St. Tammany Farmer

February 15, 1913

SCOTT LOST IN SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION

News Reaches London of Death in Blizzard.

Starvation Said to be Probable Cause of Death.

Party Reached Exact Spot of Roald Amundsen Flag.

Records on the Bodies Show Death was Expected.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Dr. Louis Charles Bernacchi, who was with Capt. Scott on one expedition, said tonight regarding the death of his chief:

"It is improbable that a blizzard was the real cause of the disaster to Scott's expedition. It seems probable that Scott, in his endeavor to reach the pole before Amundsen, 'cut things too fine' in the matter of food.

"My opinion is that the party died from starvation."

Oamaru, N. Z., Feb. 10.—Captain Robert F. Scott and his party were overwhelmed by a blizzard on their return journey from the South Pole. The entire party perished.

They reached the South Pole on the 18th of January, 1912.

The news of the appalling disaster which befell Captain Scott and his companions was brought to this port by a mounted messenger from the Terra Nova, the vessel which had carried the explorer and his expedition to the Antarctic, and which late last year went once again to the south to bring him and his companions back.

Records on the Bodies.

The total number of deaths involved in the calamity is not exactly known, but it is believed that sixty-six scientists and sailors lost their lives.

Captain Scott's party reached the exact spot where Roald Amundsen planted the Norwegian flag at the South Pole.

They found there the hut constructed and left behind by Amundsen's party.

Diaries were recovered in the sleeping bags found on the bodies of the dead explorers when they were recovered.

ONLY FIVE REPORTED DEAD.

Advisers Reaching Geographical Society Say the Others are Safe.

London, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society this evening announcement was made of the disaster which has overtaken Captain Robert F. Scott's Antarctic expedition, resulting in the death of Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, Captain L. E. G. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans.

Captain Scott's party, said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice president of the Geographical Society, in making the announcement, found Captain Roald Amundsen's hut and records at the South Pole. On the return trip about March 29, 1912, eleven miles from One Ton depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson was virtually due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered the bodies of the victims and records some time later.

A message of sympathy to the Geographical Society from the king was read, in which his majesty said:

"I am deeply grieved to hear the very sad news you give me of the loss of Capt. Scott and four of his party just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on their return from their great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in its loss to science and discovery through the deaths of these gallant explorers."

The message from the king was in reply to a notification of the tidings from the Antarctic, transmitted to his majesty by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, president of the society.

High Type of Courage.

The regular program of the meeting was abandoned, and members of the society listened sadly to heartrending letters to the explorers.

After giving what details he had received, Vice President Freshfield reviewed the route of the expedition and said:

"No party ever set out better equipped or better fitted by valiant spirit and experience than its members from Capt. Scott down to meet the ordinary perils of the poles. But Antarctic travel would not be what it is and training ground for the high qualities of the British race—if these perils could be avoided."

After an expression of sympathy for Mrs. Scott, he concluded:

"All we can say to these brave men is farewell. They are a band of heroes whose name and fame will shine as a constellation of that firmament which is the inheritance of brave souls. Their spirits, I venture to say, are with us, and we feel, of the English spirit of the English race, they are proud that we should be the heirs of such heroes. Their spirits, I venture to say, are hovering at this moment over this hall, and they are saying to us, 'Be of good cheer, we have opened up a path, we have shown how we can suffer and die, we have proved ourselves worthy of our race and our country.'"

Members of Parliament and high officials of the Navy Department, including the first lord of the admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, pay high tribute to the explorers in interviews in the morning papers.

Here, Girls

A Great Big Bunch Of Fun For You All

Fun! Well, I should say so!

Girls (every one of you under fourteen), we've got something for you—something that will give you some real fun.

A picture of a dining-room, all outlined, with it a nice little box of oil crayons. Won't you enjoy coloring that picture? Of course you will; and then, just think, if you color your picture neatly and artistically, and the judges who decide the contest think your's the best and your little story the best, the little "Buck's" Range now shown in our window is yours.

