The St. Tammany Farmer.

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

D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911

VOL XXXVII NO 45

ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY

Hero of Santiago Died Suddenly In New York.

Body Identified by Papers Found In His Pocket.

Fell to the Ground a Victim of Cerebral Hemorrhage

Died in the Very Center of New York's Club District

New York, Oct. 2.—Unrecognized by a single person in the curious throng that rushed to his aid, Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schly, U. S. N., retired, fell dead in front of the Berkley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth street, this afternoon. The death of this notable figure in the naval history of the nation was thought for the moment that of an unknown man in a strange crowd. The Admiral,s sudden death is attributed to cerebral hemorrhage, which attacked him shortly after he reached New York this morningafter a visit to Mount Kiso, and had called at the New York Yacht Club for his mail.

As the Admiral was walking through West Forty-fourth street a passerby who saw him stagger grasped his arm and tried to support him. Despite the stranger's service, however, the Admiral fell helpless to the street, and a physician who pressed his way through the crowd that quickly gathered, pronounced him dead. There was a gash over his right eye where his forehead struck the sidewalk. A slight fracture of the frontal bone had ensued, but surgeons who examined the injury in [illegible] any way contributed to his death. His identity was established by letters and papers found in his pocket, and from an inscription in his gold watch, which had been presented to the Admiral by his native State of Maryland "For his heroism and memorable services in rescuing Lieut A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and six other comrades, from death at Cape Sabine in the Arctic regions, on June 24, 1884."

The spot where Admiral Schley died is in the very center of New York's club district, and members of organizations whose houses are thickly clustered there soon penetrated the throng and confirmed the identification of the famous commander, who figured so prominently in the naval engagement of 1898 at Santiago.,The body was taken to the nearest police station.

After the uusal formalities permission was given for the removal of the body to the Hotel Algonquin, where Admiral Schley made his home while in the city. As the body was borne forth to the waiting conveyance members of the vast throng about the station stood with bared heads.

One of the Admiral's sons, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Jr., reached the scene before the body was removed.

Admiral Schley was born in Fredrick county, Md., in 1839. After graduating at Annapolis in 1860 and serving during the civil war in minor capacities, he was commissioned in 1866 as lieutenant commander.

At the outset of the Spanish-American war in 1898 Schley was placed in command of what was known as the flying squadron, which sailed from Fortress Monroe to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in operations in the Carribean Sea. Under orders from Sampson, he steamed through the Yucatan passage to the vicinity of Santiago, while Sampson passed around the east end of the island. Schley's squadron stood before Santiago for some days, and was about to leave when it was announced that Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor. A junction with Sampson occured almost immediately after and on July 3, 1897, Cervera undertook to escape. At that time Sampson aboard his flagship, the New York, was some miles away at Siboney in conference with Gen. Shafter.

An engagement followed, in which Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, took an active part.

After the war closed numerous charges were made that Schley had been guilty of inefficiency if not cowardice, and he asked a court of inquiry. After a prolonged period he was acquitted, but failed in the measure of advancement which his friends had claimed was his due. He was retired October 9, 1901, as a Rear Admiral.—Times Democrat.

TO START NEW HOSPITAL SOON.

Anti-Tuberculosis League to Have Home for Second and Third Stage Patients Within Thirty Days—To Raise $9,000.

Following a special meting at the Free Clinic, in Tulane Avenue, last night, the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League decided to open a sanitarium on the river front for those unfortunates in the second and third stages of consumption. The members of the league agreed to raise $1000 among themselves for the purpose, and hope to raise an additional $9000. The former sum will hardly meet more than a month's running expenses of such an institution.

The sanitarium, the location of which will be announced later, will be housed in ample buildings and will occupy a square of ground. Medical attention and everything in connection with the institution will be furnished free of cost to the patients. The latest and most approved methods used in treating persons in the last stages of consumption, it is said, will be adopted in this contemplated hospital.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League has ben urged to the establishment of this new project through the many calls for aid it has had from persons afflicted in such advanced stages. The league members hope the citizens of New Orleans will respond generously to such a needy and deserving cause.

This institution will be operated entirely separate from the league's first stage hospital, Camp Hygeia, in the piny woods.

THE BRIDGE MEETING.

