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Covington, Louisiana.
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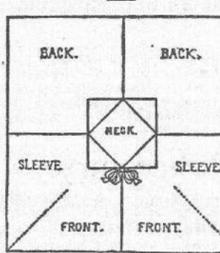
WOMAN'S SPHERE
New Wraps for the Winter.

GARMENTS ARE MADE UP IN ALL MATERIALS.
Dainty and Rich Effects Can be Obtained Without Lavish Expenditure of Money—Should Match or Tone with Gown in Color.
Picturesque, elegant, becoming, appropriate and new in every detail, the new winter wrap is a thing of beauty, if of marked extravagance. And this latter, after all, depends much upon your own cleverness, for that untailored, draped effect, which the experienced home dressmaker knows is the easiest to obtain in cloak making, is perhaps the season's chief characteristic.
Materials, too, may depend upon the size of your pocketbook; there are many silky broadcloths with a substantial interlining to furnish the required degree of warmth, for it must be confessed that of this the present style of outer covering furnishes but a small portion.
Liberty satins and panne velvets are the materials most in vogue, lending their wonderful draping qualities to those interesting models in which, everybody is saying, the greatest couturiers of Paris have made their most marked successes. Not satisfied with the wealth of beauty in the material, the rich fashion of fur trimming is revived, supplemented in many cases by bands of heavy lace threaded with gold or silver or tinted to match the very foundation that they cover. And in every case there is one or more of those quaint silk tassels, without which you can't be really French this winter. Hood effects lend themselves happily to the latter touch, or at least tones with, your gown in color. A model for the chosen few, it would seem; yet every one can at least sometimes be just right by deciding first on her very best evening gown and then getting the wrap to suit it.
Very few white wraps are worn, though a recent model of creamy velvet with a big brown fur collar and cuffs was an extremely distinguished combination.
As for shape, the Empire seems to have got confounded with the Japanese, giving us something that resembles a fantastic raglan and yet is radically unlike all three. But you may depend upon it that the body part is always Empire in its effect, the shoulder raglan in shape, with the sleeve flaring from it like a kimono sleeve, often falling in a short, loose bell-shape several inches above the elbow, over an undersleeve of lace lined with satin. This is very complicated, however, so the simpler method of gathering the top sleeve into a fur or lace cuff, which ends with a little butterfly bow of velvet just on the elbow, is most in favor.

Takes Fancy of Parisians.

Blouses of All Materials Popular in Gay Capital.
In spite of the persistence of the luxuriant lingerie waists, the heaviest and most pronounced of blouses are finding high favor. The new color of pinky red, called "rose scarlet," fashions the blouse that is being worn by the Parisienne. Carried out in the finished cloth it is made with undersleeves and gumpes of ivory net or linen lace, and in its most luxuriant form sports a finish of mink tail trimming at elbows and neck openings.
Chiffon velours, velveteen in gay shades, and checked velvets, and especially velvets of all varieties of black lines and checks on soft creamy grounds are the most popular materials. Made with the same color of cream lace the black and white velvet, if the color is intermixed, makes among the most stunning of blouses.
One such waist, one of brilliant rose scarlet cloth, and a third which carries the newest idea of all complete a group of foreign made blouses ordered for a wedding outfit. This is in soft heliotrope satin finished crepe exactly matching a tailored long coat suit of cloth. The blouse is smocked, with slightly low cut throat around a white batiste chemisette, and has a deep wrinkled girdle ending in a side sash of the same with deeply knotted fringe at the ends.
This side sash or girdle knotted at one side is the newest cry of fashion. As a girdle finish it gives a chance for knotting and tying laid away Roman scarfs and soft ribbons, banishing in part the made bow ribbons. Soft black Louisiana to match the black in

HANDKERCHIEF KIMONO.



Four handkerchiefs are all that are required for this dainty garment. Blue makes the prettiest. Here is a crude drawing that will show you just how to put together. There is one seam in the back and one on each shoulder. No cutting. You simply leave a half finger at each seam, which is turned down, and forms the neck. Then you start from the lower points in front and stitch up about half way. This forms the sleeves. These make inexpensive as well as pretty and useful gifts.