Come in, girls, and get your picture and box of crayons.

L. M. BOURGEOIS

The Home Furnisher. 523 New Hampshire

PLAIN WORDS TO GIRLS.

Address to Graduating Class on Women's Duties.

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—Recalling the many high stations occupied by women of the past and present, and reminding the young ladies that they were about to take their places in the battle of life, James J. McLoughlin, in his address to the graduating class of the Sophie B. Wright High School, at the commencement exercises Wednesday evening, at which fifty-seven young ladies received their diplomas, touched upon the subject of woman's suffrage, and implored the graduates not to forsake the needle and the broom for the rock piles and the hatpin.

The large assembly hall of the new high school in Napoleon Avenue was prettily decorated with potted palms and strings of evergreens, and its capacity was taxed by the crowd of relatives and friends of the graduates. At 8 o'clock the young ladies dressed in white and carrying bouquets of beautiful red roses, tied with streamers of pink ribbon, took their places on the stage, and after invocation by Rev. P. F. H. Briol, the exercises began. A program of songs and recitations by the class pleased the audience.

Miss Carrie Kahl delivered an essay on "Graduation," in which she said that, while she and her classmates were filled with joy on the occasion of the completion of their high school education, they felt some sorrow in leaving the teachers and other pupils of the school, who had been their companions throughout the last three years. Miss Doris Julian recited "The Young King," a poem which afforded her opportunity to display ability as an elocutionist. Her enunciation was faultless and she earned the approval of her auditors.

At the conclusion of Miss Pulliam's recitation, a song was sung by the class, and then Mr. McLoughlin stepped to the platform and impressed upon the young ladies the folly of their wanting to vote.

"I am not going to say that you should have the right to vote," said Mr. McLoughlin, "because that is not for me to say, but I will say that you should not want the right. Be yourselves; you were all made to do certain things and to fill particular places, and I am sure that your place is not on the street, carrying a banner in one hand and a hatchet in the other, and raising the cry of 'Votes for Women.'

"It is far better for you to control the people who do the work than to do the work yourselves. It is much better for you to have a stalwart husband and sons than for you to be the husband and son yourself. Your place is in the home, and it is your duty to make that home as attractive and comfortable as is consistent with your means. Remember that as there are things in the home that cannot be done by men, there are also things out of the home that cannot be done by women. As you should dislike feminine men, so should you dislike masculine women. It is your duty as women to be intelligent; learn the news of the day so that you can entertain your future husbands, but do not try to become more intelligent than he is either.

"The champions of the cause of women's suffrage claim that they are fighting for the emancipation of the girls. Girls, there is no need of emancipation. You have always been rulers. Remember Eve, and if you think that that case is a little out-of-date, ask any married man if the same conditions do not still exist."

Mr. McLoughlin's address was followed closely by the young ladies, and whether or not they agreed with his opinion, did not stint their applause of his remarks.

Mail Carriers Will Fly.

This is an age of great discoveries. Progress rides on air. Soon we may see Uncle Sam's mail carriers flying in all directions, transporting mail. People take a wonderful interest in a discovery that benefits them. That is why Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds and other throat and lung diseases is the most popular medicine in America. "It cured me of a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. J. F. Davis, Stickney Corner, Me., "after doctor's treatment and all other remedies had failed." For coughs, colds or any bronchial affection its unequaled. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

WILSON FORMALLY DECLARED ELECTED.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Congress today declared Woodrow Wilson elected president of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall elected vice president.

