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All work guaranteed first-class.

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Choice Family Groceries
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CANNED GOODS, ETC.
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Well-stocked with the finest of Wines,
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JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN
OUR BIBLE STORY by the
"Highway and Byway" Preacher
(A Vision Between the Lines of God's
Inspired Word.)
(Copyright, 1904, by J. M. Ellison.)

Scripture Authority—"And Joseph was
the governor of the land, and he it was that
sold to all the people of the land; and Joseph's
brethren came, and bowed down
themselves before him with their faces to
the earth. And Joseph saw his brethren
and he knew them, but made himself
strange unto them, and spake roughly unto
them; and he said unto them, Whence
come ye? And they said, From the land
of Canaan to buy food. And Joseph knew
his brethren, but they knew not him. And
Joseph remembered the dreams which he
dreamed of them, and said unto them, Ye
are spies to see the nakedness of the land
ye are come.—Gen. 42:1-4. Read Genesis
chapters 42 to 45 inclusive.

THE second year of the famine had be-
gun, and the people of the land of
Egypt were in increasing numbers
buying corn at the storehouses which
had been established throughout
all Egypt. The skepticism and
wonder of many as they had
watched the vast granaries being
filled during the seven years of plenty
was beginning to give place to grate-
ful and praise for what the governor
Zaphnath—the name given to Joseph
when he was raised to be ruler over
the land of Pharaoh—had done.

But with the task of gathering the
grain completed and the storehouses
placed under the control of competent
officials, Joseph found the leisure when
he was more than once tempted to
send or go back to Canaan in search
of his family. But two things made
him hesitate. One was the sense of
the duty and obligation which rested
upon him before Pharaoh and his God
of carrying Egypt through the period
of famine and again establishing the
country in fruitfulness and prosperity,
and the other was the sense of the
obligation which he owed his brothers.
He had long since forgiven them, and
now saw clearly how they had only
been working out God's plans, but he
was wise enough to know that he and
his brothers who had so grievously
sinned against him and against God,
could not be restored to each other
until they had been brought to realize
the exceeding wickedness of their sin
and to have repented of it. He knew
the best service he could render them
would not be to seek them out and be-
stow upon them the favors which his
position now rendered possible. And
so he had obeyed the desire to serve
his brothers and win them back to God
rather than the impulses of his heart.
He would await God's good time.

But if he could not go back to Canaan
land as possible, and so he established
one of his store cities on the border-
land of the country to the east, and
there as the first year of famine had
drawn to its close he had more and
more resorted, for said he: "Surely,
the dearth of the land will drive my
brethren into Egypt to buy corn, and
I will remain here lest I miss them."
One day he called his chief steward to
him and said:
"Egypt hath enough corn for her
own needs and those of the countries
to the east where the famine is sore,
but lest there come strangers with
other purpose than that of buying
grain, send all such to me that I may
know of a certainty of their business
and may protect the king and the
country in this thing."
Now it was about this time that the
famine in the land of Canaan was be-
ing sorely felt, and in the household
of the aged Jacob the scanty stores
were rapidly disappearing, so that the
question which was daily being asked
was: "What shall we do? Where shall
we turn for food? And when word
came from some traders returning
from Egypt that there was plenty in
that land, the aged Jacob called his
sons to him and bade them go and buy
the needed supplies.

"Why do ye look one upon another?"
he asked, as he noted their uneasy
glances, for the mention of Egypt
brought the guilty memory of their
brother whom they had sold to their
minds. But Reuben, who had never
known what had befallen his brother,
spoke up quickly and said:
"Surely, we will go as our father has
said."
"Ye get you down thither, my
sons," urged the old man, "and say
for us from thence, that we may live
and not die."
And without further delay the ten
brothers took their departure. It was
a long journey, and the fifth day had
begun ere they and their asses drew
near their journey's end. Reuben was
in the advance, leading the way, and
impatiently urged his brothers to
hasten.

