

# The St. Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

W. G. KENTZEL, Editor.

COVINGTON, ST TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

VOL. XXXIII NO 15

A traveling salesman died very suddenly in Pittsburg, and relatives telegraphed the undertaker to make a wreath, saying: "The ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription, 'Rest in Peace' on both sides, and if there is room, 'We shall meet in heaven.'" The undertaker was out of town and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide and bore the inscription, "Rest in Peace on Both Sides, and if there is room, We Shall Meet in Heaven."

The wife of a certain wealthy Westerner has some of the habits of Mrs. Malaprop. Her friends are frequently amused by her mistakes. Once some one ventured to remark to her, according to Harper's Weekly, that General So-and-So was certainly a hellicose man. The Western lady's eyes bulged with astonishment. "You don't tell me!" she exclaimed. "Of course, not having met him, I couldn't say; but I thought from his picture that he was very thin."

"REGULAR AS THE SUN" is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by J. L. Watkins' City Drug Store and C. C. Champagne & Co., Druggists.

The kickers on the farm are not so hard to get along with as the kickers in town. On the farm are the kicking cow and our long-eared friend, the mule; while in town there is the old mossback, who wants all the municipal benefits without paying for them. The cow may be sold for beef, the mule traded for a shotgun; but nothing but a funeral will get rid of the town kicker.—Ex.

"We are a most wasteful and extravagant nation," said the Barnard college girl, as she sprinkled damp tea leaves over a rug, preparatory to sweeping it. This is what we do with our tea leaves, then we throw them away. In England, many of the well-to-do families dry the leaves and sell them to the grocers, who sell them to the poor people in the neighborhood."

## Remarkable Record for Health.

The figures of January 29 contained in a news item from Shreveport stated that the death rate of that city was only 13.23 per cent. When the size of that place is considered, and the various elements which enter into calculations, that is a very remarkable showing. In a public address a few evenings ago Dr. C. Z. Williams, the health officer of Covington, stated that after a most painstaking and diligent investigation of the deaths here last year, including the deaths of persons brought here from all sections of the country, many of them in the last stages of disease, that the death rate of Covington was only 9.33 per cent. per 1,000, the estimate being on an estimated population of 3,000. When it is considered that the great majority of transient deaths take place in town, it will be readily seen that the remarkably low death rate conceded to this section by the United States health authorities is no idle dream; and when it is considered that fully one-half of the deaths are those of persons brought here from abroad, this town is able to show a most remarkable record of about 4.5 per cent.

## NEGLECTED COLDS THREATEN LIFE.

"Don't trifle with a cold," is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Proper food, good ventilation, and dry, warm, clothing are the proper safeguards against colds. If they are maintained through the changeable weather of autumn, winter, and spring, the chances of a surprise from ordinary colds will be slight. But the ordinary light cold will become severe if neglected, and a well established ripe cold is to the germs of diphtheria what honey is to the bee. The greatest menace to child life at this season of the year is the neglected cold. Whether it is a child or adult, the cold which is a very best treatment that can be adopted is to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is safe and sure. The great popularity and immense sale of this preparation has been attained by its remarkable cures of this ailment. A cold never results in pneumonia when it is given. For sale by C. C. Champagne & Co., Druggists, and J. L. Watkins' City Drugstore.

## Phaw Trial Moving On

### Mrs. Thaw to be Given a Few Days Rest.

### Attorney Delmas Will Receive \$100,000.

### The Largest Criminal Fee On Record.

### NAVY WANTS PEACE.

### Towns Built in a Day, and How it is Done.

### Superb New Steamer, the Largest Built.

### Sixty Banks of Louisiana On Honor Roll.

### The Thaw Trial.

New York, Feb. 10.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, probably will not, as has been expected, return to the stand to-morrow morning, when the trial of her husband for the murder of Stanford White is resumed. The strain of the last few days in which she had been made to live again the hours when, according to the confession she has sworn she made to Harry Thaw, she was the victim of the architect's caprice, has told severely on the young woman, and tonight it was stated that the prisoner has come to her rescue and demanded a respite for his wife. Upon her visit to the Tombs Saturday Mrs. Thaw told her husband that she had suffered greatly during the ordeal when her association with White was laid bare, and Thaw communicated the fact to the attorneys. He told them that his wife was in bad shape, and requested that she be given an opportunity to recover herself. Attorney Delmas then set about to arrange the plans of the defense that Mrs. Thaw's presence in court as a witness would not be required till Tuesday.

Continued on Fourth Page.