The electoral vote certificates opened in the presence of the House and Senate, sitting together, showed that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall received 435 electoral votes, that Theodore Roosevelt for president and Hiram W. Johnson for vice president received 88 votes, and that William Taft for president and Nicholas Murray Butler for vice president received 8 votes.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUDGET

Assessor's fees	$3,500.00
Commission of Tax Collector	7,500.00
Sheriff's salary	200.00
Conveying convicts penitentiary and asylum	3,000.00
Witnesses criminal cases	5,000.00
Other and general contingent expenses	18,000.00
Coroner and coroner jury	2,200.00
Grand and petit jury	1,500.00
Repairing and constructing bridges	8,000.00
Elementary teacher to L. S. U.	240.00
Elementary student to Louisiana Normal	110.00
Drivers Industrial course	2,000.00
Maintaining public works	12,000.00
Petit jury expense	1,500.00
Public printing	400.00
Expense of voters	175.00
Contingent school	300.00
Management bridge fund	12,000.00
Total	[illegible]

NEGRO BURNED BY ANGRY MOB MISSISSIPPI

Wrong Negro Lynched for Murder of White Woman.

Right Man is Subsequently Found, Burned at Stake.

Governor Appealed to Mob to Let Justice Rule.

But Lynchers Were Determined and Uncontrolable.

Houston, Miss., Feb. 6.—Following a complete confession of the murder of Mrs. John Clifford Williams, which occurred Thursday morning, Divel Rucker, a negro, was covered with tar and other inflammables and burned to a crisp in the courthouse yard this afternoon. Rucker's burning followed the lynching Friday of Andrew Williams, another negro, who, being blamed with the crime by two negro women, was hanged near the county jail after officers had been decoyed away by the mob.

The negresses who implicated the first negro killed have disappeared, as the wrath of the mob was for a time directed toward them. In his confession, the negro burned today admitted his motive was criminal assault. The statement was taken down in shorthand by R. B. Draper, court stenographer.

The negro had been employed by W. E. Farr, father, of the murdered girl, for two years and knew the surroundings of the Williams home completely. He told how he went there on the pretext of carrying wood and building a fire for Mrs. Williams, and stated that he choked her and beat her with the fire tongs. He stated that he then carried her through the kitchen, out in the yard and threw her in the pit under the kitchen. He told Mr. Farr where the diamond ring that he took off her hand was under the house on the sill. Mr. Farr found the ring where the negro told him.

Lynch Spirit Aroused.

The crowd then began talking hanging. Gov. Brewer called upon District Attorney Knox and asked him to make a talk to the crowd and try to get them to refrain from hanging the negro. This Mr. Knox did, but to no avail. He promised them that the Governor would grant a special term of court here to try the negro, if he anything in his power to see that justice was meted out.

Prior to the conversation with the Governor, District Attorney Knox asked the crowd to take a cool view of the matter, and let the law take its course. He then asked Jack Thompson and Reubin Davis, both Confederate veterans, to make talks which they did, and the crowd listened respectfully until they were through, then some began yelling "Burn him."

Mr. Farr, father of the dead girl, led the negro down the street with a rope around his neck to the courthouse yard where he asked that a picture be made of the negro. Arguments then followed as to the punishment, and man fifty years of age after having heard a short impulsive speech, telling of the outrage, the dead girl must have gone through with tears streaming down their cheeks yelled "Burn him!"

Written in Flames.

Rucker was tied to a wood pump in the courthouse yard, gasoline, pinewood and creosote being ready. He never flinched while they were tying him to the stake. Some one poured creosote on his head and coat. Then someone struck a match and in a moment Rucker, writhing and twisting as the flames engulfed his head and face, but not uttering a sound, breathed his last.

Before the flames had killed him Mr. Farr fired four shots into his body.

Perhaps 1000 men viewed the burning, there being a few women in the upper story of the courthouse viewing the spectacle. Divel Rucker said that he was the only one connected with the crime and positively denied that Andrew D. Williams, the negro who was hung for the same offense Thursday night, had anything to do with the crime.

Williams was lynched by a mob on the positive statement of two women, who testified that they saw him throw him in the cellar and say that he was going to kill her. Some of the people still believe that the negro Williams was implicated. The two negro women that testified that Andrew Williams committed the deed are not to be seen in Houston today.

No further trouble is feared from the negroes, the most of them taking the matter calmly, hoping to think that the guilty one received just punishment.

Rucker's Statement.

