

Seasonable Thoughts.

The time for spring cleaning is at hand, and housewives are busy preparing for the changing season.

One of the most important matters frequently overlooked is the cleaning up of the backyard, and the clearing away of trash for the warm season.

What is permissible for winter may not be so for summer, in this respect, and the health of a household may be seriously affected by the condition of the trash pile.

Summer is near and soon the mosquito will be with us in aggregating numbers. Its presence may depend on a few old tin cans or broken bottles half filled with water, or a choked drain gutter.

Is it not strange that intelligent people will suffer season after season from the pestiferous insect, when a little co-operation and a little energy properly directed would rid us of the mean little creature? It is the female that bites; it seems, therefore, quite appropriate that the mistress, not the master, of the household should take the matter in hand.

It may be of interest to women to know that the most complete, instructive and scientifically accurate work on mosquitoes is written by a woman, Miss Evelyn Groesbeck Mitchell, who is an A. B. and M. S.

Miss Mitchell's illustrated book or nearly 300 pages (published in 1907 by Putnam's Sons, New York and London) describing the mosquitoes of our country, and particularly of our State, is a most exhaustive work and entitles her to far more credit than she claims in her modest introduction. Miss Mitchell not only evidences her possession of scientific training, artistic ability and technical skill equal to that of her male contemporaries, but shows also a clearness of view, correctness of judgment and courage of expression so necessary in dealing with problems involving reform of thought. Miss Mitchell shows very clearly that the mosquito is not a mere annoyance, but a dangerous nuisance as well. She does not mince words in telling where the fault lies for the prevalence of dangerous mosquitoes. This is what she says, for instance, of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1905, and of our Dr. Kohnke's splendid work at the time:

"The recent epidemic in New Orleans might have been easily prevented had the inhabitants listened a couple of years ago to the warnings and followed the advice of Dr. Kohnke. He was unfortunate enough to be ahead of his time and to have to deal with a large number of illiterate foreigners, as well as with an unscientific and somewhat careless better class. Dr. Kohnke prophesied—and had the reward of a prophet. He explained; he lectured; he tried to have the cisterns screened; he did everything that he could; some laughed openly, some listened and did not understand, and others deliberately turned their backs. Most went on carelessly, thinking that there were a great many more vital questions than that of mosquitoes.

Then they woke up after they had it. But when they awakened they fought, and the result was as great a victory as that won by any general or admiral of modern times.

"But New Orleans is not yet immune, nor will she be until, like the cities of the North, she possesses city water-works, underground drainage and sewerage, and stone pavements. They will be the best investment she can make."

Might it not be said with equal truth of Covington, that the best investment she can make is to establish a system of sewerage and a sufficient water supply? Sooner or later these improvements must come, and the sooner they come the better it will be for us all, and the less it will cost to each. Meanwhile, a little attention directed to our immediate surroundings may be of greater importance than we have been accustomed to believe.

Let us ponder these things, and adopting the point of view of modern thought, let us more completely justify our claim for Covington, as a health resort. God has given us a magnificent atmosphere and an abundance of pure water. Let us not, by our carelessness, permit the pollution of the air—not by our neglect, contribute to the stagnation of water, and then complain because the God-given benefits have been withdrawn.

HOUSEKEEPER.

THE ADVANCE OF THE CHURCH.

The spirit of the twentieth century, that seems to be permeating every crevice in the universe, has entered the door of the church and spread its influence over the congregation and over the pulpit.

The old feeling that "what was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me" is being superseded by the feeling that "nothing is too good for me." "Progress" is on the banner that is being carried aloft, and those who are unable to keep up with the ranks in the march of time will be left on the wayside.

It is not surprising that such an important factor in the ethical improvement of the world as the Church should recognize this spirit as a dominant feature in twentieth century character and be prepared to meet the requirements of a natural disposition to get the best out of life that there is in it.

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in New Orleans, last week, a Methodist Laymen's District Union was organized, "for the purpose of carrying out some of the plans formulated at the September Methodist Laymen's meeting at Knoxville, Tenn., under sanction of the General Conference," and the question was discussed as to what a layman could do to increase church attendance.

There seemed to be a unanimity of feeling that if the Church wished to maintain its influence there should be some effort made to provide material as well as spiritual inducements for attendance at church. As one member expressed it, "The average man to-day wants something more out of a church than the minister's sermon."

