

The Lower Coast Gazette

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Pointe-a-la-Hache, Louisiana.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF: PLAQUEMINES PARISH POLICE JURY, ENGLISH TURN DRAINAGE DISTRICT, RIVIERE AUX CHENES DRAINAGE DISTRICT, PLAQUEMINES PARISH ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1, LAKE BORGNE BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT, BELLE CHASSE DRAINAGE DISTRICT,

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. Entered at the Pointe-a-la-Hache Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912.

Another Shell Road for Plaquemines Parish.

THE people of the parish of Jefferson have taken in hand the general improvement of their parish and especially the construction of shell roads. The latest development of this idea has been the adoption by the police jury of Jefferson parish of a resolution asking the Highway Department of the Board of State Engineers to create a state highway from the Jackson ferry landing in Gretna directly back to the curve of the Grand Island Railroad and on the wood side of the railroad inward to the Plaquemines parish line and thence on to the river at Belle Chasse. The police jury of Jefferson parish has adopted an ordinance petitioning for the survey of this road, having agreed to pay the costs of the survey in accordance with Act 49 of 1910, which provides for state aid in the building of these roads.

We understand that the Parish of Plaquemines will be requested to adopt a like ordinance, the results of which will be that a shell road of about 3 1/2 miles in the Parish of Jefferson and 2 1/2 miles in the Parish of Plaquemines, a total of some 6 miles would be made to cut off a circuitous route by way of the river amounting to some 20 miles, thus giving quick communication with New Orleans by the way of Jackson Ferry and materially benefitting the properties in the Parish of Jefferson and the Parish of Plaquemines.

This proposed road through this short cut just South of the Grand Island road is an ideal location and under the auspices of the Jefferson-Plaquemines drainage district the adjacent land would be rendered cultivable and add vastly to the wealth of the whole community and to our parish in particular.

We understand that the matter will be brought to the attention of our police jury in due form at its October meeting and we shall hope that when the matter receives consideration a similar petition will be sent to the highway department of the Board of State Engineers requesting them to make the survey of this road in Plaquemines, the expenses of the limited portion of the survey that lies in the Parish of Plaquemines to be paid for by the parish. With this data, the Board of State Engineers can then formulate their plans and this limited amount of road promising to do so much good to the adjacent territory would probably be constructed at an early date if the financing arrangements can be arranged, which probably can be done.

This road is a project separate and apart from the shell road at the Algiers Cut Off Road, in which Plaquemines Parish has already agreed to aid the Parish of Orleans to the extent of \$2000. That cut off starts from the upper line of Belle Chasse and reaches the river at the cut off settlement below Algiers and will be a very valuable road for the whole community when it shall have been completed by the city of New Orleans, which has undertaken it, but we believe has made no progress thus far in the execution of the work.

The Extra Session of the Legislature.

As has been expected for some time, Gov. Hall has issued a call for the state legislature to meet in extra session at Baton Rouge Monday noon, September 8, to consider the matter of the maturity of the large part of the state debt and two or three other important matters that justify consideration by the special session made necessary by the financial necessities of the state. Thus far there has appeared to be no way of meeting the state's obligations under existing laws, as the constitutional limitations for payment of interest are based upon financial conditions prevailing some years back, when the finances of the country were in a better condition than they are now and when bonds bearing but 4 per cent interest could be sold at par or possibly at even a premium. Such sales are now impossible and it would seem that in order to sell the state bonds even with a 4 1/2 per cent rate of interest that it would require the payment of a commission of 4 or 5 per cent. In other words, 4 1/2 per cent bonds could not be sold at a better rate than 95 or 96 per cent, the underwriters of such a loan being unwilling to undertake the loan unless they felt comparatively confident that the bonds could be distributed among bond buyers and this done at some profit to themselves.

If a constitutional convention be called, as seems practically certain, it is suggested that its work be limited to the same subject matter that will come before the extra session of the legislature. Just how the constitutional convention would consider this restriction is thus far somewhat uncertain. The time of the convention could perhaps be limited by the legislature, but a convention duly organized becomes a law unto itself, subject ordinarily to confirmation by the people. The constitution of 1898, however was not submitted to the people, the law creating that convention specifically stating

that such submission was not to be required. If there were no restrictions on the work of the convention it has been feared that such a convention might cover the whole ground of constitutional work, as is usual in such cases, and prepare and probably offer to the people a new and complete constitution, gotten up on the most modern models, it including even the recall of judges, which is thought to be one of the most dangerous features of recent constitutional convention work.