### Towns Built in a Day.

The town of Custer, Ohio, named after the great Indian fighter, came into existence in a single day. It consists of some 500 wooden houses, all of which were constructed between sunrise and sunset. Material was shipped in from factories, whole sections of wooden walls, beams, joists, and roofs in two pieces, having been made from carefully prepared plans and exact specifications. Each piece of each building was numbered and laid in order near the site it was to occupy, so that it could be the more readily handled. As in the building of King Solomon's Temple, all the pieces were made to fit into each other, the work of construction being, therefore, only a matter of fitting the pieces together and driving a few spikes.

The sites had all been cleared and leveled in advance, and 2,000 men, in addition to the settlers, were engaged in the building of the town. The largest of the houses was a boarding house, which was two stories high, and shops were erected for bakers, butchers and other tradesmen. In Oklahoma more than one town sprang up in a day. Thomas City was a case in point. Indeed, according to report, it came into being in a single afternoon. Within a few hours 3,000 persons were comfortably settled and business was set in motion. A newspaper was likewise printed and circulated among the new community, and a big birth-

day celebration was held on the following day. Another Oklahoma "boom-town" which ran up like magic is Snyder. It was born on a Friday. In anticipation of that interesting event thousands of people flocked to the place, among whom were shopkeepers, land agents and many others who were anxious to secure the best sites on the natal day. Until then nobody was allowed to enter the town area. At sunset on Thursday Snyder was nothing but a name, for it was minus houses, railway and inhabitants. But soon after sunrise next morning fully ten thousand persons were on the spot. The town was being rapidly mapped out; the erection of buildings was in progress; trains were running, a railway station had been erected, while two hotels, three banks and a number of shops were each doing quite a brisk business. Almost as marvelous was the creation of Lawton. Within fifty-five minutes after the site of the town had been decided upon, no fewer than five thousand lots were taken up. Two hours later the population had increased to be between seven and eight thousand persons. A score of eating places and double that number of groceries and other stores opened for business during the day. A bank, which was conveyed to the town on wheels, was able to start operations at once. A fully equipped newspaper office was likewise wheeled into the town ready for action, so to speak. But the great business of the day was lot speculation, some thousands of lots changing hands before the vendors had owned them many minutes.

### Superb New Steamer.

New facts regarding the giant steamship which the Hamburg-American line is to have built by Harland & Wolf, of Belfast, Ireland, and which will go into commission in the spring of 1908, were given by Emile Bose, general manager of the line, who returned recently from Liverpool. The new vessel will be named the "Europa," and have accommodations for 550 first, 350 second, 1000 third-class and 2000 steerage passengers and a crew of 550 persons. Every feature ever devised for the convenience, comfort and entertainment of ocean travelers will be included in the plans for the ship. Two novel features will be a tennis court on the upper deck and a swimming pool 75 by 25 feet on one of the lower decks. The steamer will be 750 feet long, 30 feet beam, and have a displacement of about 42,000 tons.

### Navy Wants Peace.

Word has gone out in army and navy circles that talk about the Japanese war situation must stop. Admiral Dewey has given some excellent advice to his younger brethren. He had been quoted as having delivered some radical sentiments. When his attention was called to this report, he caused the following statement to be given out: "It is not a time when naval officers should be talking about the prospects of war with Japan. Our whole nation wants peace, and the navy wants it just as much as the rest of the country." With these significant words, Admiral Dewey disposed of a rumor which had been persistent in newspaper circles during the day, linking his name with some startling predictions of what would happen should Japan declare war. Wonder what Lieut. Hobson will think of this?

### Banks on Honor Roll

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 30.—The annual report of the State Bank Examiner, W. L. Young for the year 1906, will show that during the year 60 banks in Louisiana have gotten on the "Honor Roll," while this list last year contained the names of 60 banks. The honor roll contains the names of those banks which have a surplus and undivided profits more than fifty per cent of the amount of the entire capital stock paid in. The report of the State Bank Examiner, which has not been completed, shows that during the year 1906, 26 new banks were opened for business, with combined capital stock amounting to over \$3,000,000. In addition to this, fifteen banks that were organized prior to 1906 have increased their capital stock over \$383,000.

