

February 22, 1908.

Methodist Church Services. REV. H. N. HARRISON, Pastor. Preaching in Covington every Second and Fourth Sunday, 11 a. m., and every Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church. Rev. J. E. Brakfield, pastor. Phone 124-2. Services every Sunday, except the first, at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

Lutheran Church Services. Divine services are held in Abita as follows: First Sunday at 7:30 p. m., Second Sunday 10:45 a. m., and at 7:00 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to instructions from the Postmaster General at Washington, D. C., no weekly newspaper can mail a subscriber a paper as second-class matter after he is one year in arrears.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

There are floating rumors that there are to be independent candidates for some of the offices in the April election. Such candidates would have no more chance than a lamb in a flood.

The following from the Homer Guardian-Journal is to the point: In the first place, to become an independent candidate, even for a ward office, a petition signed by twenty-five qualified voters must be obtained and sent to the Secretary of State.

The effort to make prohibition constitutional in Mississippi has failed. If statutory prohibition meets with no better success in that state than it is evidently doing in the State of Georgia, there may come a time when the question of undoing the mischief will arise, and it is evident the members do not care to so tangle the skein that it will be difficult to unravel.

An examination of the Poydras Asylum herd of milk cows shows that they were all affected with tuberculosis and will be destroyed. This herd of cattle has been supplying the milk furnished the orphans at the asylum, and consists of fourteen cows.

Too much care cannot be exercised in supplying milk for the table, especially where there are invalids, whose weakened constitutions render them susceptible to disease germs.

Probably very few cows in this parish are thus afflicted; in fact, we have heard of none, and this fact makes Covington an excellent retreat for the patient who is compelled to depend largely upon a milk diet. The Southern Hotel is furnished milk from the excellent herd of Mr. Glynn, and other hotels and boarding houses of Covington are supplied with pure, fresh milk from healthy stock.

The frequent finding of infected milk stock in all the cities suggests the idea that one is never sure that diseased milk may not form part of his diet, notwithstanding the effort that is being made by the various Boards of Health to protect the public.

WHAT THE NEW ROAD MAY BRING.

To-day the first excursion was to be run over the just-completed Baton Rouge, Hammond and Eastern Railroad, but the soft condition of the new road-bed is supposed to have prevented it. The first regular train will be run from Covington to Baton Rouge next Wednesday morning, February 26. It is generally believed that this road is a part of the Illinois Central system, one of the very rich railroad companies of the United States, and it is well known that they take an active interest in developing the country along their road and in making business, not only for themselves but for the farmers and merchants. That this road will create opportunities for the development of the trucking industry is very probable, and those farmers who have land within reasonable hauling distance of the railroad, say two or three miles, will find this occupation much more profitable than the cultivation of field crops or cotton. But the growing of truck is much more expensive, requires closer attention and richer soil than ordinary farming, and, furthermore, thorough drainage.

There will be nothing lost to the farmer who has a piece of land suitable for trucking to commence this season to supply it with humus and put it in proper condition for growing a profitable crop of vegetables. If it is not used for this purpose it will pay for the trouble, no matter in what it is planted.

Each succeeding year is bringing to the farmer of the South a fuller knowledge of the possibilities of his life, and he is beginning to recognize that he is largely responsible for the fact that many of the comforts and pleasures of life have been barred out from his home by his stubborn disapproval of everything that was not handed down by grandfather, and his dislike of all innovations.

But the development of the country, contact with strangers and practical demonstration of the value of new methods is working wonders, and we expect to see the time when the home of the southern farmer will be fitted with most of the conveniences of city life, and when the library will dispel the gloom of rainy days and add pleasure to the long winter evenings.

The following from the Pica-yune's Baton Rouge correspondent is illustrative of the interest that is being taken in agricultural progress, both by the State and the United States Government: "Elementary agriculture will be taught in the nine summer normal schools that are to be held for the teachers of Louisiana during the summer months. State Superintendent Aswell has secured the services of two agriculturists of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who will devote the summer to giving instruction to the teachers of Louisiana on how to teach agriculture to the pupils of the public schools. Letters have been received by Mr. Aswell from Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and from S. A. Knapp, Special Agent of the Agricultural Department, giving their hearty indorsement to the movement. Secretary Wilson offers to co-operate in any way with the Department of Education in giving this instruction to the public school teachers. Dr. W. R. Dodson, Director of the Louisiana State Experiment Stations, and Prof. Kidder, of the Louisiana State University, will also take an active part in the Summer School agricultural work, and with the two Government representatives give this instruction in agriculture. One day during each week in the nine summer normal schools a special programme will be arranged for the lecture on the elements of agriculture, and farmers from the surrounding country will be extended an invitation to be present."