Mr. D. J. Sanders, who returned from New Orleans last Tuesday evening reported that the Lake Pontchartrain Bridge Committee which was to meet Monday evening in New Orleans did not meet that evening, but an informal meeting was held at a luncheon in the Mercantile Club rooms on Tuesday, and the officers of the Bridge Association were appointed a committee to call upon Mayor Behrman and the Belt Road Commmission to ascertain if the Belt Road would take up the bridge proposition over lake Pontchartrain, or what assistance, if any, could be expected f[illegible] to call.

A NEW DORMITORY.

Rev. Abbot Paul, head of the Benedictine priests, is at present engaged in securing subscriptions to the fund that is being raised to erect a new dormitory for the students at St. Paul's college. Owing to the large number of young men attending this institution the priests have found the acomodations entirely inadequate, and in order to provide shelter for the boys a new dormitory is badly needed.

The present site of St. Paul' sCollege was formerly known as Dixon's Acadamy, and a military school was conducted there for several years by Prof. Dixon of New Orleans. Since the new owners have taken possession of the property they have made many improvements, and the college is a credit to the community. Abbot Paul has already raised several hundred dolars towards the proposed dormitory, and it is not believed that any difficulty will be encountered in securing the repuired sum.

JOSEPH E. RANSDELL.

All arrangements have been completed for the reception of Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell, candidate for the United States Senate, who will open the Senatorial Campaign in St. Tammany parish with a speech at the court house on Monday night at 8 p. m. Congressman Ransdell in addition to being a Congresman from Louisiana is also President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress andamember of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House. He is considered one of the most prominent members of the United States Congress to-day.

The following gentlemen will act as a reception committee to meet the distinguished visitor at the train and escort him to his headquarters at the New Southern Hotel: Harvey E. Ellis, H. J. Smith, Dr. G. R. Tolson, A. E. Leonval, E. G. Davis, J. D. Lancaster, Robt. L. Aubert, E. D. Kentzel, A. Beancodray, John F. Diendorf, P. J. Locroix, C. C. Kornfeldt, Dr. J. F. Buquoi, W. J. Warren and H. J. Ostendorf. Mr. Harvey E. Ellis will act as chairman of the reception committee and preside at the meeting at night. Before speaking here Monday evening Congressman Ransdell will go to Abita Springs where he will deliver an address to the voters of that town in the pavillion at 3 p. m. After concluding his speech at Abita Springs he will be taken in an autimobile to Mandeville. Congressman Ransdell will address the voters there at Jackson Park at 5:30 p. m., returning here for the meeting at 8 p. m. On Tuesday he will leave Covington for Madisonville to deliver an address there, and from Madisonville he will go to Bayou Lecombe, Pearl River and Slidell. Meetings have been arranged for him at the different towns that he will visit.

STRIKE RIOT IN MISSISSIPPI

Strikers and Strikebreakers Have Pitched Battle.

Over Five Hundred Shots Were Fired In Half Hour

McComb City Scene of the Worst Stir Up.

Gov. Noel Ordered State Militia to the Scene.

A train load of strikebreakers, seven coaches, containing between four and five hundred men, gathered at some points in the North, started through Mississippi yesterday, and it had a stormy career.

At Durant, it is claimed, the strikebreakers committed depredations, raiding kitchens and stealing half-cooked food and otherwise misconducting themselves, until there was a clash, in which brickbats figured extensively, but no one was hurt.

At Winona, where the train stopped again, the occupants scattered over town, and it is claimed they raided a grocery store and cleaned it out, which resulted in another clash, but no one was badly hurt.

When the train reached McComb, it is claimed, the men gathered up a supply of stones and brickbats, and as the train pased through the main part of the town they started a pitched battle, which resulted in about five hundred shots being fired, but only one man was seriously hurt, E. H. Montgomery, a citizen of McComb, who sustained a fracture of the skul.

The train then speeded up, and never stopped until it reached the Harahan yards in New Orleans, where it looked as though it had been through the Boer war, a few bruises, resulting from brickbats or personal encounters.

News of the battle at McComb spread rapidly, and was greatly exaggerated, but as a precautionary measure Governor Noel ordered three companies of militia to the scene under General Fridge.

McComb City, Miss., Oct. 3—There was an exciting time here this afternoon between 4:50 and 5 o'clock, while a special train of seven cars, reported to contain 450 strikebreakers, bound for New Orleans, passed through McComb City.

There was a regular fullisade of shots, it being estimated that at least 500 shots were exchanged between those on the train and the strikers in McComb before the train pulled out at full speed, headed for New Orleans.

