

St. Tammany Farmer. June 25, 1898. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH. Entered in the Postoffice at Covington, La., as second-class matter. W. G. KENTZEL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Roland Galatas is authorized to act as agent for the Farmers at Madisonville. Mr. James Keyser is authorized to act as agent for the Farmers at Slidell.

WAR SPLINTERS. Gen. Shafter will use balloons in the Cuban campaign. With Uncle Sam's troops on the land and sea, and up in the air, the only chance for the Spaniards is to give up or go down.

The Spanish troops should practice sprinting, for in a few days they will have to run for Miles, without stopping to look back.

Germany wanted a coaling station in China, so she sent her war ships there and got one. It now appears that she wants a coaling station in the Philippines and has sent her war ships there. If the German war ships discover that there is quite a difference between fighting Chinamen and Yankees, they will have only themselves to blame. They are surely old enough to know better.

The Catalonian manifesto in favor of peace is producing a great impression in Spain. It is signed by thirty-five associations and eighteen newspapers.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that he is working for peace.

Another call for troops, the third in all, will be issued by the President in a few days.

The Cadix fleet has turned up at Carthagena, Spain, probably for repairs.

The general campaign has been finally agreed on. Gen Miles will have his headquarters at Santiago. Two hundred thousand men will invest Cuba, and the invasion of Porto Rico will be hastened as much as possible.

A flying squadron is being organized to watch Camara's fleet and intercept it should it try to cross the Atlantic.

The people of Caimanera are half starved and wholly panic-stricken, and threaten to burn the town rather than let it fall into the hands of the Americans.

British subjects at San Juan, Porto Rico, have been so badly treated that they have asked their government to send a warship there.

Aguinaldo has captured a large amount of money, which he has sent aboard Dewey's squadron for safety.

The consensus of opinion at Washington is that the President, as soon as the volunteer army, now in the several camps is thoroughly equipped, will issue a third call for troops and probably immediately after the appointment of the States under the second call has been filled.

Military authorities express the opinion that the movement on and the capture of Havana will require a force of 100,000 disciplined and seasoned troops, and that before the war is over the army will consist of 500,000 men, because large forces will be required to garrison the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

President McKinley is credited with a statement to the effect that as soon as the army machinery is fairly in motion, it is his intention to push the war with the greatest possible vigor, even if it be necessary to carry it to the shores of Spain.

A provisional government has been established by the Philippine insurgents, with Aguinaldo as President and Prorido as Vice President. This government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

The Philippine insurgents have captured the Spanish Governors of Bulacan and Pampanga, and the City of Oalanga. They have 5000 Spanish prisoners.

Gen. Merritt will probably sail for Manila July 1 on the United States cruiser Philadelphia.

It has been finally decided to raise Lieut. Hobson to the position of lieutenant commander.

Bianco has given notice that he will receive no more flags of truce, and will fire on all vessels approaching within six miles of the shore. He also refuses to exchange prisoners.

The United States authorities declare that they are not anxious to prevent food supplies reaching Havana, as they are afraid that if that city is shut off the reconcentration will be starved to death.

Upon his arrival at the Philippine Islands Gen. Merritt will transfer the active command of the eighth corps to Major Gen. Otis, now his second in command.

The troops at Camp Copping, Mobile, including the First and Second Louisiana Volunteers, have been ordered to Miami, Fla. The order indicates that they will go with the Porto Rican expedition. Gov. Foster has received the call from the President for Louisiana to furnish three batteries of light artillery.

Col. William J. Bryan will battle for Uncle Sam under the direction of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The Nebraska Regiment of which he was recently elected Colonel was placed under command of Gen. Lee and made part of the forces that will be under the leadership of the ex-consul general to Havana.

As Military Governor of the Philippines, Gen. Merritt will have so many duties of an administrative character to perform that it would be impracticable for him to retain the active command of the troops on the islands. He will be, of course, the supreme military authority in the Philippines, but the direct command of the United States Forces there will devolve upon Gen. Otis.