We have in our community a few citizens who have expressed their confidence in the ultimate building up of the trucking industry in our parish, and some who have devoted themselves to creating an interest in the matter, as far as it was possible considering the lassitude and indifference exhibited by

those who should be most interested. We know of no one who has more persistently and devotedly used his efforts in this direction than Captain G. E. Millar, of Abita Springs, and we trust that opportunity will soon be afforded him to see some of his cherished hopes realized.

At all events, we welcome the new road as an additional step toward what must come sooner or later. The worst storm of the season is reported from Chicago February 18. The wind blew the snow in blinding sheets, making it impossible to see any distance ahead and travel because dangerous and difficult, and accidents were frequent. Snow plows were kept busily at work. Omaha, Neb., reports the heaviest snow-fall in twenty years, and through-out the West the weather is very severe.

Communication.

To the commissioners and clerks of election as well as the voters in general. Various and constant complaints have been made to me in reference to the manner in which the last (or first) primary election was conducted. The most glaring of the complaints are as follows:

1st. That the polls were kept open beyond the hour fixed by the primary election law. 2nd. That after the polls were closed, the commissioners ordered everybody, even the watchers appointed by law, out of the polling place, closed all doors, and ordered the closed doors for at least one-half hour before proceeding to canvass or count the votes.

3d. That the commissioners of election, as well as the clerks, actually offered their service to the voters for the purpose of fixing their tickets, and in some instances tied with each other as to which one of them should fix the voters ticket. All of which acts are absolutely in violation of the election primary law.

These complaints were not based on the belief that the commissioners and clerks acted with fraudulent intent, but, was occasioned through a misunderstanding and a lack of knowledge by them of the provisions of the election law. It is evident to every citizen, that, if the primary election is to be held in the future, the medium of making party nominations, the election must be essentially fair and honestly conducted, for otherwise the one great purpose sought to be obtained by the primary election—fairness in party nominations—will be nullified.

Therefore, in order that misunderstandings will not happen hereafter, and that commissioners and clerks of election will have no excuse, the following resume of the provisions of the primary election law on the points of complaints raised herein, is given for their guidance in the coming second primary election to be held February 25, 1908. 1st. The primary election law provides that the polls must open at six o'clock a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m. Therefore the commissioners cannot open the polls sooner than six o'clock in the morning, nor keep them open later than seven o'clock in the evening. It may so happen that for some cause over which the meeting of the said Council, on Tuesday, March 3, 1908. Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

2d. The holding of elections, whether primary or other elections, are held publicly, and must be in plain view of the public. The commissioners under no circumstances have any right to hide themselves from the public view, either during the election while the polls are open, or after the polls are closed, and during the canvassing or counting of the votes. They have a perfect right to compel the voters, except when they are actually voting, to remain outside of the polling booth or space surrounding the polling booth, as provided by law. Should no guard rail be provided, then in the discretion of the commissioners they should mark off a certain space from the polling booth, and not permit any one within that space. But under no circumstances can they order the voters and watchers out of the building, close the doors and keep them closed under any pretext whatever, and especially so after the polls are closed.

After the polls are closed, according to law, the watchers have a right to go behind the guard rail or space and watch the count. That is the duty the law requires of them, and the commissioners have no authority to refuse them this right. It must be understood that the watchers cannot interfere with the election, and should they become boisterous or in any manner disturb the peace, either while the polls are open or after they are closed or the voters are being counted, the commissioners have the authority to order their removal or arrest, as they deem necessary. No one except the watchers shall have the right to go behind the guard rail or space, either before the polls are closed or after, and the watchers only after the polls are closed.

Should any citizen or citizens become boisterous, or in any manner disturb the peace, or annoy the commissioners or interfere with them while they are counting the votes, or at any other time, the commissioners have the right to have him or them removed or arrested, as they deem provided if any voter, be he watcher or not, is removed from the polling booth or arrested before the polls are closed, he shall have the right to first cast his vote if qualified to do so. 3d. Commissioners and clerks of election have a right to offer or suggest their services to the voters,

for the purpose of fixing his ticket. The law gives each voter the exclusive right to select the commissioner or clerk as he sees fit. This right to select is given to the voter, and he is to exercise his right without suggestion from the commissioners or clerks, as any offer or suggestion made by a commissioner or clerk to the voter for the purpose of fixing said voter's ticket is an interference with the voter and is a violation of the primary election law.

