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#### L. C. HEINTZ,

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#### 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.

#### JOS. B. LANCASTER,

Attorney at Law,

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

#### B. B. WARREN,

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Office Phone 60. Residence Phone 53.

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### All the Time

## HEROES OF HISTORY - I

Jesus, Son of Sirach, Extolled Them.

BY THE "HIGHWAY AND BYWAY" PREACHER

(Copyright, 1909, by the Author, W. S. Edson.)

Based on Apocryphal Book of Ecclesiasticus.

Ecclesiasticus.—This is the title given to the seventh book of the Apocrypha, otherwise called "The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach." The word, like many others of Greek origin, appears to have been adopted in the African dialect. The right explanation of the word is given by Rufinus, who remarks that "it does not designate the author of the book, but the character of the writing," as published in the services of the church. According to Jerome the original title was Proverbs and the Wisdom of Solomon, the title of The Book of All Virtues. In the Syriac version the book is entitled "The Book of Jesus the Son of Simeon Avaro," and the same book is called the "Wisdom of the Son of Avaro." The Palestinian origin of the author is substantiated by internal evidence, e. g. 2:106. The language in which the book was originally composed was Hebrew, Jerome saying that he had met with the Hebrew text. Nothing however remains of the original proverbs of Ben Sirach except the few fragments in pure Hebrew which occur in the Talmud and later Rabbinic writers. The book is divided into 24 chapters.

### GEMS FROM THE BOOK.

The root of wisdom is the fear of the Lord, and the branches thereof are long life.

Be not a hypocrite in the sight of men, and take good heed what thou speakest.

Gold is tried in the fire, and acceptable men in the furnace of adversity.

The greater thou art, the more humble thyself, and thou shalt find favor before the Lord.

Many are in high place, and of renown, but mysteries are revealed unto the meek.

A stubborn heart shall fare evil at last; and he that loveth danger shall perish therein.

The heart of the product will understand a parable, and an attentive ear is the desire of a wise man.

Observe the opportunity and beware of evil.

Be not as a lion in thy house, nor frantic among thy servants.

Strive for the truth unto death, and the Lord shall fight for thee.

Be swift to hear, let thy life be sincere, and with patience give answer.

Sweet language will multiply friends, and a fair speaking tongue will increase kind greetings.

A faithful friend is a strong defense, and he that hath found such an one hath found a treasure.

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he requite thee with a shrewd turn.

### THE STORY.

"THE good deeds of a great man—how they live to inspire the lives of those who come after."

"Thou hast well spoken, Lycius. And what nation hath more to glory in than Israel?"

"Then why hast thou not spoken of them before? Thou art rich in wisdom, and proverbs flow from thy lips like water from the rippling spring."

The elder man sat silent and a deep, faraway look came into his eyes, and an expression of sadness settled upon his face, but he made no reply to the other's query.

The two men were seated in a shaded grove in one of those beautiful grape arbors which centuries ago covered the hillsides of Judea. The younger man had come on a long journey that he might find and converse with Jesus, the man of proverbs, whose fame for the wisdom of his words and the beautiful recitation of his life had spread to his own land.

"I would know this man," he had exclaimed, "and would sit at his feet and learn of him."

And having formed this resolve he prepared for the journey, and having bade his friends goodbye, had started, saying:

"I go seeking the truth. He who speaketh such wisdom must be endowed by the gods with an understanding of the mysteries of life. I would learn of him."

And so Lycius had come and had found Jesus the son of Sirach as gracious in manner as he was in words. And since the day of his coming they had communed together concerning the deeper things of life, and from his manuscripts Jesus had read to his guest the treasures of thought which he had gleaned through the years.

On the particular day on which our story opens they had been discussing the uplifting and transforming power of a lofty thought, and Jesus had said that a good life was a revelation of the truth. And Lycius had followed with the remark with which our story opens.

"Yes, Israel hath indeed had many great and good men to lead and guide and inspire her, and thou dost ask why I have not spoken of them before?" And a deeper shade of sadness settled upon the face of Jesus, but he paused for only a moment and went on: "Dost not thou see upon what evil days Israel hath fallen? Where is the great nation of David and Solomon? Where is the glory of the temple? Where is our influence for good among the nations? Gone! Gone! Gone!"

"Yes, but thou hast the memory of thy great leaders to comfort thee," spoke up Lycius in effort to cheer his companion.

"But see how little my nation careth for them or the truth for which they stood."

"Yes, but shouldst thou not speak of them, nevertheless? Perchance some soul will be blessed in the telling."

"Verily thou speakest wisdom," exclaimed Jesus, earnestly. "I will, and thou shalt hear of the men who knew

and served, even before Abraham the father of our nation was called out to go to the land, which God had chosen for him."

"Say on," urged Lycius.