Any way, the necessities of the case require a meeting of the legislature and we shall hope that the legislature in its wisdom will choose the best way out of the difficulties that now environ the finances of the state. It is suggested that owing to the present financial stress it might be better to negotiate short loans. Such a conclusion might perhaps be sound, but the trouble is that a short loan quickly becomes due and then we shall have all of the trouble over again. If a 4 1/2 per cent bond can be negotiated that certainly should be done and that done on the longest time practicable. Be the debt arranged as it may competent liquidation implies competent taxation all of which must be carefully considered.

Animal Protection.

PERHAPS the best way to protect our plantation animals would be to have fewer of them and to attempt to inaugurate motor power in all farm and plantation uses to which it is capable of adaptation. Few persons appreciate the enormous tax upon a large piece of property in Louisiana at least, that is now endured in the way of securing and maintaining a given supply of animal power. With the prices of mules about 50 per cent higher than they were 10 or 15 years ago, with sugar selling at less than then, the matter of animal power has become such a serious one that many planters have been endeavoring to economize by using teams of a lower grade and less effectiveness. This would seem very natural, but the immediate results are that of diminished yields of sugar cane and corn and if we may so put the proposition, with increasing impecuniosity to the owners.

The dreadful animal disease known as anthrax or charbon as we term it here, ravages our state far less than formerly. The Pasteur vaccines, while sometimes failing, in a general way have demonstrated their efficiency at least among the sugar plantations and the devastating losses that formerly occurred are now less frequently heard of.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been constantly engaged in this feature of agricultural work and in one of its latest bulletins, viz., Farmer's Bulletin No. 540, has taken up the matter of the activities of the stable fly, which it claims may be controlled by proper care of straw stacks. Aside from literally worrying horses, mules and cattle to death and killing them by extracting their blood, the deadly flies transmit disease from one animal to another. It is thought that the far eastern disease known as surra, is transmitted in this matter. Fears are expressed as to the possible importation of that disease into the United States. A close relative of the disease is said to be already prevailing in this country among horses, cattle and sheep and known as sooma.

Investigators of the matter have reported that glanders are transmitted by these flies as well as the low and obscure fever known as swamp fever among mules and horses, which may be transmitted in the same way. Apart from the direct injury in transmitting disease to animals, the incidental effect of lowering the vitality of the animals and their capacity to resist disease leads them to succumb very rapidly to other ordinary diseases and conditions.

Even men are said to be occasionally infected with blood poisoning by being bitten by these obnoxious stable flies, which are common to temperate and tropical countries. Investigations have been made as to the origin of these flies and it is shown that while the fly broods in pure horse manure, it favors a mixture of this substance with straw. It was found to be breeding in much greater abundance in oats straw than in wheat straw. Rice straw was also found to furnish suitable breeding conditions and there is little doubt that barley and rye also serve as food for the immature stages of the insect. This development is somewhat slower than that of the house fly and it is therefore quite necessary that the eggs be deposited in rather large quantities of material for it to breed out successfully.

In regard to remedies there are substances for repelling the flies from live stock, but none thus far have had any lasting effect. Some injury has at times been produced by their application. Many malodorous mixtures, particularly of an oily nature, have some value, but in preparing these care should be taken that they are not made too strong, particularly when animals are being worked in the hot sun. If made too strong, they are likely to cause over heating and produce shedding of the hair by the animal. The Department suggests a mixture of fish oil, one gallon, oil of pine tar, 2 ounces, oil of pennyroyal, 2 ounces and kerosene one half-pint. This thoroughly mixed and applied lightly but thoroughly to the portion of the animal not covered with blankets or nets. The most important point, however, is the care of the straw stack. The straw should be stacked more carefully than is ordinarily done, by making the sides nearly vertical and rounding it up all on top in order the better to shed the rain. All straw not required for winter feed should be disposed of immediately by burning or by scattering it over the land after threshing and then plowing it under, or by burning the stack, ploughing it under being the most advisable

method. All stacks not consumed during the winter should be promptly disposed of in the early spring. The Department reports that the heavy rainfall on freshly threshed straw produced the unusual outbreak of flies in Texas last year. It rendered the straw generally unfit for food and thus offered free breeding places for the flies. The use of poison to destroy immature flies is neither practical nor advisable.