The above suggestions are given solely to avoid future complications. As a rule, after the election the cry of fraud is usually heard and very often charges and counter charges of fraud are made by both the successful and unsuccessful candidates. It is not my purpose to be partisan. The purpose and object of my office, as well as myself individually, is to enforce the law, and do so fairly and justly between all citizens, and it shall be so enforced.

I have also been requested by some citizens to give them an official opinion, whether the commissioners and clerks originally selected by the Parish Executive Committee in the manner required by law, and who for some reason failed to act as commissioners or clerk in the first Primary Election, or whether those who acted in their place and stood in the First Primary, should act in the second Primary, or should the original commissioners and clerks act or serve in the second primary, if they desire to do so.

I have given this matter careful thought, and after consulting the law, I am satisfied that the commissioners and clerks who were originally selected as such and who failed to serve in the first primary, have forfeited their rights to serve in the second primary. Therefore, it is my opinion that the commissioners and clerks who served or acted in the first primary, not those who were selected by the committee, but those who actually served as commissioners and clerks of election for the second primary. Should one commissioner appear at the hour and date for holding the second primary, he has the right to select a second commissioner, etc.; the same law prevails in this respect as well as all others to second primary as it did to first.

In conclusion, I would ask all commissioners and clerks to act carefully in the discharging of their duties in the coming primary, and therefore avoid any unnecessary misunderstandings, that might possibly work irreparable injury, to themselves or to others. If the commissioners and clerks desire any further information or advice, I would be pleased to have them call on me personally or write. In either instance, I assure you, I will promptly respond. JOSEPH B. LANCASTER.

We are told by the prohibitionists that the State of Kentucky is a pretty dry State at the present time; but if this be true, it evidently takes more than dry territory to calm the Colonel and to keep him from the "demnition" temptation to make it hot. The "night riders" at Eddyville must have had theirs hidden in the brush.

Notice to Contractors

Covington, La., Feb. 14, 1908. Sealed bids are invited by the Improvement Committee of the Town of Covington, La., for shells per cubic yard, laid on 1600 running feet of street in the town of Covington, La., as follows:

Unwashed shells, spread on street, 24 feet wide, more or less, 9 inches deep in center, with a slope of 3 inches on outer edge. Bids will be opened at the next regular meeting of the said Council, on Tuesday, March 3, 1908. Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. J. FREDERICK, Chairman M. P. PLANCHE W. R. BADON Improvement Committee, Town of Covington, La.

L. E. Jung vs E. F. Campbell & Brother et als—No. 913. Twen y-sixth Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in for the Parish of St. Tammany.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the honorable the aforesaid Court, and to me directed, bearing date January 22, 1908, I will offer for sale on the premises, at Sun, St. Tammy Parish, La., between legal sale hours, on the 24th day of February, 1908, the following described property, situated in the Parish of St. Tammany, to-wit—

A certain lot of ground situated in the town of Sun, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, designated as lot No. 8 of square No. 12, measuring 60 feet front on the right of way of the New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Company, and by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines, according to a survey made by Howard Burns.

Also two boxes of Old Tom Gin; one case of Victor Malt whisky; two cases of Union Seal Rye whisky; two a d one-half cases Maryland Rye whisky; one sixteenth of a hbl of clear w. l. whisky; one containing whisky; three and one-half bls of whisky; ten boxes of empty bottles; two bls of empty bottles; 23 jugs; thirteen and one-half quarts Devil's Island Gin; ten pints of Devil's Island Gin; thirteen half-pints of Devil's Island Gin; 13 1/2 quarts Veal gin; twelve quarts Victor M. whisky; twelve bottles Duffy's M. whisky; eight and one-half quarts of Union Seal whisky; two pints Union Seal whisky; two quarts Maryland Rye whisky; twenty-two and one-half pints Canadian Rye whisky; nine quarts Chalmette whisky; one quart Campbell Rye whisky; three pints Monogram Rye whisky; one pint Royal Velvet whisky; six quarts of Hostetters; two quarts of St. James; two and one-half bottles of bitters; one National cash register; four boxes of cigars; twenty-two boxes of cigars; eighty-five glasses; two lamps; four pictures; one roll of paper and roller; one ice box; sixty-three bottles of Consumer beer; one water cooler; eleven quarts of E. J. Cole whisky; four quarts of Campbell whisky; ten pints of Campbell whisky; five boxes with some cigars; one bottle Rook and Rye whisky; thirteen bottles Union Seal whisky; six pints of Holland gin; twelve bottles Duffy's Malt whisky; ten bottles Victor Malt whisky; thirteen bottles Veal gin; two tubs; one bucket; one saw; one hatchet; one pick; fifteen boxes of tobacco.