If there were any casualties on the train, it is not known, but there was only one man in town hurt, E. H. Montgomery, who was hit on the head, supposedly by a stone thrown by some one on the train.

The train reached the northern limits about 4 p. m., and while side-tracked to permit of the change of crews, it is reported here among the strikers that the strikebreakers debarked and gathered a large quantity of stones and bricks.

When the train passed through the town there were a large number of citizens, including many of the strikers, gathered to see it go by, and it is claimed that no overt act wascommitted by the strikers until the strikebreakers

BEGAN THROWING BRICKS

and rocks at the citizens. Then the people became excited, and a regular pitched battle ensued. The strikers asked the United States marshals, of whom there are ten or fifteen here, to get the man who had thrown the rock that hit Montgomery, but there arose a conflict between the marshals and the city police, and in the confusion which followed they never located the man. The citizens of McComb claim they could easily identifyhim.

J. D. Holden, legal advisor of the strikers, urged Sheriff Holmes and District Attorney Wall to take some steps to protect the citizens of McComb from any more such outbreaks on the part of the strikebreakers, and the sheriff and district attorney went to Jackson and conferred with the governor, with the result that two companies of militia were ordered out and are expected here at 10:30 o'clock to-night.

While feeling continues to run high following the battle, the situation at 9 o'clock to-night had assumed a more peaceful aspect. Few persons are on the strets of the city, and county and municipal authorities express the belief that serious trouble is not now eminent.

A number of strikebreakers were arrested and placed in the McComb jail.

F. D. Hewett, police magistrate of McComb City, to-night gave

THE FOLLOWING VERSION

of the trouble which occured at the station:

"The clash between the strikers and other citizens of McComb City on the one hand and the trainload of strikebreakers ensued almost immediately upon the arrival of the train from the North here late this afternoon. Without any provocation the men on the train began jeering at those on the outside, and followed this with a shower of brickbats hurled from the car windows and platforms. There were also several shots fired from the train. The men attacked naturally retaliated, and there were numerous hand-to-hand encounters and occasional shots.

"Almost miraculously the only serious injury which resulted was that sustained by Mr. Montgomery, whose skull was fractured by a brickbat thrown by one of the strikebreakers. Several other McComb citizens sustained minor scratches and hurts.

"One of the features of the trouble resented most strongly by our people was the general use of profanity and obscene epithets by the strikebreakers, heard, as it was, by several ladies of the town.

"Soon after the clash a number of the strikebreakers were arrested. It was not long after this that the train pulled out, and when it reached the outskirts of the city

IT WAS FIRED UPON

by some persons whose identity is unknown. The people of this town are naturally stirred deeply over the occurance, but I believe that no lawlessness will be committed by our people and that order will be maintained under the direction of the sheriff and the police authorities."

McComb City is a town of several thousand inhabitants, made up almost entirely of employes of the Illinois Central shops. It is claimed that more than 2,000 of the shopmen are on strike here.

The people of the town generally, of course, take sides with the strikers, and the version of the trouble at the depot as given by Mr. Hewett is that generally expressed here.

Durant Has Visit.

Durant, Miss., Oct. 3.—Several persons were injured to-day in a clash between citizens of Durant and a party of strikebreakers destined for points south of Jackson on the Illinois Central Railroad.

The report of the attack on strikebreakers appearing in the Jackson newspapers is not based on facts.

They were not attacked by the citizen s of Durant. The strikebreakers attempted to enter stores here with the purpose of a raid, but were repulsed by citizens.

They did enter several negro houses on the right of way, taking half-cooked food from the stoves, vessels, etc., and all is quiet and serene here. About twenty strikebreakers were consigned to Durant to-day on No. 3, but thought better of the situation upon their arrival and refused to leave the train from seeing a few citizens standing on the station grounds.

Stop at Winona.

Winona, Miss., Oct. 3.—Strikebreakers on a train going south, about 9:30 Tuesday, stopped over in the city and paid a visit to the grocery store of T. H. Spencer, first street. The strikebreakers first went to a watering trough on Front street, where they secured water, then going across the street to Spencer's store two or three went in, and upon a pretense of buying something, engaged the attention of the clerk, when upon a whistle being blown by one of the strikebreakers, the whole crowd of men, probably about seventy-five, rushed into the store, seizing whatever was nearest to them.

