

### Professional Cards

#### DR. QUITMAN KOHNKE

Has established his residence and office in COVINGTON, LA., at the corner of Massachusetts and Boston streets. Telephone 34.

Morning Hour: 9 to 10.  
Evening Hour: 3 to 4.

#### DR. C. Z. WILLIAMS, Practicing Physician.

Residence on the corner of Rutland street, west of the Martindale house. Office over the bank.  
Day and night calls promptly attended. Chronic diseases a specialty.

#### DR. J. F. PIGOTT, Covington, La.

Residence in the Esterstein raised cottage, two blocks west of public school building.  
Offers his professional services to the public.  
Office at the City Drug Store on Columbia street.

#### DR. F. JULIUS HEINTZ,

Tenders his professional services to the people of the parish.  
Office and residence, Abita Springs, next to the postoffice. Phone 13-2.  
Private diseases a specialty.

#### GEORGE B. SMART, Attorney and Counselor at Law

COVINGTON,  
and 905 Ibernia Bank Building, New Orleans.

#### FRED. J. HEINTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW

COVINGTON, LA.  
Opposite courthouse. Notary public in office.

#### E. ELMO BOLLINGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

SLIDELL, LA.  
Office in bank building. Notary public in office.

#### M. M. MILLER, LOUIS L. MORGAN, MILLER & MORGAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Covington, La.  
Will practice in all the courts of the 9th Judicial District.

#### L. C. HEINTZ, Physician and Surgeon

Covington, La.  
Office in Covington Bank and Trust Company building. Office Phone 223. Residence Phone 195.

#### DR. H. E. GAUTREUX, Physician and Surgeon.

Formerly assistant surgeon of the Police Infirmary, of New Orleans, has located his office with Dr. A. C. Grille, opposite Trullay & Oplatek's drug store. Hours, 9 to 11 a.m.; 3 to 5 p.m. Residence phone, 94. Office phone, 413-3.

#### JOS. B. LANCASTER, Attorney at Law,

Covington, La.  
Will attend to civil business in connection with his office as District Attorney.

#### B. B. WARREN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Covington, La.  
Office on Main street, opposite the bank.  
Residence: New Hampshire street, near Rutland.  
Office Phone 66. Residence Phone 53.

#### Harvey E. Ellis, W. A. White, ELLIS & WHITE, Attorneys-at-Law,

Covington, La.  
Will practice law, both civil and criminal, in the parishes of St. Tammany and Washington.

#### DR. R. L. SCHROEDER, DENTIST.

Permanently Located. SLIDELL, LA.

#### DR. A. H. GRIMMER, DENTIST,

Covington, Louisiana.  
Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone No. 213. Frederick Building.

#### S. W. RAWLINS' SON Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

630 Union St., : New Orleans, La.

#### ALBERT T. WITBECK Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

P. O. Box 132. : Covington, La.  
City Engineer of Mandeville. Surveying done in any locality.

#### J. M. YATES, Parish Surveyor

FOLSOM, LA.  
All orders left with H. R. Warren, clerk of court, or addressed to J. M. Yates, Verger Postoffice, La., will receive prompt attention.

### TO HAVE NEW HOME

HANDSOME STRUCTURE IS BEING BUILT FOR FRENCH EMBASSY.

Will Have Wings Divided from Main Roof by Portico, in Old Roman Style—Erected by Ex-Senator Henderson.

One of the imposing houses in process of erection on Sixteenth street is the home in which ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson will build the French embassy. It will be a home for the ambassador and office of the embassy.

The plans call for a house of imposing style. The proposed arrangement can be likened to the homes of the rich Romans at the time of Caesar and Nero, where certain wings were divided from the main roof by a portico or colonnade, thus allowing both sides privacy, and at the same time convenience of reach. The plan will be followed in the part that will actually be used as the offices of the ambassador and the home of the ambassador. It is held that such division will facilitate matters and will offer advantages. For instance, the wing given over to the offices is to be built for commercial purposes, while the other will retain all the comforts of the home, intended only for such use.

In planning the residence the architect chose the modern French style of architecture as the type of the new house. The exterior will be constructed of white marble and terra cotta.



New Home of French Embassy.