Terms of sale—cash, with the benefit of appraisement. R. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

To the Voters

As time will not permit me to see everybody before the second primary on the 25th instant, I shall use the press to refute such untruths as come to my knowledge. One of the latest campaign lies is that my opponent is the poor man's friend, while I am the candidate of the rich. Voters, this is only an attempt to mislead the honest poor man. I am more the poor man's friend than my opponent, for I am from that class myself. While I am, indeed, glad that some of the richest men of St. Tammany parish are supporting me, this fact is only an index that a change is needed. I have pledged neither rich nor poor any favors whatever.

If elected to the office to which I aspire, I will devote my entire time and abilities to a personal and impartial discharge of the duties of the office and try to adhere to the principles which will redound to the honor and welfare of St. Tammany Parish.

Again thanking the voters for their liberal support given me in the first primary and soliciting the same in the coming primary on Feb. 25th.

I am very respectfully, D. C. WALLIS. Losa, La., Feb. 11, 1908.

Commissioners, Clerks and Watchers of Election

Following are the Commissioners, Clerks and Watchers, to serve at the second primary election, to be held on Tuesday, February 25, 1908.

FIRST WARD—Commissioners: Robert Stanga, Frank Cardona and Mitchell Kepp. Clerks: Alfred Getz and B. T. Goldate. Watchers: Anthony Kepp, Paul Polcar, W. H. Bohning, Andrew Peter, Jos. LeBlanc, C. A. Lyons, Eugene Mogen, Alfred Perrin, Paul Blanchard.

SECOND WARD, 1st Precinct: Commissioner: 1st Precinct: Office Sharp, John D. Sharp, Luke Allison. Clerks: Emile Bruhl, John Mark Fussell. Watchers: Neut Jenkins, Henry Rogers, Robert Sharp, Nathan Whitney, E. A. Taylor, Paul Dutruach, H. T. Fauntleroy, Rankin Fitzgerald, H. P. Fauntleroy, W. P. Barker.

SECOND WARD, 2nd Precinct: Commissioners: Erwin Stephens, Geo M. Fondlason and Norman Core. Clerks: Willis Blackwell, J. Howard Burns. Watchers: Paul Verger, W. H. Yates, Preston Willey, Ira Wascom, Berlin Stephens, H. M. Fondlason, Alex Rogers, William Jourdan.

THIRD WARD, 1st Precinct: Commissioners: W. L. Fussell, N. M. Hebert Jr., Frank J. Keller. Clerks: E. Kertzel and Jas Porter. Watchers: Robert Lobdell, William Kentzel, L. A. Retreand, Fritz Hempel, William Kennedy, J. A. Minuet, John M. Claverie, Chas Smith, John Edgar, F. J. Lacroix.

THIRD WARD, 2nd Precinct: Commissioners: Steve Abney, A. E. DeCologne, Ed Strain. Clerks: Theo Buisson, W. N. Keene. Watchers: John P. Rausch, George McNulty, Emile Strain, Geo S. Strain, Chas. Schmitt, Emile Burkenstock, Henry Strubbe, Frank Ribava, William Smith, William Boyle, Chas Davis.

FIFTH WARD: Commissioners: Jas Fauntleroy, Matheo Mizell, S. E. Fauntleroy. Clerks: Joe Schreck, Oscar Mitchell. Watchers: Adolph Talley, Marshal Talley, L. T. C. Jenkins, Alex Bush, Warren Pierce, John Quave, Eugene Talley, W. W. Talley.

SIXTH WARD: Commissioners: William Welsh, Rich Singletary, C. A. Singletary. Clerks: Frank Sylveste, Warren Crawford. Watchers: Adolph Sylvest, Russel Singletary, Louis Smith, Oliver Parker, Jas B. Drury, L. Smith, C. C. Kennedy, Thos Moran.

SEVENTH WARD: Commissioners: Henry Culbert, Berry Todd, Jas Todd. Clerks: John Davis, Nemours Cousin. Watchers: Aron Todd, Jas Barring, Chas Despony.

EIGHTH WARD: Commissioners: Walter Garrison, Ben Crawford, Louis Talley. Clerks: Edgar Robert, Chas Hartman. Watchers: Rubin Orr, David McQueen, J. Schneider, Chas Smith, W. F. Crockett, John Brown, R. C. Taylor, and J. H. Guthrie.

NINTH WARD: Commissioners: G. B. Harrison, W. E. Eddins, and C. L. Baker. Clerks: Albert Frederick, and Wm Peeler. Watchers: Edgar R. Bourgeois, John Crawford, Henry Mandin, E. L. Perilloux, Geo Decker, Bill Talley, J. D. Parker, M. C. Newman, and W. A. Martin.