A dynamite shell from the Vesuvius destroyed the entire garrison on Cayo Smith, Santiago harbor.

An envoy from the Kaiser has submitted to Sagasta a proposition that Germany shall establish a protectorate in the Philippines and pay Spain 500,000,000 marks for carrying on the war in Cuba.

Gen. Shafter, with his army of 16,000 troops, arrived at Santiago last Monday, and has effected a landing fifteen miles from the town, where he was joined by Gen. Garcia, with 4000 Cubans. During the landing the warships shelled the coast and kept off the Spaniards.

It is expected that Santiago and the Spanish fleet will be captured in a day or two.

Admiral Cervera has moved his ships so as to command the entrance to Santiago Bay, and will resist the American warships.

NO QUARANTINE. The action of the New Orleans Board of Health, in stopping the excursion train last Sunday, in order to avoid the possibility of refugees from the infected part of Mississippi reaching the city by the way of the East Louisiana Railroad, was a sudden surprise and shock to our citizens, and we learn that a large number of guests have left the various hotels and gone back to the city, under the impression that they would be quarantined over here.

We think the action of the Board of Health was hasty and ill advised, and it created a useless panic, and doubtless resulted in great pecuniary loss to the proprietors of our summer hotels and pleasure resorts.

No quarantine has been declared, the trains and steamer New Camelia are running as usual, and the only thing required is a certificate of identification, which can be had on application.

Letter from Dr. Patton. Mandeville, June 21, 1898. Editor St. Tammany Farmer: I was requested by many citizens to ask you if you would be so kind as to have the following to appear in your next issue. By so doing you will oblige.

Very truly yours, G. DEPPE. Our efficient local health officer, Dr. R. B. Paine, having written a letter of inquiry to the State Board of Health in regard to the appointment of local health officer and the issuance of certificates to passengers from this Parish to New Orleans, has received the following in reply:

Office State Board of Health, New Orleans, June 17, 1898. Dr. R. B. Paine, Mandeville La: My Dear Doctor—You have doubtless noticed in the papers that there is no quarantine against any points in your parish. As you have been selected to issue health (or identification) certificates, and have magnanimously determined to make no charge for same, we may consider that point settled.

We have no doubt as to the good health of your town and parish, and only wish half our population could go over there for the summer. Very truly yours, H. FARRER PATTON, M. D. Sec'y State Board of Health.

Mr. F. F. Killbourne, the Chicago photographer, has put up a neat studio near the Episcopal Church, and is prepared to do the finest of photographic work. Mr. Killbourne is without doubt the best photographer that has ever visited this section, and we predict for him a busy time during his short sojourn in Covington.

Malaria with Malaria Tablets. Guaranteed Cure for Chills, Fever and Ague, or money refunded. 50 cents. All Druggists.

NOTICE.—You can save 3 per cent on every cash purchase by asking for Blue Stamps at Medal's.

Register Under Section 5. Those entitled to vote under the famous section five of the new constitution must go forward and register prior to September 1st of this year or else they will be forever debarred from voting in this State. They are those who do not possess the education or property qualification as required by the new constitution, but who were, on January 1st, 1867, or any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the constitution or statutes of any state of the United States, wherein he then resided, or is a son or grandson of any such person, not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of this constitution. Also persons of foreign birth who were naturalized prior to the first day of January, 1898; provided they shall have resided in this state five years, next preceding the date at which they shall apply for registration. It is very important that all persons entitled to register under this section should do so at once and not lose their right of suffrage. The section is intended to cover all cases and admit to the right of suffrage all white persons who are excluded under the property and educational tests, or in other words to permit all white men in the state to vote. All communities having such voters should see that they go forward and register and not permit them to lose their votes. The good citizens of each ward should attend to this—insure that what the law is and insist upon their taking advantage of it and registering within the allotted time. We hope that they will do so and that there will not be a single white man in the parish who will be debarred from exercising the elective franchise when the registration books close on the 1st of September next.