The main entrance will be on Sixteenth street and a side entrance on Kalorama avenue. The embassy offices will be arranged on the first floor, and will be finished in the refined style of a modern business office. The kitchen and minor rooms will also be located on the first floor. A finely designed marble stairway, with balustrades of wrought iron, will lead to the second floor. On this floor there will be a small ante-room, a large drawing-room, 22x40 feet in dimensions, a smaller circular drawing-room, with windows on all sides, and a large dining-room, 20x33 feet in dimensions, with a breakfast room adjoining. The upper floors will be given over to bedrooms.

The drawing-room will be finished in modern French style, with woodwork in white and gold. The dining-room will be finished in brownish stain, with wall spaces for the hanging of tapestries, which will be furnished by the ambassador, who has a rare and valuable collection.

**The End of the Row.**  
Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court comes from Kansas. After he married the present charming Mrs. Brewer they went for a visit out to his old home.

In Washington a justice of the supreme court is always spoken of as "Mr. Justice," and that was the title Mrs. Brewer had always heard. When they reached Chicago the "Mr." was dropped and the jurist was referred to as Justice Brewer. At Omaha some old friends called him "David J.," and when they crossed the Kansas line some former neighbors referred to him as "Dave."

"Let's go home," suggested Mrs. Brewer.  
"Why?" asked the justice.  
"Because, dear," Mrs. Brewer replied, "I am afraid if we go any farther they will be calling you Davie."  
—Saturday Evening Post.

**The Scrubwoman's Censure.**  
The hardest thing in the world for the poor to do is to keep a cheerful outlook. They have no time to belong to the Merry-makers and the Don't Work clubs.

The scrubwoman dropped into the studio of a well known artist to explain her absence on Saturday and to offer to work on Sunday.

"No," said the artist; "we will wait until Monday. Besides, don't you go to church on this day?"

"Oh, and sure and I do, but I have been already to mass. And sure and the same bad things happen to us whether we go to church or not. And thank you, Miss, for all your kindness, and I'll come next week. And God bless you, Miss, and I hope He'll do better than He's been doing!"

**1907 A RED LETTER YEAR.**  
Right to Vote Won by Women in Four Countries of Europe.

Women all over the world are beginning to look upon 1907 as a red letter year for their sex. Their first notable step ahead this year was the granting of parliamentary suffrage to the women of Norway. Then Swedish women were made eligible for municipal office; next came the granting to the women of Denmark of the right to vote for and serve as members of boards of public charities, and now the British parliament has just passed the bill making women eligible as town and county councilors and aldermen.

In 1885 when the county councils were instituted in England it was thought that women were eligible, and three—Lady Margaret Sandhurst, Miss Jane Cobden and Miss Cons—were elected by the voters of London. Berford Hope, who had been defeated by Lady Sandhurst, contested the election on the ground that women were not eligible. The litigation was pro-

### IT'S "MISTER" IN U. S. PRINTERY.

New Rule Amazes the Compositors and Binders.

This was a day of agony for the thousands of employes of the government printing office. "Bill" dared not call "Skeets" by the name he had been using for years and years. He had to think of "Skeets" as a proper family designation and then address him as Mr. So-and-so.

Nor dared "Bill" refer to Miss Araminta Jones as "Dizzy," because she is a blonde.

It was all on account of the new order of Public Printer Stillings requiring the prefixes of Mr. Mrs. and Miss when one employe addresses another during working hours.

It is in violation of the rule for Smith to call Jones by his last name alone.

"Oh, say, Mame, where'd you get the open works?" was an unlawful way for Miss Susan O'Brien to address her chum, Miss Mary Ann O'Brien. It was equally unlawful for "Sissy" Jones to answer any person addressing her by the name she has gone by for 35 or 40 years.

"Peaches" Daugherty in addressing her Charlie when she wanted to know the day of the month, for calendars and clocks were banished by Stillings, though he requires each employe to make out a card at the end of each day's work telling how every minute of the day had been spent.

"Pardon me, sir, but really I can't just at this moment remember your name," said Brown today to E. N. Green. "Ah, yes, so it is. Well, Mr. Green, will you please give me a bit of that fine cut tobacco I remember you had about you on Saturday?"

"No; Mr. —, oh, what is your name? I haven't a bit of it today. Saf, ain't Stillings—I mean Mr. Stillings—the boss stiff of them all?"

### ICEBERGS HAVE THEIR USE.

They Built the Fishing Banks and Cool Our Summers.