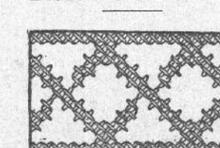
Some Ideas for the Hostess.

"What won't Molly think of next?" was the exclamation, when a little gray envelope fluttered onto my desk. "Come to my party on Wednesday night, and wear your pet hobby, also state in your acceptance what is your favorite dish." Molly's hobby might have been recognized in the gray stationery with the red lettering which she used year in and year out. Well, this is what I found that night in the great living room where we all loved to assemble. Just the funniest conglomeration of "eccentricities of genius personified" was how a clever girl expressed it.
There was the postage stamp fiend wearing a motley collection pasted on various parts of his clothing, even his face, hands and hair bore a sticker from some place. The girl who was making silk quilts out of her party gowns and those of her friends was arrayed in a costume by side of which Joseph's historical coat of many colors would have looked a sad and somber garment. Bugs, butterflies, toads and lizards played in most lifelike attitudes over the clothing of the naturalist of the crowd, and the girl who went in for physical culture wore a necklace of miniature Indian clubs and dumb bells. Of course the camera crank went around trying to "take" everybody, and the autograph collector was on hand with book and pencil. One girl wore a doll's cup and saucer on a long chain, and there were numerous spoons worn as hair ornaments, showing the fad of the wearers.
One of the drollest figures was the man devoted to making hand-made furniture; he had a set of doll's chairs, table and bed, which he had in a basket and insisted upon showing every one how perfectly they were constructed. Altogether, it was a most amusing party.
When refreshments were served it was seen how the hostess had endeavored to cater to the likes of her guests.
For the Ladies' Cards.
"Happy have we met, happy have we been.
Happy may we part, and happy meet again."
"What fates impose
The men must needs abide."
"I have no parting sigh to give,
So take my parting smile."
"Press nobly on."
MADAME MERRIL

Ways of Dressing the Hair.

Elaborate Coiffures Sometimes Make Additions Necessary.
In these days when a woman "does" her hair she is likely to pin into it some tresses that did not originally grow there, for the use of too hot irons in waving has most likely made havoc with her own hair, besides which the elaborate hairdressing now in use requires more hair than the average head possesses.
An attractive coiffure is made by breaking the pompadour into a part, pinning here bunch of curls to hang over the forehead; then in back arranging the combination of a figure eight known as the basket puff and pinning two or three small curls at the bottom.
Pompadours are now marcelled into a pointed shape above the forehead. With this pointed effect a succession of puffs reaching from the crown of the head to the nape of the neck looks well. So does the high coronet braid coiffure which is par-

Border: Cross-Stitch.



A simple, effective border this that may be used for ornamenting a variety of articles, such as towel ends, dresser cloths, sideboard cloths, etc., in grain cotton being used according to the foundation to be ornamented.

FARMER AND PLANTER

AFTER HEATING AND SPROUTING.
How Cotton Seed, in That Condition May Be Utilized.