"Listen, then, for we will praise the famous men of history. We will tell of the men through whom from the beginning the Lord hath had great glory and hath shown his power. Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding, and declaring prophecies. Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning, meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions. Even such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing; rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations. All these were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times."

"Thou dost make me eager to hear their names. And as thou speakest may it not be well if I but write down thy words," and suiting the action to the words he reached into the recesses of his tunic and brought forth his parchment and stylus, and spreading the former out upon a smooth-topped stone lying conveniently near he looked up with a nod to indicate that he was ready for Jesus to begin.

"Very well, if thou art so minded," responded Jesus, graciously. "Let us see—whom could we better begin with than Enoch the son of Adam, who pleased the Lord and was translated, being an example of repentance to all generations. Noah was found perfect and righteous, and in the time of wrath he was preserved. Therefore was he left as a remnant unto the earth when the flood came. An everlasting covenant was made with him, that all flesh should perish no more by the flood."

Jesus paused, and Lycius, looking up, asked, thoughtfully:

"Do these illustrate types of thy God's mercy?"

"Yes, both kept by God. One taken from the iniquity of the world because he had chosen to walk with God. The other preserved in the world, even while God punished the unbelieving in the world. But we must hasten. We come to the great Abraham, who marks another great dispensation in the plan and purposes of God. He it was who was the father of many people. And in glory was there none like unto him. He kept the law of the most high, and was in covenant with him, and he established his covenant with him in his flesh, and when he was proved he was found faithful. Therefore did God assure him by an oath that he would bless the nations in his seed, and that he would multiply him as the dust of the earth and cause them to inherit from sea to sea and from the river unto the utmost part of the land."

"When shall that time be?" eagerly asked Lycius. "It surely cannot speak of the present time. Is it past or future?"

"This is the time yet to be," spoke Jesus, with confidence. "For with Isaac did the Lord establish likewise his covenant, that the blessing should extend to all men. And upon Isaac's son Jacob did he cause to rest the covenant, acknowledging him in the blessing which his father gave him and establishing him in the heritage, and his twelve sons did he divide their portions. And long years afterward the Lord brought out of the children of Isaac a merciful man, which found favor in the sight of all men, even that Moses, who was beloved of God and men, and whose memorial is blessed. He was made like to the glorious saints, and was magnified, so that his enemies stood in fear of him. By the word of this man Moses did he cause wonders to cease, and made him glorious in the sight of kings, and gave him a commandment for his people, and showed him part of his glory. And he exalted his brother Aaron a holy man, to uphold his hands, and he established him in the priesthood forever."

So Jesus continued speaking and save that he heard beside the voice the scratch of the stylus of Lycius over the parchment.

And as they returned in the dusk of the evening Jesus turned to Lycius and asked:

"And what are thou going to do with the writing?"

"Wait," was the response, "thou shalt see."

### The Life of Faith.

The Gospel is a directing as well as an enlightening power. Christ's life, death and resurrection are the center of all Christian teaching. No truth can be understood save in its relation to these. They are the center of all practical spiritual life, for the only true life is that lived by the faith of the Son of God. The old fable of one philosopher who took a candle to look for the sun is a fair illustration of those who would search for the truth in regard to God and duty and the future life by unaided human wisdom and science. If one cannot see the light or feel the influence of the Sun of Righteousness, no mere human device will enable him to do so.

### Hard Drinker a Menace.

The drinker sometimes boasts of his ability to carry a large quantity of liquor. He is strong enough to carry without staggering what would make others dead-drunk. The fact that he boasts of such strength shows that he is weak in wisdom. His boast is his folly. While he is strong enough to carry large quantities of mixed drinks, he so weakens his moral stamina that he can "justify the wicked for a reward" and so tempt or slander his neighbor as to take away his righteousness from him. Such a man becomes a walking contagion, a menace to all with whom he comes into contact.

### The fear of the Lord is the end of wisdom.

Temptation resisted is might acquired.

Feet swift to mischief are slow to service.

The heart well kept keeps the life.

The selfish soul shall be made lean.

The Lord thinks highly of the lowly.

## EVENING GOWNS



These sketches show two of the best models for evening gowns for the summer. The one on the right is after a Paris design. The one on the left is of meteor crepe in apricot color. The trimming is made of bands of dull gold on white net.

### MAKES A NOVEL NECK PIECE

New Ruch Designed to Be Worn with Soft Summer Silk is Easily Made.

A rather new little ruch to be worn with soft summer silk or other one-piece frocks is made of liberty satin, or chiffon, with long ends that look almost like a sash.

The material is fastened around a boned collar lining, fastened at the back, and is tucked in clusters of thread tucks.

To conceal the opening which comes a little to the left rather than in the middle of the back, is a small rosette cut of the material, from which hang two long ends that come well below the waist.

