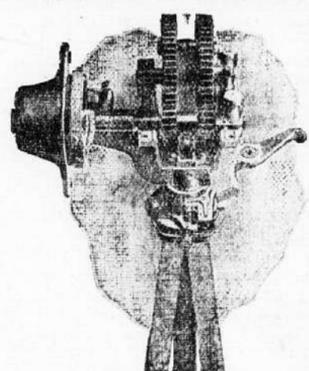
"We never miss the water
Till the well goes dry."

Deep Wells
AND A
Sampson Wind Mill,
Tank and Tower

Are what you need

Now while you do not need water how the beauty of having your home fitted up with the facilities of every convenience, such as water pressure for the bath, fire protection, etc., counts for much.

Let us install a SAMPSON MILL, TANK AND TOWER. We can furnish any size towers and wheels. Write or call at our office and get the Sampson catalogues. We also carry a complete line of PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS for steam and water. Big stock on hand of everything in water and steam fitters' line. Belting, Hose, Lace Leather, Lubricating Oils, Steam and Gas Smith Coal. Our MACHINING SHOP is equipped with all modern tools and operated by finished mechanics and we do quick work and good work. Our Blacksmith Department is headed by a finished mechanic, where we turn out all kinds of light and heavy forge work. We also have a Horse-shoeing Department where your horse's feet will be properly attended to. Give us your trade and your repairing. We guarantee all our work to please. Yours for good treatment



Side view of main casting of head, main shaft and spider and double gear in position.



ARMSTRONG MACHINE AND WELL WORKS CO., LTD.

When in need of anything in the PAINT line, remember it pays to buy an article that has some durability about it. When you get the HORSE SHOE BRAND you have a paint composed of pure linseed oil, zinc and lead.

Remember we carry everything in the paint line, including Linseed Oil, both raw and boiled; White Lead, Zinc, Dry Colors, Colors Ground in Oil, Floor Paint, Carriage and Implement Paint, Grecian Enamel, Buggy Top Dressing, Gold Paint, Aluminum Paint, Wood Filler, Hard Oil Finish, Copal Varnish, Coach Varnish, Varnish Stains, Lacquer, Jap-a-Lac, etc.

The Morse Hardware Co., Limited,

THE RIGHT PLACE.

Dealers in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Paints, Oils.