"He would not be so eager to get
into Egypt," whispered Judah to the
others, "did he know that it was
thither that our brother was carried."
"Yes," responded Simeon, "my heart
is filled with strange forebodings. I
fear evil will befall us here, for yester-
night in my dreams I could again hear
our brother pleading with us that we
send him not into Egypt, and as I
watched him disappear there seemed
to me a hand out of Heaven pointing
at us, and I heard a voice saying: 'His
blood be upon thee.' I had thought not
to tell thee, but my lips can no longer
keep back the cry of fear which arises
in my heart."
"It is the accusing voice of God!"
they all exclaimed, while apprehension
and fear shone in their countenances.
"Ye," dejectedly spoke up Judah,
after they had ridden on in silence for
some time, "how can we expect that
God will deal well with us when we
have done so wickedly? Surely our
brother was righteous before us. Oh,
that we had not dealt with him so
cruelly!"
"It is no use," broke in Levi, bitter-
ly, "our sin does follow us. When I
think I have quieted my fears, and put
the thing away from my mind forever,
it rises specter-like before me and fills

me with apprehension. Ah, who can
rid his heart of the stain which sin has
left?"

Such was the state of mind of the
brothers as they drew near to the
Egyptian city. Their disquieted con-
sciences were busily at work and
breaking down their proud spirits and
bringing them nearer to real repent-
ance than they had ever known before.
What would they not have given if
they could have undone the evil which
they had wrought; they thought; but in
the days to follow they were to learn
that marvelous truth that God over-
rules the affairs of men and that even
the wrath of man and the evil which
he works may be made to praise Him
and to work out His purposes in the
world.

In accordance with his instructions
the chief steward at once notified Joseph
of the arrival of a company of
men from the east, and the governor,
dressed in his robes of state, hastened
from his home to the great warehouse,
where people came to buy grain.

With deferential air, and furtive, un-
easy glance they enter the private
audience room, and as they come op-
posite to where the governor is seated
they cast themselves down with their
faces to the ground, and wait for him
to speak and bid them rise. But after
the first glance at those ten prostrate
forms the governor sees them no more,
but before his eyes there comes the
vision of the long gone years when as
a boy he slept in the wheat field with
his brothers about him. He sees again
as vividly as on that night the shaves
of his brothers fall down before his
own sheaf, which remains upright, and
a cry escapes his lips as he again
looks upon the men before him and he
realizes that God has established their
identity. His first impulse is to throw
aside his robe and raise his brothers
to their feet and fall upon their necks
and kiss them, but something whis-
pers in his heart: "Nay, that is not
God's way. Unless you can win back
the hearts of your brothers through
true repentance, thy kindness will be
to their hurt and thy sorrow." So, re-
straining the yearning of his heart, he
sternly bade them rise and inquired:
"Whence come ye?"

"From the land of Canaan to buy
food."
"Nay," sharply replied the governor,
"ye are spies. To see the nakedness
of the land are ye come."
"Not so, my lord," they cried, trem-
bling and again falling down before
him, "we speak truly when we tell thee
that to buy food are thy servants
come. We are 12 brethren, the sons
of one man in the land of Canaan;
and behold, the youngest is this day
with our father, and one is not."
Joseph's heart leaped within him as
he heard them speak of himself, whom
they thought dead. They reckoned
him among their number, even though
it brought the conviction of sin to their
hearts, but he must let God probe still
deeper, and so he exclaimed:
"Ye are spies, indeed. Hereby ye
shall be proved: By the life of Pharaoh
ye shall not go forth hence, ex-
cept your youngest brother come
with you. Send one of you, and let him
fetch your brother, and ye shall be
kept in prison, that your words may
be proved, whether there be any truth
in you; or else by the life of Pharaoh
surely ye are spies."
And Joseph ordered them bound and
cast into prison, where for the space
of three days they were left to the
burden of their own thoughts and
their guilty consciences. Three days
of awful darkness and anguish. Three
days in which God probed deeper and
deeper into their hearts and made
them bitterly repent. And on the third
day Joseph came unto them and said:
"If ye be true men, let one of your
brethren be bound in the prison, while
the others go and carry corn for the
famine of your homes. But bring
your youngest brother unto me; so
shall your words be verified, and ye
shall not die."
And having thus spoken, the govern-
or signified that the interview was
at an end by dismissing the inter-
preter, and waited while they should
choose one of their number in ac-
cordance with his word. Then did they
begin to confess to one another their
faults, not knowing that Joseph un-
derstood them, saying:
"We are verily guilty concerning our
brother, in that we saw the anguish
of his soul, when he besought us, and
we would not hear; therefore is this
distress come upon us."
Reuben broke the silence which fol-
lowed by the bitter complaint:
"Spake not I unto you, saying: 'Do
not sin against the child, and ye
would not hear? Therefore, behold,
also his blood is required of us.'"
"And it was I who persuaded the
others not to yield to your entreaty,"
Simeon cried, struggling to his feet,
"and it is I who will be bound in
Egypt while ye return home. And
may God have mercy upon me for my
sin and deliver me." And as he fin-
ished speaking he signified to the govern-
or that he was the one to remain,
and the following day the others with
heavy hearts took their departure.