Notice.

Office of Board of Commissioners. Venice Drainage District. Venice, La., August 2, 1912.

The Board of Commissioners for the Venice Drainage District offers for sale, Fifty-nine Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars (\$59,500.00) of its five per cent, forty year, (40) Drainage Bonds, issued in accordance with Article 281 of the Constitution of Louisiana and Act 317 of 1910 of the Louisiana Legislature as amended. This Drainage District is situated on the West bank of the Mississippi River, in the heart of the orange district of the Lower Coast and the lands furnish an excellent security for the bond issue.

Bids will be received up to and will be open at Venice, Louisiana, on Saturday September 6, 1912, at twelve o'clock mid-day. Such portion of these bonds will be sold, as the needs of the Board, determined by its contracts, require, and the Board reserves the right to make delivery of the bonds as the work progresses and the financial needs of the board require funds. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address, AUGUSTIN A. BURAS, President.

Notice.

Office Board of Commissioners. Venice Drainage District. Venice, La., August 2, 1912.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to eleven o'clock a. m. Saturday, August 23rd, for the following work for improving drainage, to be done in accordance with plans and specifications prescribed by the Board of State Engineers of Louisiana, viz:

- 1st. To furnish the necessary drainage plant for the District.
2nd. To construct a canal approximately eight miles long, from the lower to the upper end of the district, placing the earth on the west bank of the canal, leaving a berm of thirty feet.
3rd. Furnishing the necessary dredge boat, suitable for the construction of the said canal and resulting levee.

For further information, blank forms for making proposals, etc., apply to the Board of State Engineers at New Orleans, La., or to the undersigned. Deposit required of Five Hundred Dollars, with each bid. Bond required will be 50 per cent of the contract price.

AUGUSTIN A. BURAS, President.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of Plaquemines.

Stella Plantation Co., vs The Stella Planting & Manufacturing Co. No. 1062. Twenty-Ninth Judicial District Court.

By virtue of an inobedience to an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Twenty-Ninth Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of Plaquemines, dated the 9th day of August 1912 in the above entitled cause, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, at the courthouse at Pointe a la Hache on Saturday the 20th day of the month of September 1912 at 11 o'clock, a. m. the following described property, to wit:

"A certain tract of land or sugar plantation" and all buildings and improvements thereon, the machinery, steam mills, sugar making apparatuses thereof, and steam pumps, boilers, etc., and the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereunto appertaining and belonging, known as the "Stella Plantation," situated lying and being in the Parish of Plaquemines, State of Louisiana, at a distance of about twenty-one miles below the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, and having and measuring Thirty nine (39) arpents more or less front on the Mississippi River, by Forty (40) arpents in depth according to the title of former owners; and only thirty-eight arpents twenty three toises and four feet and nine inches according to the figurative plan of A. D'Hemecourt, Surveyor, dated 10th day of June 1873, deposited in the office of T. Seghen late Notary in the City of New Orleans, in Plan Book No. 69, and registered in the Land Office of this state on the 20th day of the same month and year, which said plantation contains about sixteen hundred superficial acres of land, more or less and is bounded above by the Scarceade Plantation, and below by the plantation formerly known as the Delery Plantation and now the Mary Plantation, and being on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River.

Together with all horses, mules and other work animals, wagons, carts, vehicles and implements attached to said plantation. Being the same property which the said Stella Planting and Manufacturing Company had acquired from Walter L. Saxon and James E. Sinnot, as per act of sale passed before Lyle Saxon Notary Public in the City of New Orleans, La., on the 18th day of June 1908, and which is registered in C. O. B. 41 No. 280 folio 1294 of the Records of the Parish of Plaquemines, State of Louisiana, and which was registered in said parish on the 20th day of June 1908, A. D.