## Abita Springs For Health

### Place of Note Even With the Indians.

### And a Favorite with the People To-day

### Who Know the Value of Pure Air.

### FINE SPRING WATERS

### Are Unequaled by Any in the World.

### Possibilities of Surrounding Country

### For Trucking and Fruit Farming.

### Abita Springs.

Lying in the heart of the Ozone Belt, Abita Springs is happily situated. From the time it was inhabited by Indians, it has been noted for its pure air, medicinal springs, its freedom from malaria, a sure cure for the most obstinate case of hay fever, and those who suffer from throat and lung troubles are always benefited, if not entirely cured. Many persons are living today that had been given up by their physicians, and some are here who are not able to live anywhere else. If the intelligent and hard-working farmer of the Western and Northern States knew possibilities of lands as truck and fruit gardens, they would migrate here in a body. Land that will with proper cultivation, fertilization and crop rotation produce from \$100 to \$500 per acre, coupled with a climate that is the equal, and in one respect (not so envying) better than California is the place to live in. It is cooler in summer, and in winter it is seldom that the temperature is below freezing. Strawberries have been on the market, grown in the open, since the middle of December. The supply, as no one here, with one exception, gives the crop any attention, is limited, and those that are offered are quickly snapped up by the local demand at fancy prices.

### FIGS.

This crop is indigenous to the soil, and requires little or no cultivation. No amount grown could possibly supply the demand, and even if more were grown than could be sold green, \$10 to \$15 would buy a canning outfit that would take care of it. A woman, who crystallizes figs here, would, if the supply were better, make a handsome living out of them. Prices range from 50 to 75 cents a pound, with the demand unlimited. This crop alone would give a steady income to persons of either sex whose state of health required them to live in the country.

Lettuce, onions, radishes, artichokes, tomatoes, etc., can be grown nearly all the year around, and in simple time to ship to the Northern markets to get fancy prices. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, are good, paying crops. Grapes have produced at the rate of \$500 per acre, melons of all description can be grown here to perfection—60 pound watermelons and 12-pound musk melons are common. Like every trade or profession, truck farming must be conducted on intelligent lines. By just scratching the ground and throwing in a few seeds and plants without cultivation, it cannot be expected to pay. The soil requires fertilizing. It would sound like a fair story to the average farmer of the returns from some of the truck farms some twenty-five miles from here were told. The New Or-

leans Great Northern Railroad will co-operate in any way in the matter of truck shipments, and will put refrigerating cars on, and though the line is not direct at present it is nearly so, and will be in the near future. The Abita Springs Progressive Union will give any information desired by intending settlers, and will give any assistance within its power.

### FOR RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

The quick relief from pain afforded by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm makes it a favorite with sufferers from rheumatism, sciatica, lame back, lumbago, and deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by J. L. Watkins' City Drug Store and C. C. Champagne & Co.

### Official

At a regular meeting of the Police Jury, January 15, 1907, the following Budget and License and Per Capita Tax Ordinances were adopted for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907:

Secretary	\$200
Parish Printer	200
Assessors' fees	2,000
Commission of Tax Collector	2,000
Sheriff's salary	500
Conveying Convicts to penitentiary and insane people to the insane asylum	1,000
Witnesses in criminal cases	3,500
Other and general aud criminal expenses	7,000
Coroner and Coroner's Jury	2,000
Grand and Petit Juries	2,500
Police Jury	1,200
Repairing and constructing bridges	15,000
Beneficiary cadet to State University	800
Beneficiary cadet to State Normal School	125
Divors incidental contingent expenses	2,000
Expenses for working and maintaining the public roads	10,000
For public schools	10,000
Total	\$59,825

### LICENSE ORDINANCE.

1. Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, that a license shall be levied for each person, corporation or association pursuing any occupation, business or calling in this parish which is subject to State license. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., that the amount of license due this parish for each trade, occupation, business or calling carried on or conducted in this parish, subject to a license, is hereby fixed at the same as is now levied and collected by the State for such trade, occupation, business or calling in this parish, except the liquor license, which shall be two hundred dollars (\$200), instead of one hundred dollars (\$100). 3. Be it further ordained, etc., that the license due this parish shall be and are hereby due and collectible at the same time and in the same manner as licenses due the State, and in the event the same are not paid when due, it is ordered that the tax collector report the same to his attorney, who shall file a writ of attachment and institute legal proceedings to enforce the payment of the same.

### PER CAPITA TAX.

1. Be it ordained by the Police Jury of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, that the two-mill tax set aside for public road purposes, there is hereby levied for the year 1907, and each year thereafter, and that any person failing to pay his per capita tax as above levied shall be fined a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$15, and in default of payment of the fine and costs, he shall be sentenced to work on the public roads for a term not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the Court. This said prosecution shall be conducted before the District Court.