Nicaraguan Canal. Washington, June 20.—The Senate committee on the Nicaragua canal to-day agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, but on lines very different from those of bills previously reported. The bill authorized to-day practically provides for the construction of the canal by the United States.

The Maritime Canal Company is to be continued in existence, but all the stock is to be held by the government of the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The bill provides for the payment of \$5,000,000 to the present stockholders for the work already performed.

Says the Chicago Tribune of Friday: "Gold is fast becoming the current circulating medium. The yellow metal promises to be as common with Chicago people shortly as it always has been in San Francisco, where those who claim to know all about it say nobody ever thinks of carrying paper money. Subtreasurer Williams has within the last ten days received from Washington \$2,000,000, which he is putting out among the banks in Chicago. They are gradually paying it to their customers over the counter. One banker said the government wants to pay the soldiers and sailors with paper money, letting the people at home use gold. The bank cashiers say they have trouble getting people to accept gold on the ground that it is too heavy and inconvenient to carry. Five hundred dollars in gold weigh more than two troy pounds. Country banks are exchanging bills for gold, which means that the country people are anxious to get it. Treasurer Williams received \$1,000,000 in gold from Washington yesterday in \$2 50 and \$5 pieces."

For simplicity and coolness, the more dress in the Philippines is all that could be desired. The ordinary costume consists of a coat and trousers of white sheeting, made to order at a cost of about \$2; a thick felt hat with a broad brim, a pair of white canvas shoes, a light under-vest and socks. The average well-to-do citizen wears and soils two of the suits a day, and an outfit of eighteen or twenty is some two months.

It costs \$640,000 to kill one Spaniard. At the recent heavy bombardment of Santiago, 1000 shells were fired that cost on an average of \$2,000 each, or \$3,200,000. There were five Spaniards killed, one fort cranked, and one ship sunk. In addition to the cost should be added that of the pay of the sailors, the powder exploded and the wear and tear of the ships, so that really it cost a million dollars to kill a Spaniard.

Malaria is devoid of bitter taste. Cures Chills and Fever; acts on the liver and regulates the system generally. All Druggists.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords.

For Sale by V. H. Frederick, Covington, and R. B. Paine, Mandeville.

POLICE JURY. The Police Jury will meet in regular session on TUESDAY, July 12, 1898. All members are requested to be present. W. N. COOPER, President. W. G. KENTZEL, Secretary.

School Board. The next meeting of the Public School Board will be held in Covington on WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1898. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting. G. H. GAUSE, President. F. W. HOSMER, Secretary and Superintendent.

The following from the States will be interesting to lawyers and litigants: "Mr. Scholars tells me that many lawyers with whom he has spoken approve the spirit of his bill to allow litigants to serve their own papers. A similar system prevails in other cities; and in the country parishes especially Mr. Scholars thinks such an act would work with eminent satisfaction to lawyers and litigants. It would prove to be a measure of economy at least to the litigant and helpful more particularly to the poorer classes who are frequently restrained from going into the courts to obtain their civil rights or a redress of grievance by the heaviness of the expense involved."

In reference to the above, the Chatahoula News truthfully says: "Such a law might be of some little benefit in the way of saving costs to such litigants who choose to serve their own papers, but there are serious objections to it, and for our part we are inclined to the opinion that much evil would result in the various parishes. The people generally are wont to respect and submit to the acts of the regular executive officers and those clothed with authority, however harsh may be remedies by which their property is taken out of their possession and into the custody of the law. But it would not be so in case of a private citizen serving papers in his own interests. Imagine, for instance, a person going to execute a writ of attachment for his own grievance against his neighbor. A scrap, and more probably killing would be the natural result. It will be a bad law for the public.

Commissioner Evans has been called upon for an opinion as to whether a pensioner could enlist in case of war with Spain. The commissioner informed his inquirers that they were pensioned for disability, and the government always sought for able-bodied men for soldiers. The pension stood in the way of old soldiers enlisting, for it was a certificate of disability which no medical examination could set aside.—Des Moines Leader.