Nor is this all. While the youth of the land are invited to the church, that its religious influences may be used to convert them to christian lives, they are confronted with a reformation that requires so much sacrifice of worldly pleasures without other than spiritual consolation, and at a time when the material appeals to them most strongly, that not only an inclination to the Church is necessary, but also the assistance of a strong will power. A general recognition of this has attracted the attention of church members throughout the country, and it appears very evident that the twentieth century church will be made more attractive and greater attention be paid to the material side of life. Such a course is inevitable if the Church wishes to continue its usefulness. Its influence has been felt in the advancement of civilization in all ages, and it will continue its good work for all ages to come; but its methods will have to keep pace with the progress of the times. The effete rules of the ancient Church would not be applicable to condition of to-day. As there have been changes in the past so must there be changes in the future. There must be more attractive features to the services, more of the amusements and pleasures of this world associated with church life, and less of "sackcloth and ashes." The duty of man to man embraces more salvation than many an orthodox sermon, and "charity covereth a multitude of sins."

The innovation made some years ago by the introduction of the cornet and violin in church services met with severe criticism, and some of the horror-stricken members withdrew from the church; but to-day in the wealthier churches you find professional musicians and singers of note, some of the churches making their choirs a special feature of the service.

It seems to us that the remarks of Mr. A. F. Godat were a prediction of that which we will find in the coming church. We give his words as reported in the Picayune.

"The speaker declared you must interest people to get them to attend anything. He said that thousands go to witness a baseball game and pay a quarter to sit two hours on hard benches in the broiling sun to see a game. It was because they were interested, however. Mr. Godat did not think the richer churches, with their splendid churches, professional choirs and art windows, were any more attractive than the smaller ones if the person attending was interested. He was in favor of an institutional church, with lectures, moving pictures, banquets and social gatherings."

Rev. Joyner has for some time been an advocate of such measures for attracting church attendance, and has made practical demonstrations of success.

Of course churches in small towns cannot all afford these things; but there are other attractive features that could be adopted. Literary and social clubs, reading rooms, good choirs, amusements under the supervision of the church, and some more attractive feature than the simple sermon. And it should not be such a sermon that listeners will go away with the feeling that they are the most miserable of sinners, with small chance of reaching a degree of excellence that would take them to heaven.

The lecture of Dr. J. N. McCormack, the distinguished and interesting talker on subjects of pure foods, pure drugs and better hygienic and sanitary conditions, to be delivered in Amite City March 26 and in New Orleans March 27, under the auspices of the State Medical Association, should be attended by every physician, minister, instructor and woman who is interested in the improvement of the healthfulness of humanity. The opportunity to gain information on subjects of such vital importance to every community, through a source so eminently authoritative, does not occur often. Either Amite or New Orleans is convenient to Covington, and we would like to see this town represented in a matter of so much importance.

NOT WHAT IT WAS CRACKED UP TO BE.

That there were frauds committed in the late Democratic primary will not be denied, but in refusing to go behind the returns the State Central Committee acted in accordance with their interpretation of their authority. No imputation is cast upon the character of a judge who turns a criminal loose upon society through a technicality, and the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Trosclair vs. the Democratic Committee of Lafourche parish seems to support the Committee in their action.

The Courts are open for the prosecution of criminals. If frauds have been committed, let the guilty be punished. It is hardly possible that all the fraudulent votes were cast for Lambremont and none for Bailey, and it is more than probable that Lambremont would still stand elected if all fraudulent votes were cast out. The action of the Committee was supported by a very large majority of the members, and it is to be presumed that they acted for the best interest of the Democratic Party and the State of Louisiana, within their authority.

However, there is one thing clear to all minds: the object of the primary law is in no way accomplished in the experience we have had with it so far. We cannot see that there is any difference between a nomination controlled by a convention and a nomination controlled by the parties who would either have been delegates or controlled delegates to a convention. Few candidates, except for local offices, are known to a large number of the voters. As a rule, the majority of the voters have no personal preference. Either the influence of money that floods the State with campaign literature and press notices or the influence of politicians in the different wards and parishes capture the votes for one candidate or the other. Political influence and political interests control the nomination of a candidate to-day as effectually as it controlled the nomination in the convention, and we cannot see that there has been an advance step in the purity of politics.

Both Mr. Lambremont and Mr. Bailey are intelligent, capable men of high standing. Either would do honor to the position and both are Democrats. The Democratic Party in these primaries becomes a house divided unto itself. There is the trouble. The disease is organic.

We would welcome the strengthening of the Republican Party as a blessing to State of Louisiana. But this will never come until the South shall have built up manufacturing industries in sufficient number to make the tariff an issue in the maintenance of those industries. The days of reconstruction and carpet-bagging have long passed, and the State needs Northern energy, northern capital and factories. As it is to-day elections are becoming squabbling among ourselves for office, with charges and counter-charges, and are fast degenerating into mud-slinging contests. Under existing conditions a split may occur in the party at any time. Our influence in the National Congress is limited, notwithstanding we send to that body some of its most capable members. But with the completion of the Panama canal, the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the rectifying of matters detrimental to the port of New Orleans, will come a change that will be beneficial to the State, both politically and commercially.