Adopted January 15, 1907.

GEO. KOEPP, JR., President.  
W. G. KENTZEL, Secretary.

Pierre Ador vs. Harrie U Hayden.—No. 803.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Tammany.

Pursuant to an order of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled action on the 23d day of January, 1907, I have seized, and on SATURDAY, the 9th day of March, 1907, will sell at the principal door of the Courthouse, in Covington, Louisiana, during the hours of the day, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, without appraisement, the following described property, to wit:

First, All that certain tract or parcel of land, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and in anywise appertaining, situate in the Parish of St. Tammany, in this State, on the left bank of the Tchoufouctou River, containing in the aggregate an area of two hundred and fifty-four and five-eighths arpents in French measure, and being composed of two portions of ground, designated by the letters "A" and "B" respectively, on a plat or survey made by E. Sargi, civil engineer, on the 20th day of December, 1899, annexed for reference to an act passed before Adolphe Boudousquie, late a notary public in this city, on the 10th day of January, 1900, a duly certified copy of which said plat or survey is annexed for reference to the heretofore recited act passed before Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., notary, on the 15th day of June, 1901, according to which said plat or survey the said portion of ground designated by the letter "A" contains fifty-five and seven-eighths arpents, and commencing on the Tchoufouctou River the same runs north 25 degrees east 14 chains and 59 links, thence north 55 degrees west 32 chains; thence south 10 minutes west 29 chains 45 links to the Tchoufouctou River, and then down the Tchoufouctou river to the place of beginning.

And the aforesaid portion of ground designated by the letter "B" contains one hundred and ninety-eight and six-eighths arpents, and adjoining the northwest corner of the above described portion of ground designated by the letter "A." It has a width of 12 chains 73 links on a line running south 74 degrees 10 minutes east, with a depth of about one hundred and thirty-nine chains and fifty links on the upper line and of about one hundred and fifty-six chains and fifty links on the opposite side line, extending both north 23 degrees 45 minutes west, and with a width on its rear line of thirteen chains and sixty-five links.

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ways privileges, servitudes and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate in said Parish of St. Tammany, containing, more or less, 70 50-100 acres, being composed of two tracts designated as lots Nos. 9 and 13 on a plan of the same, and adjoining property, made by Matthew Dicks, surveyor of said Parish of St. Tammany, a copy whereof is on file of record in the office of Theo. Bussosa, late notary in this city, and also on the sketch marked "A" in red ink and annexed to the aforesaid act passed before Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., on the 15th day of June, 1901, said two lots adjoining each other; and lot No. 9, which is of triangular form, is bounded on the south, or side nearest the Tchoufouctou River, by the above described portion of ground designated by the letter "A"; on the north or opposite side line by the lands of Charles Roman and lot No. 8; and said lot No. 13 is bounded on the north by the lots Nos. 16 and 17; on the south by the said lot No. 9, and on the east by lot No. 12, and on the west by the above described portion of ground designated by the letter "B." The whole aforesaid tract of land conveyed in said act before Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., of date August 17, 1905, above described, is shown on the fac simile of a sketch in the office of Chas. T. Soulat, a notary in this city, and are described in the field notes of W. H. B. Hanzon, United States Deputy Surveyor, and Paris Childress, assistant surveyor, which are annexed to an act passed before John Bendernagel, late notary in this city, recited in said act before Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., August 17, 1905. Twelve certain lots or portions of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate in the said Parish of St. Tammany, designated by the numbers 15 to 26, both inclusive, on a certain plan made by Matthew Dicks, surveyor, and having the following dimensions and boundaries, according to said plan, to-wit: Lot No. 15 has forty-nine and ninety one-hundredths superficial acres, and is bounded above by lot No. 13; on the right by lot No. 19; on the left by lot No. 14. Lot No. 16 has forty-eight and ninety one-hundredths acres, and is bounded above by lot No. 13; on the right by lot No. 19; on the left by lot No. 15, and on the left by lot No. 17. Lot No. 17 has forty-eight and ninety six one-hundredths superficial acres, and is bounded above by part of lot No. 13; on the right by lot No. 19; on the left by lot No. 15, and on the left by lot No. 17. Lot No. 18 has forty-eight and ninety one-hundredths superficial acres, and is bounded above by lot No. 14; below by part of lot No. 23; on the right by lot No. 19, and on the left by lands of Francis and Landon Parent. Lot No. 19 has forty-eight and ninety one-hundredths superficial acres, and is bounded above by lot No. 15; below by part of lot No. 23; on the right by