GOOD ROADS. There are some excellent provisions in the new Constitution of Louisiana for the procurement of good roads; but these provisions will not execute themselves. If any parish wishes to possess good roads, its police jury must make road districts, set aside at least one mill per annum of the taxes levied by them, impose a per capita tax of not more than \$1 per annum on each able-bodied male inhabitant between eighteen and forty-five years of age, levy annual license on each vehicle, including bicycles; enact ordinances for the enforcement of the property and license tax and also for the per capita tax. The jury can levy other taxes for road and bridge purposes on the property of the parish, provided a majority in number and value shall have voted for such taxes. The State engineers are required to furnish plans for roads when called on. Provision is also made in the Constitution for sentencing convicts to work on public roads and bridges.

In order to get this system into effective use there ought to be no delay on the part of the police juries. The time of the year when work on the public roads can most conveniently be undertaken is now, not next winter. The policy of the people should not be that of the villager who refused to repair the leaks in his cottage in good weather because he did not feel the need of repairs, and in bad weather excused himself by declaring that it was quite impossible to attend to the matter now.

This is not a case where the Legislature can be asked to enact legislation to put the new Constitution into effect. The people of each parish can do it or let it alone, whichever they prefer.—Times-Democrat.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords.

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A CARD. CAMP CAFFERY, LA. June 18, 1898. Whereas, First Sergeant Frederick G. Wilson, of Co. M., Second Regiment, U. S. Vol. Infantry failed to pass the physical examination, being compelled thereby to vacate his position as First Sergeant of Co. M., and Whereas, since his connection with Co. M. he has endeavored himself not only to the men of his own command but to the Battalion as well. Therefore, be it resolved, by the Sergeants of the four Companies in the 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, U. S. Vol. Infantry, That we duly sympathize with him in the loss of his position as First Sergeant Co. M., and greatly deplore that he has been compelled to sever his connection with said Company and said Battalion.

Be it further resolved, That we entertain for him the highest feelings of regard, and will always remember his connection with the Battalion most pleasantly. Be it resolved further, That our highest hopes and wishes are for his future success in life, in whatever position he may be placed, or wherever fate may lead him. Jno. C. Moore, Jr., 1st Sergt. Co. M. Jno. Nagel, 2nd Sergt. Co. M. J. H. Hicks, 1st Sergt. Co. I. Ed. Laughlin, 2nd Sergt. Co. I. B. L. Parker, 1st Sergt. Co. K. J. H. McCracken, 2nd Sergt. Co. K. B. J. Rosenthal, 1st Sergt. Co. K. O. N. O. Watts, 2nd Sergt. Co. K.

I'm not so full of fightin'— Nor half so full of fun, As I was back in the sixties, When I shouldered my own gun; It may be that my hair is white— Such things you know must be, But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me!

I hant forgot my raisin'— Nor how, in sixty-two Or thereabouts, with battle shouts I charged the Boys in Blue; And I say: I fought with Stonewall And blazed the way for Lee; But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me!

Just make it two, old fellow, I want to stand once more Beneath the old flag with you As in the days of yore. Our fathers stood together And fought on land and sea The battles fierce that made us A nation of the free.

I whipped you down at Vicksburg, You kicked me at Bull Run. On many a field we struggled, When neither a victory won. You wore the gray of Southland, I wore the Northern Blue; Like men we did our duty When streaming bullets flew.

For years we fought like devils, But when the war was done, Your hand met mine in friendly clasp. Our two hearts beat as one. And now when danger threatens, No North, No South we know, Once more we stand together To fight the common foe.

My head like yours, is frosty— Old age is creeping on— Life's sun is lower sinking, My day will soon be gone. But if our country's honor Needs, too, old fellow— I'm ready, old fellow— So get another gun.

The newspaper readers of Madrid have been informed that Theodore V. Roosevelt is the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army; that he was formerly a New York policeman, who was born near Harlem, but emigrated to America when young and was educated at Harvard Academy. Harvard, it is added for the edification of credulous Madrilenians, is a commercial school, there being no universities or colleges in America.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftest fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then run his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out \$4 cents the other is out hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer.