When an iceberg is launched upon its long journey, its bottom parts are barnacled with sand, bowlders and other detritus gathered from the land surface over which it has made its tedious march to the sea. This burden is gradually cast off as it melts while drifting down along our continental seaboard.

As a result of the deposits thus made through countless centuries, combined with the products of erosion carried seaward by the rivers, the seabed for many miles of shore has been gradually filled up, creating those vast, submerged plateaus, known as "banks," which extend from Labrador to the bay of Fundy and form the breeding grounds of innumerable shoals of cod, herring and other valuable food fishes.

In this way the bergs have performed an economic service of incalculable value, laying the foundation for one of the world's most important productive industries and affording a means of livelihood to those hardy bands of "captains courageous" who each year reap the harvests of the sea.

The bergs serve a further economic purpose in that, to their tempering influence are largely due the climatic conditions prevailing over a great part of the interior of North America.—The World To-day.

### New Postage Rates.

New postage rates between the United States and foreign countries, adopted at the Rome convention in May, 1906, went into effect on October 1.

At the post office department the prediction is made that the new "reply coupon" will become very popular in foreign correspondence. This coupon costs six cents in America. Upon its presentation at a post office in any of the countries signing the convention, and this includes practically every country in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, the bearer will be given, without charge, a postage stamp of that country equivalent to a five-cent United States postage stamp. By this arrangement a person in the United States can furnish his correspondent in either of the signatory countries with a postage stamp with which to prepay postage on a reply to his letter. It is believed by the department that it will be very helpful to business men seeking to develop business in a foreign country.

The rate on foreign letters will be reduced to five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. Previously, the rate has been five cents half ounce, or more than twice as much for letters weighing more than an ounce.

**A Small Request.**  
"Judge, will you do me a great favor?" asked the lady who was about to be put upon the stand as a witness. "Certainly, miss, what is it?"

"Will you please ask me my age before I take the oath?"—Yonkers Statesman.

longed and meanwhile the women were allowed to serve. One of the duties assigned to Lady Sandhurst was the supervision of 23 infant asylums. When she finally succeeded in ousting her one of the leading London dailies sarcastically remarked:

"It is to be hoped that the gentle man will find himself equal to mothering all those babies."

**Indian Cigars Cheap.**  
Cigars are cheap in India. United States Consul Michael, of Calcutta, says: A firm in Madras advertises three of its best cigars at seven and one-half cents, one and three-fifths cents and two and one-half cents, respectively. I suppose these cigars would sell in the United States at ten to 15 cents each, or two for a quarter.

The men who grow the tobacco—that is, the laborers in the field—get ten to 12 cents a day and the men who make the cigars get from 12 to 20 cents a day—both classes boarding and lodging themselves. Nice-looking stories are manufactured in Madras and sold at wholesale for 55 cents a thousand.

### ABSALOM THE PLOTTER

STORY BY THE "HIGHWAY AND BYWAY" PREACHER

(Copyright, 1907, by the author, W. S. Edson.)

Scripture authority—2 Samuel 15:1-12.

### SERMONETTE.

"Praised him charists and horses, and fifty men to run before him."—Vain fellow.

Absalom was proud of his personal charms, proud of his high station, proud of his attainments.

The world asks, Why should he not have been?

God says, "Pride and arrogance and the evil way, and the forward mouth do I hate."

Man in the pride of his heart thinketh that greatness is made up of things possessed, in gorgeous display, in homage received.

God, who sees the end of man from his beginning, knows that "a man's pride shall bring him low."

Pride is the sum of selfishness, and arrogance, and self-esteem, and personal ambition.

Pride leadeth a man to exalt himself to the place from which later he must come tumbling down as surely as the stone thrown into the air will turn and fall to the earth again after the momentum which sent it upward has been spent.

Over and over did Christ declare that "Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased."

Pride giveth short vision, shallow perception and narrow judgment.

"Pride goeth before destruction and an haughty spirit before a fall."

Pride is a great deceiver, making wrong seem right and right wrong, for "there is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

"Absalom rose up early and stood by the way of the gate."

Those were strenuous days for the proud young man. He worked hard; oh, so hard!

Pride, after all, is a hard master. It got Absalom up early, and kept him standing all day in the noisy, dusty, hot way by the gate of the city. Day after day—week after week—month after month—year after year.

Pride made a liar and a thief out of Absalom, and it will do as much for anyone else who lets pride consume him. He lied to the people when he told them his thought was for them, when his sole thought was for Absalom and what Absalom could gain; and he stole from his father, King David, when he robbed him of the trust and loyalty of the people.