Then followed days of anxious wait-
ing and longing for Joseph, and they
were no less days of discipline for him
as for his brothers, for if they must
needs learn the lesson of true repen-
tance, he must come to realize more
fully out of his own experience the
infinite mercy of God and the certainty
of God's purposes. During those days
there came to his heart a revelation
from God of His purposes for the chil-
dren of Abraham, and Isaac and Jacob.
And so, when his brethren at last re-
turned, bringing his own brother Ben-
jamin, and he had made himself known
unto them, he could say out of a full
heart:
"Be not grieved, nor angry with
yourselves, that ye sold me hither; for
God did send me before you to pre-
serve life. He hath sent me before you
to preserve you a posterity in the
earth, and to save your lives by a
great deliverance. So, it was not you
that sent me hither, but God; and He
hath made me lord over all of Pharaoh's
house, and a ruler throughout
all the land of Egypt."
And with these words he comforted
them, and sent them back, saying:
"Haste ye and go up to my father, and
say unto him: Thus saith thy son
Joseph, God hath made me lord of
all Egypt. Come down unto me! Tarry
not!"

FARMER AND PLANTER.
RAISING COTTON.
How to Fertilize It Most Eco-
nomically and Produce the
Best Results.

We receive so many inquiries every
month in the year from all over the
cotton belt in regard to what fertilizer
to apply to cotton and how and when
to apply them that we are certain be-
forehand of a cordial welcome from our
readers whenever we choose to write
on this extremely interesting topic,
even if we do have to "trample on
someone's toes" (upset some of their
pet theories and speak in words of con-
demnation of some popular but irra-
tional practices). One question we are
often called on to answer is: "What
kind of guano do you use in order to
make three bales per acre?" To which
we have to answer that we don't use
"guano" (so-called) at all, when we
can help it; preferring to use the chemi-
cals, as acid phosphates, nitrate of
soda, cotton seed meal, and muriate
and sulphate of potash. We never use
kainit except where cotton is inclined
to rust; though lowest in price of any
of the potash salts, it is really the
most expensive to all who live in the
interior, on account of freight rates
being just as high on it as on the more
concentrated muriate and sulphat. It
does not pay us, neither will it pay
anyone else, to pay freight long dis-
tances on low-grade material of any
kind; kainit is no exception in this
respect. While on the subject of potash,
we would state for the good of all con-
cerned that, though the muriate seems
to be the most popular, the most gen-
erally used, most often recommended
and is claimed to be the cheapest, the
sulphate has proven itself to be the
best everywhere we have tried it and
it, and we have used it freely on each
and every crop we plant.

We try to apply our phosphate and
potash in the late fall or early winter,
"true" when from any cause, beyond our
control, we can not apply them then,
we then apply them as early in spring
as practicable, never postponing the
application until planting time. There
are various reasons for this practice,
each of which we believe to be good.
For lack of space, we will give but
one at this time, that is, that the FALL
IS THE RIGHT TIME to apply both
phosphate and potash, and for the sim-
ple reason that they act better and
give better results applied then than
at any other time.