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ENTERTAINMENT.—Next Saturday night, July 2, a grand entertainment will be given in the U. F. B. A. Hall, in Madisonville, for the benefit of St. Francis Xavier's Church. An attractive program is being prepared, and there will be choice refreshments, etc. Admission, 25 cents.

MARRIED.—In Covington, La., Wednesday evening, June 23, 1898, by Rev. Jos. Koegerl, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Louis J. Heintz and Miss Zula Warren.

The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and a few friends being present. The happy couple are natives of Covington, and popular with all who know them, we join their large circle of friends in extending congratulations.

FOR RENT.—The residence of Mayor Geo. E. Williams, furnished. Central location. Apply on premises.

A handsome and complete assortment of Clothing for Spring and Summer wear has just been received at Babington Bros. & Co., who carry the largest and most complete stock to be found in Covington.

Photographer. S. L. SMITH. Covington, La. Latest Styles, at Popular Prices.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT THE TOWN HALL, COVINGTON, LA. Saturday Night, June 25, 1898. Performance at 8 o'clock. Refreshments taken in charge of ladies. Admission, 25 Cents.

UNITED WE STAND. A SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER. Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall, And faced the fight with Lee; But if this here Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me! I didn't shrink for Sherman As he galloped to the sea; But if this here Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manassas— The bully boys in gray; I heard the thunder roarin' Round Stonewall Jackson's way. And many a time this word of mine Has blazed the route for Lee; But if this old nation goes to war, Make one more gun for me!

I'm not so full of fightin'— Nor half so full of fun, As I was back in the sixties, When I shouldered my own gun; It may be that my hair is white— Such things you know must be, But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me!

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Private and Select Board. Bossier Cottage, ABITA SPRINGS, LA. Mrs. Widow Harry Bossier has opened her house at the celebrated Abita Springs. No more beautiful abode grounds in the parish, with fine water, and in addition a Sulphur Well. Plenty of milk, chickens, and fresh eggs. Table and cooking will be first class. The place is immune from yellow fever, cholera and malaria. We never quarantine, as healthy as any spot on earth. So pronounced by the United States Government Health reports, now on file at Washington, D. C. The Abita Springs is world-renowned for its miraculous curative properties. Terms \$1 50 per day, \$10 per week, \$35 per month. Servants, and children under 12 years of age, half price rates for families. Railroad Depot, Postoffice, Telegraph Station, and in a few days money order office. For further particulars, address: MRS. HARRY BOSSIER, Abita Springs, La. HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1888, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz: The northwest quarter of section 18, township 5, south range 14 east, Greenburg District, La. je 18 61. W. K. MIZELL.

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1888, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz: The northwest quarter of section 18, township 5, south range 14 east, Greenburg District, La. je 18 61. L. A. PIERCE.

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In accordance with Act No. 61 of the legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1888, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz: The northwest quarter of section 20, township 5, south range 14 east, St. Helena Meridian. je 18 61. WALTER PIERCE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before H. R. Warren, clerk of the district court at Covington, La., on Monday, July 25, 1898, viz: ALBERT N. STEVENSON.

Who made homestead entry No. 14,920 for the southwest quarter of section 7, township 8, south range 14 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. J. Anderson, J. W. Anderson, Henry Keller and Albert Zenton, all of Florencia, La. G. McD. Brumby, Register, je 18 61.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before H. R. Warren, clerk of the district court at Covington, La., on Monday, July 11, 1898, viz: GEORGE H. DUTSCH.

Who made homestead entry No. 15,817, for the north half of the north east quarter, southeast quarter of the north west quarter and the north west quarter of the northeast quarter, section 4, township 6, south range 13 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Herman Schultz, Jos. Schock, A. Brannan and John Leneel, all of Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La. je 18 61. G. McD. Brumby, Register.

I hereby certify that on the 23rd day of May, 1898, the following jurors were sworn to serve for the first week of the June term of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Tammany, La.: to commence Monday, June 27, 1898.