NEIGHBORHOOD FAVORITE. Mrs. E. D. Charles, of Harbor, Maine, speaking of Electric Bitters, says: "It is a neighborhood favorite here with us." It deserves to be a favorite everywhere. It gives quick relief in dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney derangement, malnutrition, nervousness, weakness and general debility. Its action on the blood, as a thorough purifier makes it especially useful as a spring medicine. This grand alterative tonic is sold under guarantee at all drug stores. 50c.

Timber Land For Sale.

The southwest quarter of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 1, township 6, south of range 11 east, St. Helena Meridian, situated in the Parish of St. Tammany, La. Apply to MATT SCORA, 2288 Main Street, New Orleans, La. 11-11.

St. Tammany Banking Co. and Savings Bank. COVINGTON, LA. Branch at Mandeville, La., in charge of F. Edw. Vix, (Assistant Cashier.) Capital, \$50,000.00. Surplus, 10,000.00. We invite deposits and are prepared to extend to our depositors every accommodation consistent with conservative banking methods. 4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts. Safety deposit boxes for rent in strong fireproof vaults. Private booth in which to examine your papers. DIRECTORS: E. J. Domergue, Jr., Wm. A. Dixon, J. L. Watkins, W. A. Hood, Geo. R. Tolson, M. D., J. R. M. Dillon, M. D., P. H. Hansbrough, C. F. Hardie, Herman Levy, Chas. A. David, Ernest Prieto, Jacob Seiler, A. D. Crawford, Harvey E. Ellis, Robt. L. Aubert. Bank Opposite the Courthouse.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA. The Louisiana State University has made many improvements for the coming season and offers advantages that cannot be surpassed in the South. The success of her alumni prove that nowhere else can the youth of Louisiana obtain better preparation for the battle of life. Excellent courses in mathematics, sciences and languages; civil, electrical and mechanical engineering; agriculture, commerce and mechanic arts; sugar chemistry and sugar engineering. Professional departments of law and philosophy and education. Large library and well supplied reading rooms. Fully equipped, up to date laboratories and workshops. Thirty-six buildings in most beautiful grounds. Forty instructors and five hundred and forty-nine students last session. TUITION FREE to all students from Louisiana. Board and other necessary expenses \$126 for session of nine months. Session opens September 18, 1907. For further information or catalog, address: J. L. WESTBROOK, Secretary.

FOR SALE A FEW FULL-BLOODED Plymouth Rock Cockerels. For sale cheap. Also EGGS, for setting. These birds come from the very finest stock and are unexcelled. A. C. FALOR, Covington, La.

Saved From Threatened Consumption By Taking O-SO-LI-NE. Not just one case alone, but hundreds of cases, where all hopes had been given up, where the hand of death seemed to have forever closed upon them. We will send you hundreds of letters from every State in the Union filled with grateful words of praise for O-SO-LI-NE. READ THIS ONE: I have been afflicted with Asthma and Lung trouble for the last six years and O-SO-LI-NE is the only remedy I found to give me relief and I truly believe it will effect a permanent cure. I have recommended it to my friends, and will do so in the future. Mrs. Annie Hunt, 1434 Polymnia Street. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO GIVE POSITIVE RELIEF WITHIN THIRTY DAYS. O-SO-LI-NE, the great germ destroyer, was discovered by an old Austrian physician, and has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh in Austria and in this country. It has stood the most rigid tests so often and so well, it has brought hope and life to so many hundreds who were afflicted with consumption and who had lost all hope, and it has proven its supreme value in destroying Tuberculosis germs in so many, many cases that it is used today and recommended by numerous large institutions and sanitarians, and positive proofs of all these facts we will give to you freely. If you have consumption or any of its symptoms, COUGHING and HAWKING CONTINUALLY, SPITTING YELLOW and BLACK MATTER, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, WEAK YEOU, FLAT CHEST, NIGHT SWEATS, FLUSHED COMPLEXION, PAIN IN THE CHEST, WASTING AWAY OF FLESH, ETC. Don't Delay. Use Osoline. For sale at the following drug stores: C. C. Champagne & Co., J. L. Watkins, City Drug Store, Tolson & Schonberg's Pharmacy, Covington; George McNulty, Abita Springs.

Covington Steam Laundry. Opened for business on Monday, February 3, 1908, and solicits your trade. Hotel and family washing a specialty. All work called for and delivered. CORNER FIRST AND COLUMBIA STS. Phone 108. P. O. Box 233.