Frequently large quantities of cotton seed on the farm heat or sprout; and thereby become unsuited either for the cotton oil mill or for planting purposes, as the germs in the heating or sprouting process have been killed largely and the oil changed to a much deteriorated form. Notwithstanding these changes, the seed, from a fertilizing standpoint, are about as valuable after heating or sprouting as before, i. e., if seed have not been exposed to the weather too long and allowed to rot and leech out the plant-food constituents contained in them. The only fertilizing constituents that could possibly be liberated into the air by the heating or sprouting is the ammonia, and it has been found by frequent chemical analyses that the loss of this constituent is little or none from these causes. In fact, it would seem that the phosphoric acid, potash and ammonia in sprouted or heated seed are changed to a form slightly more readily taken up by growing plants than if the raw seed were used as the fertilizing material. Average good cottonseed, heated, sprouted or not, will contain about 3.1 per cent nitrogen (equal to 3.76 per cent ammonia), 1.2 per cent phosphoric acid, and 1.2 per cent potash.
When assigning to the nitrogen (ammonia), phosphoric acid and potash contained in damaged cottonseed the values that prevailed in this state for these constituents in mixed fertilizers during the past season, such seed is seen to be worth \$14.90 a ton for fertilizing purposes.
Should Not Be Exposed to Rains
Cotton seed are classed as a fertilizing material containing its fertilizing constituents in a rather slowly available form, as the seed have to rot in the soil before their content of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash can be dissolved by the moisture present in the soil and be taken up by the feeding roots of growing plants. It should be remembered that all fertilizing constituents present in the soil, either naturally or by addition, have to become dissolved by the water in the soil before they can be utilized by growing plants for the construction of their tissues.
Seed that have heated or sprouted should thereafter be kept under cover and not be exposed to rains.
A well-balanced proportion in which to compost, in ton lots, is as follows for general farm purposes:
Cotton seed (13 1/2 bushels)..... 400
Acid phosphate..... 300
Kainit..... 75
Barnyard manure..... 1,225
Total..... 2,000
This mixture will analyze 2.6 per cent phosphoric acid; 0.9 per cent potash, and 1.1 per cent ammonia.
Six hundred or 800 pounds of this mixture will be a good application for corn when applied in the drill just before planting, while 800 to 1,200 pounds in the drill would be a good one for cotton.
For corn, from 400 to 800 pounds of the following mixture, calculated for ton lots, per acre, will be found well-suited when applied in the drill:
Acid phosphate, 14 per cent..... 585
Cotton seed (46 bushels)..... 1,375
Kainit..... 40
Total..... 2,000
For cotton, it will be well to use from 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre of the following mixture applied in the drill before planting:
Acid phosphate, 14 per cent..... 630
Cotton seed (39 2-3 bushels)..... 1,190
Kainit..... 180
Total..... 2,000
Where cotton seed (whether heated, sprouted or not) is used for fertilizing purposes as suggested in the above two formulas, it will usually be found best to apply them very early in the spring in the drill; cover and let stand two to four weeks before the other materials are added. The acid phosphate and kainit may then be mixed and applied in the drill just before or at planting time. If spare time is not at hand, early in the spring, the cotton seed for fertilizing purposes may go in the drill and the mixture of acid phosphate and kainit directly on top of them just before planting. This latter method has been practiced to some extent on the test farms of the state department of agriculture with tolerably good results; but if possible, it will be found generally most satisfactory to apply the seed some little time before planting in order to give them time to partially rot before planting time. It is frequently the case that farmers can buy heated or sprouted seed at greatly reduced prices as the cotton mills cannot use them.

UTILIZATION VS. CULTIVATION.

Southern Farmers Have Important Questions Pressing For Solution.