It may be seditious to talk out loud that which is constantly being whispered; but a monopoly, be it political or commercial, has its evils.

HOW ABOUT IT?

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the law governing the payment of deputy sheriffs for services at the polls during the late primary. A literal acceptance of the law would give the deputy sheriffs the same pay as clerks and commissioners of election at the general elections. The law reads:

* * * "Said commissioners, clerks and deputy sheriffs shall receive the same compensation as is paid to commissioners of election at elections held under the general election laws of the State."

But the question arises whether it was not the intention of the law that deputy sheriffs should also receive the same compensation as at general elections. It does not look reasonable that it should be provided for clerks and commissioners to receive the same pay as at general elections, while the deputy sheriffs are reduced. If it was the intention of the law to so reduce the pay of deputy sheriffs, an express declaration to that effect would have been distinct and clear.

The death of Hon. Duncan S. Kemp left a vacancy in the senatorial nominees for the Nineteenth district. Hon. J. S. Settoon, at present Senator from this district, having received the next higher number of votes has been nominated by the Committee, having received eleven out of fifteen votes, and will be returned to the Senate to continue his usefulness to this district. Mr. Settoon has many warm friends in this parish who are glad to know of his nomination.

The contract for paving the streets with shells has been awarded to Mr. Dulion, and there does not seem to be any reason why the shells should not be ordered immediately. The Council conferred the power upon the Improvement Committee to receive bids and award the contract for placing shells on the streets, and this should carry authority for supervising the work.

SOCIETY NOTES.

BY OUR SOCIETY EDITOR, MATRONITA.

A typographical error in this column last week, gave to Mr. Hammer the credit due Mr. John Haller for a generous gift of some beautiful pictures to the M. C. B. Library Building. The pictures are photographs of our own lovely scenery in and around Covington, taken by Mr. Haller, who is an expert in the art of scenic photography. Mr. Haller's gift cannot be too highly commended, for outside of the spirit of generosity which prompted it, it evinces that disposition to help on a worthy endeavor which distinguishes the philanthropic mind and is such an important factor in developing the interests of the community. The library, which is struggling to live and do good among us was, as we all know, established by the ladies of the M. C. B., and is sustained by their untiring efforts. Were it not for them, Covington would be without a library; and modest as is this collection of books, it represents an earnest endeavor to attain an excellent end. No modern town is complete without a library, and a good one, and no people can progress very far educationally without some means of helping on those who are not fortunate enough to possess books of their own.

Therefore, these ladies deserve great credit for what they have done and are doing to give Covington a library, and they should be materially and unreservedly helped. We earnestly trust that the Progressive Eucharist to be given by the ladies of the M. C. B. for the library fund this Saturday afternoon will prove a marked success, and be fully attended by its many well-wishers.

The Friday Afternoon Euchre Club meets now on Monday. It was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. P. E. Theriot on March 16. The first prize was won by Mrs. Joseph Delery, the second by Mrs. L. Magee, and the consolation by Miss Edna Champagne and the booby by Miss Blossman. The next meeting will be at the home of

Mr. Wm. McA. Fayssois was a visitor to Covington during the past week, and was the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. G. Hadden, in Louisiana street.

Dr. J. R. M. Dillon has been camping near Dixon Academy for the past two weeks. This free-from-care camp life is most alluring; and now that the skies are blue, the sun bright, the nights moonlit, the air clean and pure, and the woods full of the tender, green and beautiful blossoms, that rest the weary eye, it is a wonder that more city-bond people don't yield to this call of nature and refresh their tired minds and hearts with the blissful quiet and beauty of our pine forest.

Mr. Hugh Langdon is visiting his family, who are sojourning in Covington, and all are guests of Mrs. Langdon's mother, Mrs. F. A. W. Davis, at her lovely new home in Boston street.

Miss Seymour Hadden spent last week in New Orleans.

Dr. and Mrs. Brandt V. Dixon were guests at the Academy on Saturday and Sunday.

We note with interest the appeals that are being made to the town council for a stock law. From a pure feminine standpoint, would say that such a law would be an excellent thing for Covington, for it would mean cleaner streets, greater safety for children, and a much better time for nervous women.

It is far from a pleasant sensation to have a cow look like she meant "business," whether she really does or not. We can't always follow the workings of the bovine mind, even of the gentler sex, and a vicious look is almost as agitating as a vicious hook. Then again, it does not inspire us to don our best "bib and tucker" and sally forth, when we know that in all probability we shall be obliged to hug some rough, splintery, whitewashed fence, in an effort to give the whole road and most of the sidewalk to an assembly of cows or convention of kicking horses. Therefore, O City Fathers! I, a scary woman, appeal to you, also, for protection.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, superintendent of Kingsley House, New Orleans, visited our Covington Kindergarten Wednesday of last week. She and Miss Decker took the little ones for an outing in the woods, and

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COVINGTON - - LOUISIANA.

everybody had a good time. Miss Wood expressed great interest in the work being done by the Covington children, and took some of it home to add to the exhibit of the National Kindergarten Conference soon to be held in New Orleans.