### THE STORY.

OUT of the way! Out of the way! the king's son cometh. The shouting of the gayly-dressed heralds who ran before the cavalcade, mingled with the notes of the buglers, caused a scurrying and excitement in the narrow streets of Jerusalem. Those abroad at that early hour sought refuge in the friendly nooks of the walls of the houses and in the doorways, while the people within rushed to the windows and doors to watch the procession as it passed.

The splendid turnout of Absalom, son of King David and generally acknowledged heir to the throne, had become a familiar sight in Jerusalem during the past few months, but the people never tired of watching the gorgeous procession as it passed—the company of fifty feet runners leading the way, the gayly caparisoned horses and the glistening bronze and gold chariots, with their broad-shouldered, branny-armed drivers, and their splendidly accoutered warriors. All furnished a pleasing and animated picture, the center of which was the handsome youth who rode with such dignity and royal grace in the largest and most splendid of the chariots. As he passed, the people fairly held their breath, so enrapt were they with the rare beauty of the face and form. Never before had they seen so regal a presence, such a wealth of hair, such flashing eyes, such ruddy glow upon the full-rounded cheeks, such graceful poise.

Many were the whispered words of commendation, and approving nods, and the people were pleased to think of the day when Prince Absalom should succeed his father, David, on the throne of Israel.

"He is like one of the gods come to earth," whispered one into the ear of the man standing next him.

"Yes," was the response, "and the gods be up early this morning. What bringeth Absalom abroad while yet the sun is scarcely above the top of yonder city's wall?"

"It is early. Perhaps he is bent upon discharging some of the king's business. Let us follow."

And they fell in behind the procession which wound its way through the streets and at last brought up at the chief gate of the city, with the rising of the sun, had been thrown open for the incoming stream of travelers.

As we have said, the royal turnout of Prince Absalom had become a familiar sight to the people of Jerusalem, but this was the first morning that the shouting of the heralds, the notes of the buglers, the clatter and tramp of the prancing horses and the rumble of the chariots had been heard so early in the day, and many were the conjectures as to the reason for it.

Absalom noted the expressions of surprise which mingled with the looks of admiration and approval on the faces of the people as he passed, and, turning with a significant smile to his

attendant and confidant who rode with him in the chariot, he whispered:

"They will soon become used to this early-morning appearance. Yea, all Israel shall know that Absalom sitteth at the gate of the city and thinketh upon the welfare of the nation."

"Thou hast the wisdom as well as the beauty of the gods," flatteringly responded the other.

"And Absalom hath a right royal adviser in thee," said the prince, patronizingly. "Was it not thee who first got an inkling of the scheming of Bathsheba to place her son Solomon on the throne? And was it not thee who hinted that the place for the prince and heir was in the gate of the city of the king, whither those from every tribe in the nation come on matters of business?"

"That was the beginning of busy days with Prince Absalom. No one loved ease and pleasure more than he, but when it came to personal ambition and the gratification of his pride no hour was too early for him and no task too hard for him to undertake. When the first intimation had come to him that plans were being laid whereby the kingdom should go to Solomon, the youngest son of David, rather than to him, the eldest living son and rightful heir, he was filled with the bitterest of anger and was for plotting the death of the young prince, but his close confidant, seeing at once the folly and peril of such a course, had persuaded him to abandon the thought, and had showed him that if he was to save the kingdom for himself he must do it by subtlety. He must turn the hearts and thoughts of the people to himself, and then strike the blow that would place the throne within his grasp. And so it came to pass that day after day he rose up early and stood beside the way of the gate and greeted in gracious manner, all who came thither. And when any man that had a controversy in the town or district from which he had come and sought the king out for judgment, Absalom would draw from him his story, win his confidence, and then exclaim:

"See, thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee. Oh, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come to me, and I would do him justice!"

And when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand and took him and kissed him. And in this manner did Absalom to all Israel that came to the king for judgment, and as the years went by the fame and favor of Absalom spread throughout all the tribes of Israel, so that none was so popular or so much talked of as he.

But disquieting word came to him one day as he sat in his accustomed place by the gate. There had been secret messengers from the king, so it was intimated, mingling with the people who had come to him for succor and to do him obeisance, and he feared lest the matter of his plotting should reach the ears of the king and bring him into trouble ere he had had time to strike the final blow. For this reason he quickly gathered his followers together and sent them secretly throughout all the land, saying:

"As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet, then ye shall say Absalom reigneth in Hebron."