Our southern farmers have several important questions pressing for solution, but hardly any of them exceed in importance this one of utilizing our own says the Southern Cultivator, there cultivating every acre. The only reason we attempt to cultivate so much area, is the idea that we will make more money by so doing. But with high labor and poor yields the profits in such cultivation are naught. As our country and cities increase in population, says the Southern Cultivator there is not only a greater demand for food crops, but also a wider range of articles included in this demand. Everything that can be produced upon the farm—wood, grass, hay, cattle, hogs, chickens, fruit, and dairy products, all command as good prices as corn and cotton. It now behooves every intelligent farmer to look over his land, take carefully into consideration the lay of his farm as to woodland and cleared fields, upland and bottom, rough land and smooth, then his location as to market and his taste as to lines of industry he would like best to develop, and then plan, not so much to cultivate all his place, but how best to develop its resources so as to give the greatest net return for the energy expended. If grass will give as much net return from a given field as cultivating it in cotton, why bother with so much work as the cultivation in cotton would require? If cattle can gather as much net return from a ten-acre field as can a negro working it in cotton and corn, why not let the cows work a little? If timber grown upon a hillside will bring in the same net revenue as the cultivation it is receiving, why not allow the timber to grow? To our minds it is clearly time to change our viewpoint. Think more about utilization and not so much of cultivation. Cultivation is well, but only when it can be well done. When you begin seriously to consider this utilizing plan and begin to put it into execution, many will be surprised at the results. Some instances.
We have a neighbor, Col. Reuben Arnold, who has 800 acres near Atlanta, and is allowing about 400 acres to grow up in trees. He calls it "Black Forest," and a fine lot of trees he has. He says he figures it this way: "Each tree is worth at least 50 cents; and my old negro says I have 10,000,000 trees; this will make me \$5,000,000. This beats raising cotton, don't it?" and the colonel gives a good laugh. Now, truly these trees are valuable and some day will bring in a snug sum; and we have no doubt will yield a greater net return than if the land was cultivated according to the average method we now have in use.
Up at Rookmart, Georgia, Mr. T. J. Jenkin went out and bought a mountain, one of those pur common north Georgia. His friends thought he would perish, but Mr. Jenkin set this mountain out in fruit trees and last year he sold the peaches from four acres for \$2,226.00, which gave him clear profit of \$2,000.00 for his time and labor. In meantime Mr. Jenkin has been making a good living from the sales of vegetables and strawberries grown between these peach trees. These trees were only three years old.
Mr. I. A. Christian down in Clayton county, Georgia, sold \$22 worth of peavine hay per acre, from his land, after cutting good crop of wheat from the place.
Over at Pendleton, S. C., we saw Bermuda that was furnishing all the grass on an acre that two cows and a horse could eat. In fact there was more grass on the acre that they could not eat than the average pasturage produces.
We heard of a man who had 120 acres of land and three acres was in a swamp which he considered useless. He cleared it out, ditched it out and put in celery and cleared \$500 on the first year, which was more than he had ever made clear on the 117. Look around you and see if you haven't some unutilized opportunities that will bring in money besides cultivating more cotton.

Heavy Wheat Yield.

Dr. J. E. Miller, who lives near Gainesville, has threshed his wheat and on twenty-seven acres he harvested 517 bushels. Before he cut his wheat it was nearly head high, and the average yield was nearly twenty bushels to the acre. Of the whole amount seventy-seven bushels were harvested off three acres, which had been the drained. Only twenty seven and one-half bushels of wheat were sown, so that the yield was nearly twenty to one sowing. All the land was prepared and wheat put in by two horses. Only three-quarters of an acre was turned, the remainder being put in with a cutaway harrow and drill. There acres of the land was formerly a cow mire, but it has been tile drained and brought up to a high state of cultivation by Dr. Miller in the last two years.

When Labor is Lost.

If left for a long time in the manure heaps, nitrogen gas and ammonia escape in large quantities, thus dissipating the very element that we have labored to obtain.
Bear This In Mind.
In the application of manure several things must be borne in mind. The manure should be spread evenly over the surface of the ground so that there will not be an over-supply at one place and a total want of it at another.
One Farmer's Labor Remedy
A planter writing from Cairo, Ga., to his farm paper says:
"Quit renting your land to those negroes who only butcher it, and allow it to wash away. By this means we can reduce the acreage in cotton, and when the negro gets hungry and wants to come back to the farm and is willing to work right, let him come."
Easy to Kill Potato Bugs.
The potato bug is easily killed by spraying with Paris green, using one pound of Paris green to twenty pounds cheap flour or air-slacked lime.

Growing Havana at Sumatra.

A correspondent writing from Pasco County, Fla.: "The growing of Havana and Sumatra tobacco here is attracting the attention of capitalists and we hope to see a large acreage planted in the next five years."
The South Peanut Crop.
The peanut crop in the south now amounts to 11,000,000 bushels annually. The total sales amount to between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.
A train of 27 flat cars laden with 2,500 bales of cotton recently arrived at Memphis, Tenn., which is said to be the largest train of the kind ever entering that place. The total weight approximated 1,250,000 pounds, which at a minimum of 10 cents a pound gives a total of \$125,000.

The Cotton Crop in South Carolina

this fall is very poor writes a correspondent and not a little of it is being held for the market; nevertheless, it has given the railroads about all they can do to handle the cotton.

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