The Embroidery Club met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Sam Copp, in Louisiana street. The meeting was a full and pleasant one, the next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Jos. Delery, in 24th Avenue.

A special feature of the meeting was the beautiful decorations of wild flowers, which were so effectively and so tastefully arranged and pictured so vividly to the mind the wealth of flora that abound in the green woods all around us.

The short story read by Mrs. N. G. Pearsall was very much appreciated by all. Mrs. Pearsall has a style of reading that is very entertaining and enjoyable.

Miss Marie Mellon entertained Miss Prochaska, of New Orleans, the past week, at her pretty cottage in Louisiana street.

The five Hundred Club was agreeably entertained by Mrs. Tom Doty, in Monroe street. The prize was carried off by Mrs. Boynton. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, and the meeting was a very pleasant one. The next meeting will take place at the residence of Mrs. C. F. Hardie.

Mrs. Geo. R. Tolson was a visitor to New Orleans for several days during the past week.

Mrs. J. B. Cefalu and daughters Marguerite, Helen and Dorothy have returned to Covington for the summer months, after an absence of two years at Asheville, N. C. Mrs. Cefalu and the Misses Cefalu are the guests of Mrs. L. L. Morgan, but will soon occupy their own lovely suburban home on the Military road.

Covington is essentially a town of young men. The merchants are nearly all young men, the professions are well and ably represented by young men, and young men abound in all the walks of life. This means vigor and growth and more promise than anything else can mean to Covington, for this is the age of young men, another name for the push and snap that make the "live wires" of the present century.

Miss Bessie and niece, Miss Marion Flower, have come over to their summer home in Claiborne to spend a few weeks.

The many friends of Mrs. Judge F. D. King will be glad to hear that she has recovered from a recent serious attack of la grippe.

The "Philistine says: 'Oblivion yawns for the man who thinks nothing, says nothing, does nothing.'

The Matrons' Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. H. E. Ellis, on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Alfred V. Smith was the fortunate winner of the first prize, Mrs. J. B. Lancaster won the second, and the consolation fell to Mrs. C. Marvin Poole. The Club will be entertained next week at the residence of Mrs. Jos. B. Lancaster, in America street.

CHURCH NOTICES

'ST PETER'S CHURCH

Covington, La.
Sundays, 8 and 10 a. m., holy mass.
Week days 8 a. m., holy mass.
Lenten Services: Sundays 7 p. m., sermon and benediction, Friday 5 p. m.
REV. JOS. KOEGERL, Pastor.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Madisonville, La.
Sunday, holy mass at 10 a. m.
REV. F. ACIDE DOBY'S, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Services every 1st and 3d Sunday 11 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening.
Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Nativity is visited on the first and third Sunday nights.
On the second and fourth Sundays there is preaching at Sided.
Services at Pearl River fourth Sunday afternoon at 1:30.
Mandeville on fifth Sabbath.
REV. J. M. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

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.
Preaching at Fitzgerald on the first Sunday of the month at 11 a. m., and on the third Sunday at 3 p. m.
Preaching at Tallshock (Waldbheim), on the first Sunday at 3 p. m., and on the third Sunday at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

First Baptist Church

Rev. J. E. Brakefield, pastor. Phone 126-2.
Services every Sunday, except the first, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.
Praise meetings Wednesday nights, at 7:30 p. m.
Preaching at Ramsay every first Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and on Thursday night before the third Sunday.

Lutheran Church Services

Divine services are held in Abita as follows:
First Sunday at 7:00 p. m.
Second Sunday 10:45 a. m. and at 7:00 p. m.
Third Sunday 11 a. m., and every Sunday at 7:00 p. m.
Fourth Sunday 10:45 a. m. and at 7:00 p. m.
Fifth Sunday 10:45 a. m. and at 7:00 p. m.
All services in English except the morning service on the second Sunday of every month, which is conducted in the German language.
Services are also held in New Home Settlement, at Edwards schoolhouse, on the first Sunday of every month at 10:30 a. m., and in Mandeville on the third Sunday at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome at these services.
Sunday School every Sunday in Abita at 9:20 a. m.
Rev. A. KAUB, Pastor.

Protestant Episcopal Christ Church

Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., except the second and fifth Sunday.
Holy communion first and third Sundays in the month, after the 11 o'clock services.
Strangers are cordially invited to all services.
Lenten week services on Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p. m.
Mandeville Services on the second Sunday of the month, at the Union Church, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
REV. ERNEST A. RENNIE, Minister in charge.
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