No. Name. Ward. 1 F. B. Hemple, 3 2 James Keyser, 9 3 H. L. Crow, 4 4 J. L. Smith, 4 5 E. R. Doyle, 3 6 Isidore Levy, 4 7 Paul Pizzetti, 1 8 Frank Citrow, Jr., 1 9 Ben Bennette, 4 10 L. B. Abadie, 3 11 Benj. Houghton, Sr., 9 12 Chas. Lafarre, 7 13 W. L. Phillips Sr., 4 14 Henry Mayfield, 9 15 A. Corbille, 9 16 John Smith, 6 17 H. A. Varet, 17 18 M. C. Day, 3 19 Enoch Talloy, 5 20 A. D. Dutruch, 2 21 Wm. Bossier, 1 22 T. B. Cook, 3 23 Warren Willey, 3 24 A. Frederick, 3 25 W. A. Dutsch, 3 26 C. B. Rogers, 2 27 J. J. Willis, 3 28 Conrad Hillier, 4 29 Steve Richardson, 5 30 Tom M. Sharp, 2 31 Victor Chatterlier, 1 32 Wm. Magee, 7 33 Thos. McQueen, 8 34 A. A. Cooley, 3 35 H. J. Willis, 3 36 Herman Schultz, 3 37 Ban Grantham, 1 38 James Barlow, 4 39 Joe Cooper, 5 40 J. M. Theobald, 2 41 Michael Pettit, Jr., 3 42 F. J. Peckon, 1 43 John P'erson, 9 44 W. G. Hutchinson, 4 45 Betty Todd, 7 46 J. M. Yates, 2 47 J. W. Badaux, 1 48 Wm. Fitzmaurice, 3 49 Edward Frederick, 3

We the undersigned Jury Commissioners certify that above and foregoing to be a true and correct list of names drawn to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the June term 1898, this 23rd day of May, 1898.

J. L. Phillips, Milton Burns, Ed. Brewster, W. J. Mayfield, A. Frederick. 2477 Commissioners, H. R. Warren, Clerk and Ex-officio Jury Commissioner. Witnesses: W. E. Parker, John Malle.

In testimony whereof I grant this certificate, under my hand and seal officially this 23rd day of May 1898. H. R. WARREN, Clerk.

REGISTRATION NOTICE. Covington La., June 3, 1898. Notice is hereby given that according to the provisions of Article 197 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of 1898, the Registration office will be open in the Court-house in the town of Covington, June 6 to June 30, inclusive, and from July 14 to "Aug. 31, inclusive. First Ward—Madisonville, at the Town Hall, July 1. Second Ward—Paul Verger's July 2. Fourth Ward—Mandeville, at the Town Hall, July 5. Fifth Ward—At the polling booth, July 6. Sixth Ward—At the polling booth, July 7. Seventh Ward—At J. J. Cussac's, July 8. Eighth Ward—At Pearl River Station, July 9, and J. J. Willis', and at the polling booth, July 11. Ninth Ward—At Slidell, in the Town Hall, July 12 and 13. The office will be open from 8 A. M., to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and legal holidays excepted. WARREN THOMAS, Assessor and ex-officio Register of Voters. C. L. HOSMER, Clerk of Registration.

Succession of M. G. Kennedy. Sixteenth Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of an order of sale made directed by the honorable the aforesaid Court, bearing date April 27, 1898: I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Court-house door, in the town of Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1898, between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain piece of land in St. Tammany Parish, La., near Slidell, described as the south half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 2, in township 9, south range 13 east, containing 139 1/100 acres, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Terms of sale cash, with the benefit of appraisal. JOHN J. STROUBLE, Sheriff.

U. S. Land Office New Orleans, La. May 16, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Covington, La., on Monday, June 27, 1898, viz: EDWARD E. CRAWFORD.

Who made homestead entry No. 13,497, for lots 1 and 2 on north half of fractional southeast quarter of section 26, township 7, south range 14 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said