The statement made by Divel Rucker as to the details and the confession in full is as follows, as appears from the transcribed notes of Mr. Draper, court stenographer:

"Well, I went into the front door and knocked and Miss Bessie told me to come in. I went in and she said, 'Sit down in front of the fire,' and I sat down by the fire, and she asked me how all the folks were over home. What was she doing.

"Well, I asked her for something sweet, some talk or something of that kind and she said she didn't have any. Didn't have nothing cooked. Well, I just sat there and talked and asked her for some money, and she did not have any. Well, I kept on, she there and talked, and then I got up and started toward her and jumped on her mouth to, for that was the reason we talked she did not the time hands on her hand and then I grabbed her and choked her. When she started to hollering, to keep her from hollering."

Mr. Knox—Go ahead and make any statement you want to make.

Disposed of Body.

Rucker—"I choked her to the floor and hit her in the head with that piece of iron, and she had on a sweater and took hold of it, and I went to pick her up and pulled it over her head and carried her down through the kitchen and put her down in the cellar and came back through the kitchen and buttoned the door and came out the front door."

"When was it that you took the ring off?"

"That was when I killed her in the front room."

"After you choked her to the floor?"

"Yes, sir, it was all the same time."

"What did you do with the ring that you took away from the house?"

"I brought it here and hid it under the corner of the house."

"Where is the ring now?"

"This man here has it."

"Mr. Farr has it. You brought it here and hid it under the corner of the house and told Mr. Farr where it was?"

"Yes, sir."

"After you had confessed to him that you had done the crime?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who got the ring?"

"I could not swear who got it, but this man I told him where to get it last night."

Had No Help.

"Anybody help you?"

"No, sir."

"You did it by yourself?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you go over there for?"

"Well, white folks, there ain't no good to go all the way around the thing now, but I had gone over there to tote in her wood and coal and everything."

"Go on about bringing in her wood that day."

"I went over there and thought I would bring in a little wood and coal and kindling, and while I was sitting there talking first word then another."

"Why did you go over there?"

"Well, I went over there. I thought I would bring in some wood and coal while I was there."

"You went over there to lead her to believe that was what you came there for, did you not?"

Asked for Money First.

"Now, while I was sitting there I asked her for some money two or three times, and she told me she did not have any money; if she did she would give it to me. Well, and then I gets up there and begins to look towards her, and was all at the same time sitting there with the fire tongs in her hand punching water in the fire. Well, then I begin to reach towards her like I was going to grab her and she begun hollering. Well then I grabed her, in the swallow and choked her down and hit her on the head with the fire tongs."

"What did you go over there for at first? What was your intention?"

"Well, to get her in some wood and coal, but after I get to sitting there so long afterwards I got the wrong thing in my mind."

"What was the wrong thing?"

"The same thing Mr. Williams said over there."

Criminal assault?"

"Yes, sir.

"Did you try to do it after you choked her?"

Abandoned Assault Plan.

Yes, sir. While I had her down after I seen what I had done, after I seen how everything was, then I didn't undertake to do that at all."

"You carried her through the kitchen, and where did you put her?"

"Down in the cellar."

"How did you come back?"

"I come back here to the house."

"Were there any vegetables on the door about the premises?"

Mr. Williams, there was not. If they did I sure would tell it that way, because there ain't nothing going to save me now."

"What time was it when you went into the house? Do you know what time it was when you went there and left?"

No response.

"Have you said all you want to say now?"

"Tell my mother to see after my wife as far as she can and for her to continue to make Miss Farr a good hand here at the house and go backward and forward to my mother at night. Tell them all bye-bye."

Have had a message of hope and good cheer from Mrs. C. J. Martin, Dennis Mill, Va., who is the mother of 12 children. Mrs. Martin was cured of stomach trouble and constipation by Chamberlain's Tablets after two years of suffering, and now recommends these tablets to the public. Sold by all dealers.

Increased Cotton Yields

Old Fashioned farming produced only about 220 pounds of cotton. The new Process—fertilizing with

Virginia-Carolina

High-Grade

Fertilizers

with good cultivation, frequently produces 500 to

1,000 Pounds Lint Cotton

per acre

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Box 1117

RICHMOND - VIRGINIA

HORRORS OF WHITE SLAVERY.