Mr. John Ward, who was in front of the store at the time, attemped to drive them back, knocking several of them down, but he could not stop them. They seized somewhere between $20 and $25 worth of groceries from Mr. Spencer. They ran to catch the train,which would have left them in town to have been dealt with had not the other strikebreakers on the ten cars thrown on the emergency brakes, which stopped the train until they could get on. Indignant over the lawless methods of the men, a telephone message was sent to Durant to be on the lookout when the train should arrive there.

It is understood that the citizens took the warning, and when the strikebreakers left the train with a seeming purpose of repeating their previous offense they were met by a rain of brickbats and other missils and beat a hasty retreat back to the cars.

The railway claims that the men meant no harm by entering the store, and that they meant to pay for what they got. They deny that they refused to pay for the food they got, and the railroad offers to make good any damages that prove to have been sustained by citizens.

Governor Noel Acts.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3.—Late tonight information of disorder at McComb City reached Governor Noel, who promptly took steps to mobilize such part of the National Guard as might be available. After a conference with Adjutant General Fridge it was decided to call out the two companies at Natchez and that of Brookhaven, wih General Fridge in charge. Orders were sent out accordingly, and General Fridge and Captain Sherman, of the general staff, left on a belated train for the scene of action. Following is the text of Governor Noel's order to-night, a copy of which was wired General Fridge en route by Captain Edgar N. Coffey, acting abjutant general:

"To Arthur Fridge, Adj. General:

"I am in receipt of information that a riot is in progress in McComb City Miss., and is beyond the control of the power of the civil authorities.

"You are hereby ordered at once to take such action as may be necessary to have such parts of the National Guard as may be needed conveyed to McComb City at the earliest practicel time. When there and while on their way the troops are ordered to take such action and to use such force and arms as may be necessary to protect themselves and others from felonious assault and to protect property from pillage or destruction, and to suppress rioting and to restore and maintain order and security for life and prosperity. In executing this order you will fraternize with such civil officers as are seeking to suppress rioting and to protect persons and property from rioters or law breakers.

"E. F. NOEL, Governor."

TRIPOLI BOMBARDED

Turco Italion Fleets Battle At Mytilene.

Bombardment of Tripoli Carried On For Two Days.

Destroying the Fort and Valis Palace.

Bateries Replied to Italian Fire Without Effect.

London, Oct. 4.—The Italian fleet bombarded Tripoli Tuesday and Wednesday, destroying the forts and the Valis Palace, but taking care to injure the town itself as little as possible. The Turkish gunners actively returned the fiire, but were completely outranged. Information is incomplete as to whether the Turks suffered casualties or whether Tripoli has surrendered. It is reported from Rome that negotiations for the surrender of Tripoli will be entered into to-morrow. It is also uncertain whether any Italian sailors landed, but the first contingent of the expeditionary force has left Italy, and, according to Malta reports, the occupation of Tripoli will begin Thursday or Friday by the landing of contingents from the warships.

The postoffice and the Italian consulate at Malta are accepting mails for Tripoli, and the counsul has promised newspaper correspondents that they will be allowed to land in Tripoli Friday.

While Italy is thus carrying out the programme of establishing herself in Tripoli, the Turkish Government is in a helpless tangle. The ministry is virtually nonexistent, dissensions between the young Turks and the men of the older regime rendering the adoption of any definite line of policy impossible. [illegible] tion or peace talk is relegated to the background.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Rome, Oct. 4.—It is officially stated to-day that Vice Admiral Faravelli sent a message to the government, stating that the bombardment of the main bateries at Tripoli commenced at 3 o'clock yesterday and continued antil sunset.

The bateries replied to the Italian fire without effect.

The admiral intimated that the bombardment will be resumed to-day in order to completely destroy the bateries. The greatest care was taken by the Italian gunners to avoid damaging the buildings of the town.

A LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1911.

To the St. Tammany Farmer:

So far as my observation goes, betwen Covington and Chicago, the St. Tammany Farmer compares favorably as a country newspaper and is way ahead of many of those of larger towns, and it is with no little pride I note that Covington, aside from her natural climatic advantages offers inducements to the homeseeker that cannot but make a favorable impression upon the visitor who has traveled. With the waterworks and the new school building, Covington cannot fail to make rapid advancement in the near future. The ordinary necessaries of life are as cheap there as in Chicago, and the general cost of living is less.

But Chicago is a grand city.