Seized in the above suit: Terms of sale: Cash. FRANK C. MEYERS, Sheriff of the Parish of Plaquemines.

OFFICIAL REGISTER. PARISH OFFICERS.

President of the Police Jury. J. B. FASTERLING, BURAS P. O. Secretary of the Police Jury. PEREZ, CONCESSION P. O. Parish Treasurer. JOSEPH SAVOIE, NERO P. O. SHERIFF.

Frank C. Meyers, Pointe-a-la-Hache, Coroner.

Dr. H. L. Ballowe, Buras P. O. Assessor.

Marc Cognevich, Nairn P. O. Clerk of Court.

Ernest Alberti, Pointe-a-la-Hache. Member of the General Assembly.

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3rd Ward—E. A. Schayot, Pointe-a-la-Hache.

4th Ward—Thomas Brophy, Neptune P. O.

5th Ward—Jos. Bernard, Venice P. O.

6th Ward—C. Grabert, Jesuits' Bend P. O.

7th Ward—.....

8th Ward—Dave Withan, Diamond P. O.

9th Ward—Dr. G. A. B. Hays, Happy Jack P. O.

10th Ward—J. B. FASTERLING, BURAS P. O.

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4th Ward—G. W. Delesdernier, Pilot Town.

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6th Ward—Elvi Giordano, Jesuits' Bend P. O.

7th Ward—Frank Giordano, Jesuits' Bend P. O.

8th Ward—W. W. Lemon, Junior P. O.

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3rd Ward—L. T. Fontenelle, Pointe-a-la-Hache P. O.

4th Ward—Geo. W. Delesdernier, Pilot Town.

W. P. Simmons, Port Keads.

5th Ward—Ernest Fellon, Venice.

6th Ward—C. R. Sarry, Jesuits' Bend P. O.

7th Ward—Clem L'Artigue, Naomi P. O.

8th Ward—F. R. Grimshaw, Diamond P. O.

9th Ward—M. A. Lyons, Home Place P. O.

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Felix Lafrance, Phenix P. O.

3rd Ward—Ernest Dodson.

4th Ward—James Kiger. John Zettwick.

5th Ward—Ere Jago, Venice P. O.

6th Ward—Aug. E. Sarry.

7th Ward—Clement L'Artigue, Jr. Naomi P. O.

8th Ward—Thos. Nolan, Jr., Diamond P. O.

9th Ward—Emile Martin.

10th Ward—Phillip Cognevich.

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2nd Ward—S. Leopold, Phenix P. O. Hy. Meyer, Bertrandville.

3rd Ward—Joseph Savoie, Nero P. O. Joseph Coise, Pointe-a-la-Hache.

4th Ward—F. Lobrano, Pilot Town P. O.

B. J. Williams, Pilot Town P. O.

5th Ward—Jos. Bernard, Venice P. O. Augustin A. Buras, Venice P. O.

6th Ward—C. Grabert, Jesuits' Bend P. O. C. R. Sarry, Jesuits' Bend P. O.

7th Ward—R. E. Perez, Jesuits' Bend P. O. Geo. Fried, Myrtle Grove P. O.

8th Ward—D. W. Bleber, Junior P. O. Jno. McCormick, Myrtle Grove P. O.

9th Ward—Geo. Abadie, Home Place P. O. Geo. Treadaway, Potash P. O.

10th Ward—J. B. FASTERLING, BURAS P. O. M. Cognevich, Nairn P. O. Members at Large.

Dr. H. L. Ballowe, Buras P. O. John Dymond, Jr., Empire P. O. Capt. B. Mitchell, Pilot Town.

Judg. R. E. Hingle, Pointe-a-la-Hache. John Dymond, Belair.

MEMBER STATE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Capt. B. Mitchell, Pilot Town.

TWENTY-NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. District Judge.

R. Emmet Hingle, Pointe-a-la-Hache. FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Two Senators.

J. V. Guillotte, New Orleans. John Dymond, Belair.

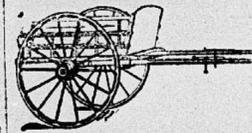
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