We are well aware of the fact that
this practice, if universally followed,
would revolutionize the present prac-
tice in both application and time of
purchasing same, but the fact of the
matter is that the farmer using these
substances ought really to keep them
on hand—ready for immediate use—
all the time; he would not then (as
he often does now) be forced to haul
them when the roads are oftentimes
practically impassable. There is really
no such thing as a fertilizer season (i. e.
a season in which fertilizer should be
bought and sold in preference to any
other season of the year). The time to
purchase is as soon as you have your
mind made up as to the kind and quan-
tity required.

Where cotton is to be planted on a
pea stubble, as it will be by every
systematic farmer, and should be by
all, there will be but little need for
such nitrogenous fertilizers as stable
manure, nitrate of soda, or cotton seed
meal, neither will the so-called
"guano" or "complete" fertilizer be re-
quired to the extent it is now; but even
when planted on a pea stubble, the
"starter" recommended by Col. Red-
ding may be advantageously used in
every cotton patch in the country, and
this regardless of richness or poverty
of soil to sow. Apply a small quantity
of soluble, or quickly available fertiliz-
er directly in the furrow with the
planting seed.

A mixture of ten pounds of nitrate of
soda, 30 pounds of acid phosphate, and
60 pounds (or more) of any fine, dry
material, such as rotten manure, plaster,
of ashes, answer well for this
purpose for one acre. Or an applica-
tion of 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of
soda may be (and should be, where a
pea stubble is not available) applied
to the growing cotton as soon as up to
a stand.

Cotton should follow cowpeas, and
the cowpeas should have been fertilized
with 300 to 600 pounds of a "bone
of potash" fertilizer analyzing about
10-4. On poor, sandy land, or sandy
loam, this system will speedily assert
its superiority over other methods by
the immediate improvement of texture
and physical character of the soil, mak-
ing it work looser and mellow and
effectually preventing all tendency to
"bake." It speedily brings it to life,
making a strictly "live" soil out of one
that was heretofore comparatively
dead; it so improves its moisture,
absorbing and moisture-retaining
capacity as to render it prac-
tically drought-proof; and by its in-
crease in its ability to absorb moisture
and to retain it in time of drought it
paves the way for a practice of the in-
tensive system, which later would,
without plenty of vegetable matter in
the soil, have been an impossibility.

This same vegetable matter tends to
make a cold-natured and wet soil, both
warmer and dryer, a soil that is too
dry and too hot, both moister and
cooler, and renders a sterile and unpro-
ductive soil vastly more productive
and its cultivation satisfactory, pleas-
ant and profitable.

Now, while a judiciously systematic
rotation, in which the cowpeas finds a
place as often as every second or third
year, is actually essential as a fertility-
maintaining or fertility-increasing
measure, the really good farmer could
and should improve upon this. We re-
fer now to the sowing of vetch or
crimson clover, or burr clover in the
cotton-middles in August or September,
or, where this is impracticable, the
sowing of wheat, barley, rye or winter
trifoliate in September or October; the
three former to still further increase
the nitrogen supply by absorption
from the atmosphere, and the four lat-
ter to take up the surplus soil-nitrogen
that would, without their aid, be liable
to leach away and be lost; and the
whole of them to prevent washing and
serve as a "cover crop" during the win-
ter months, when rainfall is oftentimes
excessive and lands liable to wash.

The foregoing briefly outlines the
most economical method possible for

FOR THE HOG RAISER.
The Demand for Light and Heavy
Hogs, When, Where and the
Reason Why.

The demand for light and heavy
hogs, respectively, is partly influenced
by the character of the markets in the
different centers to which they are
shipped. Some of these call for a car-
cass 50 per cent. heavier than others.
Buffalo is credited with taking the
smallest class of carcasses and Boston
with taking the heaviest. But demand
for light and heavy hogs, respectively,
is also influenced by the season of the
year in which they reach the market.

Generally speaking, heavy hogs are
apt to be called for in winter and light
hogs in summer, and yet it would seem
correct to say that light hogs are more
demanded upon the market in the
winter and heavy hogs in the summer.
This arises from the fact probably that
the heavy hogs are marketed in the
autumn, thus leaving room principally
for lighter hogs to come forward dur-
ing the winter and early in the spring
months.