Electric cars overhead; electric cars in the strets; electric cars underground; long streams of autos and loaded wagons headed east, west, north and south, awaiting the policemans whistle to move on; surging masses of human beings making the crossings and thronging the sidewalks, all blocked in between the mass of jerky, spasmodic humanity that reaches the density of a solid between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., disintegrating sufficiently for free passage by midnight, but never disappearing. This is the "loop" of Chicago, contained in a square of thirty-five blocks and presenting as busy a scene as can probably be viewed in the world. It is the business center of Chicago, yet Chicago is busines for miles and miles in all directions except the east which is cut off by Lake Michigan.

Chicago is a most wonderful example of rapid growth. Where the postoffice now stands wolves were hunted in 1834; you can now ride twenty-two miles on Western Avenue. The city has a length of 26 miles and a width of 15, and contains an area of 190 spuare miles. It is the largest hog market in the world, the largest cattle market, the largest lumber market, the greatest grain and stove market and railway center, the largest packing center, has the largest stock yards and the finest hotels in the world as well as the largest office buildings, has the largest agricultural and mining machine factories in the world, the greatest retail dry goods house, and the greatest commercial buildings in the world, has the largest grain elevators and cold storage buildings in the world, the most complete waterworks system in the world, the largest library circulation and the largest percentage of bank reserves in the United States.

Chicago was destroyed by fire in October, 1871, there being 2100 acres of land burned over, 1800 buildings destroyed and 100,000 people rendered homeless. The loss was $200,000,000. In 1800 the population of the whole State of Illinois was but 2458. To-day the daily capacity of Chicago's five water tunnel systems is 660,000,000 gallons; she has sixty-eight hospitals, eighty-eight benevolent associations, 127 educational institutions, besides the numerous handsome public schools, thirty seven libraries and reading rooms, fifty-two theatres amusement halls, and moving picture shows at every turn, 104 parks and driveways and thirteen play grounds, and a population of nearly 3,000,000. It would take the whole paper to tell half that is interesting about Chicago.

The problems of good municipal government are pretty much the same here as in all other large cities. The Sunday law is not observed. You can walk into saloons the same as any other day, except that you must open the dor. A prosecution of the police for allowing gambling and protecting resorts of the under-world is now being conducted by the Civil Service Commission. Minor officials have been convicted and an attempt will be made to reach officials higher up.

The public school question is also a difficult one, as the buildings are over-crowded. President Taft's statement that the baby crop will exceed the corn crop may well be believed, judging by the number that are seen in the strets of Chicago This is especially noticeable in the districts occupied by the foreign element, and Chicago is fast filling up with Itailians, Swedes, Norwegians and Russians. In fact, the list of marriages published in the daily papers is largely made up of foreign names, and the signs on the business houses might almost persuade one that he had jumped from America to Europe.

The national game of base ball creates an enthusiasm here that exceeds anything I have seen in the South. Thousands of people attend the games and the "fans" work themselves up to a pitch of insanity in which they imagine that the earth was made for the home team.

The wealthy people and the independent middle class live in the suburban towns of Chicago and go to their business on the numerous lines of electric cars and elevated railroads. These towns are laid out with beautiful paved streets and green lawns, with concrete side walks lined with shade trees. Trees are so numerous in every direction the beautiful [illegible] of being in the from behind them.

The wealthier people live in Evanston, in North Chicago. The writer took an an automobiletrip through this part of Chicage Saturday. Among the prettiest residences here is that of James Patten, the man of wheat fame, who has probably been "cussed" as much as any other man for the high cost of living.

Chicago is not far from Elgin, one of the greatest milk stations in the country. The farmer is making the same complaint that I have heard among the milk men in St. Tammany parish before I left—that they are not getting enough for their milk. Perhaps the following from the Record-Herald may be interesting to the dairymen there:

Despite the fact that there was a shortage of forage all summer milk is being quoted at from 7 to7 1-2 cents per hundred pounds cheaper for the coming winter than during the corresponding period of last year.

The Bordens Cnodensed Milk Company of Elgin has been signing up six months' contracts with the dairymen in t he Elgin section in which the average price per hundred pounds for the next six months will be $1.79 1-6, as against an average of $1.86 2-3 for the corresponding period of last year.

Heavy rains during the last few weeks have improved the pasturage to such an extent that farmers everywhere declare that the fall forage will be the best in years, hence the reduction in the price of milk.

As to the reduction in the price amounts to about one-seventh of 1 cent per quart it is not anticipated that it will have much effect upon the price of milk in Chicago.