[Editorial in New Orleans Picayune.]

The papers of yesterday tell a startling story of the immense transactions in what is called the "white slave traffic."

It is nothing more nor less than the kidnaping of young girls and sending them off to distant cities to be placed in dens of vice and depravity. They are entered on the street, or wherever they may be in reach of the human demons who conduct the business.

They are gagged and hurried into closed carriages and carried off to places where they are drugged into insensibility and kept so until they can be landed in destinations of vice in distant cities, and there they are kept under the influence of drugs until they awake to the realization that they have been transported to another world, a world of degradation and disgrace from whose taint they can never hope to free themselves, and however much they may grieve for love and affection, the pure and holy associations and the innocence they have lost, is sunk themselves from being discovered by their friends amid such degrading surroundings because a most unusual care, and so they are swallowed up in oblivion, and seek never to have their existence revealed to their families and former friends.

This is the fate of hundreds of young girls whose sudden disappearance from their homes and friends becomes a three-days wonder to be placed in the newspapers, talked of and wondered at, and then forgotten. It appears that the horrible traffic is not in violation of state laws, but, fortunately, the Congressions of the United States prohibits the decoying of persons of their liberty and holding them in slavery, and while the law was made especially for the benefit of negro slaves it also applies to whites. It is on the New Orleans Picayune's provision that the United States Government has taken up recent cases of the white slave traffic, and is undertaking to hold several parties for trial and punishment.

There are parties in New York City who are engaged in this infernal traffic, and the evidence against them is stated to show that they have been kidnaping and selling white girls to the number of thousands, and they receive $25 to $50 each for them, while negroes in the time of African slavery sold often for prices up into the thousands of dollars each.

The sympathy created for the condition of the negro slaves drove a great nation into a bloody war to free them. But this frightful outrageous enslavement of white girls for the basest purposes seems to excite scarcely but a few United States judges and prosecuting attorneys.

Of course, decent people refuse to believe that their innocent and lovely daughters survive to be consigned to such a fate, and they prefer to think that they have been murdered in their girlish purity, but the revelations of the great extent of the white slave traffic cannot but strong an apprehension that the loved and lost survive among the gangs of white slaves, and the time will come when a tremendous volume of public indignation will be aroused against the conductors of this infamous and atlantic traffic, and they will be sent to death, torn limb from limb, and burned at the stake as are the negro ravishers. With our boasted protectorate system of legal justice there are some crimes which drive the people to a fury of rage and indignation, and the time will come when the same sort of justice will be dealt out to the white slavers.

This is the season of the year when mothers feel very much concerned over the frequent colds contracted by their children, and have abundant reason for it as every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and paves the way for the more serious diseases that so often follow. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.

EXCURSION

EVERY SATURDAY

From

SUGAR LINE WAREHOUSE,

on

NEW ORLEANS

via

NEW ORLEANS GULFSPORT & MOBILE RAILROAD.

At following round trip rates.

From Abita Springs	$2.10
From Covington	[illegible]
From Folsom	[illegible]
From Lacombe	[illegible]
From Mandeville	[illegible]
From Ozona	[illegible]
From Slidell	[illegible]

Tickets on sale on Saturday and good for return on that day only.

For further particulars, call on agents or write to A. G. McMillan, G. P. A., New Orleans.

Revolt in Mexico.

President and Members of Cabinet Take Refuge in the National Palace.

Mexico City, Feb. 9.—The army rose in revolt in Mexico City to-day, took possession of the public buildings, shot down federal officials in the streets, released General Felix Diaz, leader of the Vera Cruz revolt, from prison, and, falling into line under his banner, practically captured the Mexican capital.

Francisco Madero, president of the republic, and members of his cabinet took refuge in the National Palace, where they were besieged, but with loyal troops at their back, succeeded in defending the palace from the assault of the revolutionists.