And when he had sent the last man away he repaired to the palace and, being admitted to the presence of the king, his father, he did obeisance, and said unto him:

"I pray thee, let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the Lord in Hebron. For thy servant vowed a vow while I abode at Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then will I serve the Lord."

And the king said unto him: "Go in peace."

Decorating with Flowers.

When decorations are very extensive, the bric-a-brac is sometimes entirely removed. It depends largely upon the character of the bric-a-brac whether this is necessary. Surely enough must be removed to prevent an impression of crowding when the flowers are added. Very frequently, however, some of the bric-a-brac can be used with the floral decorations to obtain an artistic effect. Pieces of brass and copper are very effective used against green foliage and in brightening up dark corners. Brass candlesticks with burning candles are a wonderful addition. Candle light is the most artistic light possible, and will enhance all the beauties of the decorations. Masses of holly with its brilliant red berries, red candles in brass candlesticks, and the only light that of the candles, and of an open wood fire, and we have a never-to-be-forgotten background for Christmas mysteries and festivities.—Harper's Bazar.

**Crosby's Great Mistake.**  
William Crosby, for many years a prominent publisher and bookseller in New England, is dead at his home in Roxbury, Mass. His firm, Crosby & Nichols declined to print a volume of poems called "Voices of the Night" by Longfellow. The poet offered the poems with the stipulation that the firm give him a position. For this refusal the firm lost Longfellow's work, which later became famous.

**The Test.**  
It is as much the test of discipline to wash or mend a net on the shore as to catch a great draught in the open sea.

**The Rich Poor.**  
The poor in this world's goods may be rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom.

**Get What They Pay For.**  
Women get their rights as well as their lefts at a shoe store.

**Brick Absorbs Water.**  
The absorbing capacity of a brick is about 16 ounces of water.

**Loving a Miser.**  
A miser is loved by his neighbors as mice love a cat.

**Arise and Shine.**  
Occasionally a dull person shines in an emergency.

**For Better Butters.**  
England has an organization for the promotion of good culture.

W. M. POOLE. C. M. POOLE, JR.

## POOLE BROS.

Livery and Sale Stable

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

FURNITURE MOVING and BAGGAGE TRANSFER A SPECIALTY.

Special rates to families wishing horse and buggy by the month.  
Long Distance Phone No. 79.  
Latest Style Rubber Tire Carriages. Gentle Horses.  
Careful Drivers

## F. F. PLANCHE

... Is Ready to Furnish You all Kinds of ...

### Stove and Fire Wood

CUT TO ANY LENGTH

DELIVERED IN TOWN. TELEPHONE NO. 93

PAUL SEGOND. LEON HEBERT.

## Segond & Hebert

... GENERAL LINE OF ...

### Groceries, Feed, Fruits and Vegetables

Eggs Always on Hand.

Fish Every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday

Telephone No. 1. Free Delivery.

## P. J. Lacroix,

### General Merchandise,

Dry Goods, Feed, Furniture and Tinware.

FANCY GROCERIES

HATS AND CLOTHING. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Highest Market Price Paid for Country Produce.

Phone 123. Free Delivery.

## A. Rockenschuh & Son,

### Blacksmiths Wheelwrights Machinists

Repairing Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Motor Boats, Automobiles, Buggies, Wagons, Guns and all Machinery a Specialty.

Shop in Old Ice House Building on Rutland Street, : Covington, La.

## E. V. RICHARD

(Successor to RICHARD & BARRERE.)

### Real Estate and Rental Agent

Next to the City Drug Store.

Phone 300. - - - COVINGTON, LA.

## JUNE LACROIX

COVINGTON, LOUISIANA.

### Practical Painter, Hard Oil Finishing, Galsomining

Dealer in Real Estate

## C. W. Schmidt's

### General Merchandise Store

The only first-class establishment in ABITA SPRINGS. Go there if you want goods at the CHEAPEST PRICES. OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS FRESH.

Cheap Shoes, Etc.

Latest STYLES in DRY GOODS and NOTIONS

## AUGUSTE VERGEZ

### Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Gunsmith

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY. HORSE-SHOEING.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done. Prices Moderate. Phone 192. P. O. Box 154.