The Bordens Company delivers milk in sanitary bottles, pints 5 cents and quarts 8 cents.

The newspapers claim that the advertising business for September has been the best in many years. They show their faith in the value of advertising by advertising themselves, both in the other papers and on the sign boards and the walls of buildings. It is an evidence of how the Chicogan turns every available thing into money to note the sides of business buildings, wherever they happen to be exposed, painted full of advertisements: "Record-Herald, only 1 cent. Just think of it!" Want ad in theTribune will bring you a job," etc. These signs meet you at every turn, and when the walls project above the other buildings.

There is one thing Chicago can take lesons of New Orleans in. The names of the strets are not marked and the stranger must find out where he is the best way he can.

D. H. MASON.

Has Millions of Friends.

How would you like to number your friends by millions as Bucklen's Arnica Salve does? Its astounding cures in the past forty years made them. Its the best salve in the world for sores, ulcers, eczema, burns, boils, scalds, cuts, corns, sore eyes, sprains, swellings, bruises, cold sores. Has no equal for piles. 25c at all druggists.

WON BY WIRELESS

A Charming Three-Act Romantic Comedy

To Be Put On Friday, October 13, at the Pavilion.

Under Management of C. S. A. Fuhrman.

Proceeds to be Donated to School League.

Won by Wireless is the name of a charming three-act romantic comedy by Thomas Littlefield Marble.

It will be presented on Friday night next, at the pavilloin, under the management of Mr. C. S. A. Fuhrmann, assisted by a caste made up of local talent whose names are sufficient to guarantee artistic success for the play.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be donated to the School Improvement League, a cause which is deservedly popular and will insure a large attendance.

The play is not of the farcial kind, neither does it abound in shivery thrils. It is something quite out of the ordinary for Covington, this being the first time the play-goers and amusement lovers of the town will see a romantic play attempted by local people.

AN IDEA OF THE PLAY.

William Ainsworth, a financial magnate, finds his daughter Geraldine, known as "Jerry," in [illegible] ed with John Simms, whom he has profesor of [illegible] sailsworth takes her to [illegible] yacht, which, in order to [illegible] in touch with the stock market, has a wireless telegraph outfit. Simms understands "wireless" and secures the position of operator on [illegible] Ainsworth tells Jerry [illegible] the stock of the Universal [illegible] pany, which he controles, and buy it in at a low figure. "But is that honorable, dad?" "Certainly; the strongest survives." Ainsworth wants Jerry to marry Count di Lucca an Itilian, also on the yacht. "Why dad, he's a joke. I'm going to fight you with your own weapons."

Jerry and Simms by wireless instruct her brokers to buy up a controlling interest in Universal Electric. They do so. Ainsworth gets a message from the brokers "Majority stock purchased by John Simms." "So, young lady, you've had a hand in this!" "Yes dad, it's the same old story; the strongest survives." Ainsworth is furious against Simms. "He held me up for a million. I want to meet him face to face." "I am John Simms." "You may surrender to Jack, dad." Ainsworth refuses. Jerry and the Count. "I scorn your bargain." Ainsworth tries to bluff, but Simms and Jerry hold the highest cards. "What's your price for the stock?" "Thre times what it cost and Jerry's hand in mariage." Ainsworth yields. "Jerry, marry that fellow soon. I need him in my business."

SYNOPSIS.

Act I. The cabin of William Ainsworth's yacht, the "Mistress Mary." Forenoon. The declaration

Act II. The same. Early morning three days later. The engagement.

ActIII. The same. Forenoon of the next day. The capitulation.

CHARACTERS:

William Ainsworth, a financial magnate.....Fred Rhoel

Jack Simms, a wireless operator .....C. S. A. Fuhrman.

Robert Faulkner, Captain of the "Mistress Mary." - - Carl Kohnke

Count Di Lucca, an Italian Nobleman.....Frank Boudousquie.

Lady Caroline Rathbone, Ainsworth's daughter.....Anna Hebert.

Geraldine Ainsworth, her sister, ...Flossie Smith.

Kitty Lee, Geraldine's maid .....May Pool.

CHANGE IN SCHEDULE.

The St. Tammany Railway and Ferry Company have made the following changes in their schedule:

In the afternoon they will run their cars every two hours instead of every hour, viz: Leaving Covington, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30; leaving Mandeville at 1:20, 3:30, 5:30 and 7:30.

There has been no change in the morning schedule.