One reason, assigned by way of ex-
planation as to why light hogs are in
less demand in winter, is that at that
season many of the outlets for pork
from this class are closed on account
of home production. Much of this pork
goes to Europe, also south and east,
and farmers in these places are apt,
in a considerable degree, to supply
themselves in winter.

One principal reason why heavy hogs
are more in demand in winter than in
summer is because it is the packing
season. This means that it is the sea-
son when such meats as mess pork, dry
and salt sides, rough sides, short sides,
short rib sides and all bellies are pre-
pared as stated in a press bulletin is-
sued from the Illinois station. These
are prepared at that season because
they can be stored for some time with-
out spoiling.

It is worth while, therefore, to study
market conditions. Feeds are the
most satisfactory when the market is
supplied with what it wants and at the
proper time. If heavy hogs can be used
by the packers in the winter, this
proves that they should be supplied. If
light hogs are wanted for summer,
which is also true, then the aim of
the grower should be to supply such
hogs at that season of the year.—
Blooded Stock.

Keeping Up Fertility.
No question is of equal importance
to the farmer as not only keeping up
but increasing the fertility of the land.
During the summer months there is
generally an accumulation of manure
about the cow or horse lot which can
not be disposed of to good advantage,
but which can be profitably used on
the pasture during the late summer
and early fall. It can be drawn out and
spread on the pasture where the land
is poorest and there is little or no
evidence of grass, and it can be made
to do good work. It should be spread
as thinly as possible, and if lumpy or
coarse, should be run over with the
weeder or smoothing harrow to spread
these lumps. This manure and the fall
rains form a combination which will
cause a surprising growth of grass to
be started upon these thin places in
the pasture. It may be a little rank
at first, but the cows will soon become
accustomed to it and devour it with a
relish. Good results will follow this
method any time during the fall
months, or until winter sets in.—South-
ern Agriculturist.

Hunt For the Borers.
Examine peach trees, especially the
young ones, for borers during the fall.
Last fall we put this off until spring,
and nearly half the young trees were
badly injured.

Peach tree borers work just at the
surface of the ground and a little be-
low until cold weather. Wrapping the
base of tree with tarred paper, using
tobacco waste as partial preventives,
but the only sure method is to dig them
out with a small knife as soon as they
are large enough to notice plainly and
before they do much damage. Dig the
earth away from the base of the tree,
and look for the gum which indicates
the presence of the pest.—S. B. Harri-
man, Michigan.

Strawberries in Tennessee.
A Strawberry Growers' association
has been organized in Paradise Ridge,
in the Twenty-fourth district of Ten-
nessee, and in its membership are in-
cluded a large percent of the promi-
nent strawberry raisers. The associa-
tion will push the industry, and will
work to the end of getting their ben-
efits into the good markets of the coun-
try. Some of the finest strawberries in
the United States are raised on Para-
dise Ridge, and the industry has been
an important one there since 1874. Sev-
eral hundred acres are under cultiva-
tion, and the prospects for next season
are excellent.

HERE AND THERE.
—The cows of the general farmer
are the ones that are producing the
bulk of all the butter and milk used in
the country.
—If you have been a wise farmer the
past summer you have to show for it
clover, alfalfa, cow peas and soy
beans for the dairy herd.
—The dairy produce cow is more of
a theory than a condition. However,
a dash of Shorthorn blood usually
helps things in that direction.
—A sheep that is continuously get-
ting out through the fence better be
disposed of, for such teachers are too
artistic for the rest of the flock.
—Mr. J. B. Carroll, of Clark coun-
ty, Ky., exhibited a pumpkin which
he raised on his farm near Winchester,
the actual weight of which is 102
pounds.
—A good test of whether a field will
grow alfalfa or not is to observe
whether it contains earth-worms (fish
worms). If it does not the condition
is wrong for alfalfa culture.
—A ewe that shears a light fleece of
poor quality should surely be con-
sidered a fit animal for the cull list,
unless her lambs possess enough re-
deeming qualities to pay to keep her.

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