Sometimes these ends are finished in a long pendant ornament of jet or silk of the color of the stock. Again they have silk fringe, and occasionally they are hemstitched across the end in several rows.

With a gray silk frock a charming stock of this order could be made of tulle net a tone darker than the dress. Each tuck could be run with a line of silver thread. The fluffy rosette could have a flat button in the center darned with the silver thread, and the ends can be accordion-plaited with a deep silver tinsel fringe. If preferred, tiny silver bugles can be sewed to the bottom of the streamers.

Any clever-fingered girl can make herself one of these fashionable new stocks—and use her wits to give old touches and charming color effects.

### MANY USES OF TISSUE PAPER

Especially Is It Valuable When Packing a Trunk—How It May Be Applied.

We cannot overestimate the value of tissue paper if we are of the traveling public. While it is delightfully careful and neat to own a vast array of shoe bags, one to the pair, and bags and slipcovers galore for parasols, hair brushes and each thing we want to separate from every other, the fact remains that they take up a far too generous proportion of our trunk space. Tissue paper, which is a very good substitute, takes up none of the valuable room and is in no way open to criticism. It is clean, white and dainty; quantities of it are available at any time, and there is no better material for filling sleeves and tucked or puffed gowns to keep them from crushing. Tissue paper should be crumpled and poked into ribbon or lace hat bows and among flat flowers, and should surround the hat itself to keep it from flattening against the sides of the box or trunk lid.

Each pair of dainty gloves and all neckwear should be separately wrapped. Layers of it to separate the varied contents of the trunk will make the terrible business of unpacking less difficult.

Travelers who have packed with tissue paper have been quite won over to its use.

### About Green.

The green tints are countless and there are hundreds of peculiar shades, yet a desirable tone is the soft green, such as one sees on the young peach leaf. It is a color that is fetching in linen, whether that garment is made in self material with no other trimming, or finished with something else, perhaps softly tinted pink and cream Persian bands, inset in the goods—a very good marking on the side of the bodice that closes down the left front side, also as a trimming scheme on the left seam of the skirt that is in line with the closing side of the bodice.

In speaking of green, an airy suit can be developed of soft green lawn, the dress embellished with fine white lace, and the yoke and sleeve arrangement made entirely of white lace. With a dress of this kind the hat should be white and green, trimmed with pink La France roses, or clusters of pink tea roses. The hose should be white or green, with black patent pumps or slippers. The parasol could be an all white eyelet or a green one of deeper shade with a plain border.

### IN SAILOR STYLE.

New Ruch Designed to Be Worn with Soft Summer Silk is Easily Made.

A rather new little ruch to be worn with soft summer silk or other one-piece frocks is made of liberty satin, or chiffon, with long ends that look almost like a sash.

The material is fastened around a boned collar lining, fastened at the back, and is tucked in clusters of thread tucks.

To conceal the opening which comes a little to the left rather than in the middle of the back, is a small rosette cut of the material, from which hang two long ends that come well below the waist.

Sometimes these ends are finished in a long pendant ornament of jet or silk of the color of the stock. Again they have silk fringe, and occasionally they are hemstitched across the end in several rows.

With a gray silk frock a charming stock of this order could be made of tulle net a tone darker than the dress. Each tuck could be run with a line of silver thread. The fluffy rosette could have a flat button in the center darned with the silver thread, and the ends can be accordion-plaited with a deep silver tinsel fringe. If preferred, tiny silver bugles can be sewed to the bottom of the streamers.

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### Princess Hip Yoke.

The cutaway or princess hip yoke of fact which has been conspicuous in imported gowns since the first openings of the season is being brought out in many unexpected ways. One of the newest is the entire princess gown with the lower part of the bodice and the hip portion of the skirt covered with embroidery, which makes them one in line and treatment. In this way it is possible to turn a two-piece gown into a princess, the simple process of covering the waist seam with embroidery or braid being all that is needed. Some of the trimmings of this kind are put on in jacket or coat shape.

### Upside Down.

Women, indeed, are clever, but the one who saw a hat-brim decoration in her unbecoming lace veil was more than ordinarily farseeing.

Now, the ornate and bordered veil has vied with the real lace fichu a hundred times for a place on the summer hat, but it has not done duty as a face veil and a hat trimming until this unusually resourceful woman turned the straight edge down and then spread the bordered part over the brim of her large leghorn hat. This brought delicately scattered sprays and dots over her face in a more becoming scantiness and gave place on the hat for the full display of the handsome pattern on the border.

### Ribbon Hair Band.

A rather wide band of ribbon brought up round the hair and tied in a broad girlish bow at one side is a French head finish much favored.

### Sleeveless Gauze Coats.

Sleeveless coats of gauze or net give a dreary touch to a costume. They are designed primarily for wear in doors.

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