At a late hour it was reported that President Madero and his family had fled from the capital toward the western coast. It was also rumored that all of the members of the cabinet have resigned.

Confirmation of these rumors could not be obtained.

Madero's family first took refuge in the Japanese legation.

Gen. Diaz, who is the nephew of the deposed President, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, is now at the head of a military force of the regular troops, including most of the artillery, and is in possession of the arsenal in the city and the powder works nearby.

Madero relied much on the loyalty of Gen. Blanquet, who was recalled from Tuxtepec, forty miles distant, but Blanquet has only a thousand men under his command, and the rebels are confident of obtaining him should he refuse to join the revolt.

Madero's decision to flee, it is said, followed the knowledge that Gen. Blanquet, who had started with a small portion of the force, was unwilling to fight Gen. Felix Diaz.

Since the arrival of Blanquet's force the bridge between the capital and Tacuba have been burned.

The day was marked by many and grave occurrences, the most significant of which took place in front of the National Palace. For the moment it was thought that the troops in the formal revolt would be the troops in the artillery barracks.

It is believed that only the loyalty of the troops in the artillery barracks prevented a bloody clash between the troops of Gen. Blanquet and those of Gen. Felix Diaz, the leader of the revolt at Vera Cruz, and the garrison of the city.

A sharp engagement between the troops of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who was killed, and those of Gen. Felix Diaz, who was released from prison, occurred in front of the barracks. The rebel troops were driven back, leaving many dead and wounded behind them. The dead were left where they fell, and the wounded were carried off by their comrades.

The rebel troops, whose cause is the cause of the military caste, are led by Gen. Felix Diaz, the nephew of the man who ruled Mexico for many years, and who was deposed by the revolution of 1911 in favor of Francisco Madero, who was given safe conduct to Vera Cruz and there he sailed for Havana.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 10.—Reinforcements from Vera Cruz are on the way to the capital, and the government forces are concentrating there from Puebla, Tlaxcala and other points. The Mexican government has taken up the matter of the revolution in Mexico City, and the United States warships here have received orders from Washington to be prepared to protect American citizens in the event of any outbreak of the general rebellion threatened by the wild rumors.

According to some of those informed, General Felix Diaz, who failed in his attempt to take the Vera Cruz garrison to his side, and General Bernardo Reyes, who was killed, are reported to be wounded in the fighting in Mexico City, General Reyes being the leader of the loyal troops.

It was reported that President Madero had left Mexico City, but the report of the army and had entrusted the palace to Felix Diaz, who is now in charge.

The estimates of the dead vary from 100, and there are thousands of the inhabitants of the capital who have been on the qui vive since the news of the revolt became known.

FOUND, MIGHTY ALL THE TIME.

Doctor Lee Presidential Health of Long Lake Man Years Troubled and Much Kidney Trouble.

If your liver doesn't behave right all the time—if it sometimes stops working and you become filthy and "bilious"—don't worry about it, just try Dodson's Liver Tone.

You are safe in taking Dodson's Liver Tone. It's a vegetable remedy that acts on the liver without purging as most other system so calomel does. It is especially good for children, who need a liver tonic now and then, but should not be dosed with powerful drugs.

Dodson's Liver Tone is sold by the Drug Store. This store guarantees it with a clean cut guarantee that if your money back. Ask for it, take it home, and your money is as good as if you had it in your pocket. If you need the medicine you need it hard—if it doesn't satisfy you your money back. Buy a bottle from the Drug Store today under the guarantee.

Adv.—

TOMATOES WANTED.

The Abita Springs Canning Co. has received their supply of "Tolmatoes" contract and that have arrived, and for this reason, and will supply orders while they last at the price quoted. Money saved, transportation all orders. Now is the time to order, as early planting insures the crop.

ABITA SPRINGS CANNING CO.

Abita Springs and Tickfaw, La.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the purpose of satisfying a lien, the following described property, to wit: [illegible] on the premises of the undersigned, situated in the town of Abita Springs, Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, on the 15th day of March, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. [illegible]

ARMONE BARNES.