

SELLER WINS IN THE FIRRT PRIMARY BY 55 VOTES

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D. H. MASON, Editor
COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY OCTOBER 17, 1914
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Selection of Covington Postmaster Put Up to People for Choice by Election

Postmaster Theriot's resignation was hardly known here when the telegraph wire became hot with messages of endorsement from the different candidates. The first in the field was Jacob Sellar, with endorsements that could hardly be politically stronger. Then other candidates got into the fight, and petitions began to show up with occasional signers who had already signed one petition. Finally it was announced that there would be five candidates: Jacob Sellar, C. L. Smith, F. J. Martindale, L. A. Perreand and Mrs. Lily Hawkins. Later developments showed that Mrs. Hawkins had withdrawn. Then the fight broadened into the question of the removal of the post-office, bringing new considerations in to the fight. Chingling to every device to strengthen their cause, the friends of the candidates discussed the situation in all its bearings, deluging Congressman Morgan with telegrams. Finally the announcement was made that the postmaster could not move the postoffice, as it was a matter within the discretion of the Post Office Department at Washington. Then came the demand for an election, so that the people might choose their postmaster. Upon this demand becoming known, the following telegrams between Congressman Morgan and Mayor Lacroix led to the calling of primaries for Thursday and Friday and the announcement by Mr. Morgan that returns must be sent to him by Thursday night, creating the peculiar situation of the necessity of an appointment of the candidate receiving the plurality of votes in the first primary, a second primary pending for the next day, Friday: Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1914. Hon. Paul J. Lacroix, Mayor, Covington, La. Am just in receipt of lengthy telegram asking that selection of postmaster at your city be relegated to people for certain reasons therein stated. Department is adverse to settling matters of this character in this manner because it is productive of a great deal of bitterness and acrimony. This is also my opinion. However, I conceive it to be my duty to bow with humble submission to wishes of my people, hence I shall use every effort to withhold my recommendation until Friday morning, when I will be compelled to submit.

(Continued on page 7.)

SLIDELL WINS FROM CRACK COVINGTONS

Pitchers Handicapped By Wet Ball. Wild Throwing Due to Same.

It's not my pride to swing a sledge. More so to be hit by a wedge in battles far and wide. But when I see a wild thrown ball, I ain't for either side. —Shakes-Peer. But the wet grounds did it. Did what? Made a farce of the baseball game played at Slidell last Sunday, when Prof. Park and his band hid themselves to this burg to play the great national game, for it could be more charitable to call it boat polo (you will not find this in the sporting guide, that's a name of my own), but when the boys were ready to get off the train two motor boats were waiting, and conveyed them to the second story of the hotel. Fortunately the rain abated, as the Camelia had been ordered to take the players to the field from the hotel, and by twelve o'clock old Sol made his appearance and the water quickly receded and the game was on. Connie Mack and George Stallings ran over for the game and both said strategy was thrown to the wind. In justice to Prof. Park, who is charged with losing the game, insofar as pitching records are concerned, I feel compelled to state that not an earned run was scored by his opponents. In the third an error of short stop recorded run one. In the fourth a single not lost in the water right back of short (telephone message from there this morning says they are still fishing for it) allowed Bernard a walk to circle the bases for run No. 2. An error of third baseman and a wild pitch allowed run No. 3, and now for the fireworks. In the fifth inning the Zepplin ascension began, (better known in baseball parlance as up in the balloon) the excitement even causing the umpire to err, for which he was called in by the home team, yet even the storet sought shelter in the grand stand, and if he erred, he offers as an alibi the tumultuous support of the home fans, who showed their loyalty by deafening cheers and throwing of cushions in the air, which may have obstructed his views in recording plays. In this inning M. Schneider, first up, reached the initial sack on an easy grounder to third that was thrown wild. Decker bunted and on pitcher's fumble reached first, Schneider going to second, Bremerhoff hunted to pitcher forcing Decker at second. Hays hit to short who threw wild, Schneider scoring, and Bremerhoff raced home when the catcher threw wild to third. J. Schneider reached first on the shortstop's wild throw of the inning and Hays scored. The first baseman gave Coleman life when he dropped a perfect throw, and then allowed Schneider to score on his wild leave to third, Coleman taking third. Bernard struck out, hold, catcher dropped the ball, but threw him out at first, and by a quick return to the catcher caught Coleman out at the umpire, at least, that's what the umpire said, but he looked safe. During this inning seven men faced the pitcher, seven errors were recorded, four runs were scored and not a hit off of Park, nor a single ball hit past the infield, the wet condition being alone responsible for the wild throws, as it was impossible for the boys to do any better. Take a glance at the other side and you will find that the Covington boys earned three of their four runs, three singles in succession in the third counting for two, and a double and single in the seventh counting for another. Conditions insofar as the field is concerned were equal, the Slidell boys used better judgment in holding the wet ball, relying on Bremerhoff who struck out ten men and assisted in five outs at first. The brightest feature of the game was the extra large attendance—scuse me—of the beauty sex, and they joined with the men in encouraging the home boys, which as it should be, and this one fact argues well for the success of the game at this town. A few knockers were there, but the wise old Abner Powell of Southern League fame, said every knock is a boost, so they get it both ways, and the Covington boys were treated in a splendid manner.

SHOT IN ARM AFTER HITTING NEGRO WITH IRONWEIGHT

As the result of a quarrel in which the lie was passed, Joe Doty (colored) was shot by Fred Richardson (also colored) at Goodness station, Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Both men were section hands on the Baton Rouge, Hammond & Eastern Railroad. During the quarrel Doty struck Richardson, who was the smaller negro of the two, on the head with an iron weight. Richardson then went for his shot gun and returning pulled down on Doty at sight. The first shot Doty dodged, but the second filled his arm and shoulder with shot. Bruce L. Avallon, the section boss put Doty on the hand car and brought him to Covington, where his arm was dressed by Dr. Warren. He was sent to New Orleans on the morning train; Tuesday, for treatment. Richardson was arrested and is now in jail. He has always borne a good reputation.

GOOD ROADS.

The Good Roads Committee has spent, up to date, \$650. Contract, according to bids advertised for, for the construction of the road to Washington parish line, will be awarded Oct. 19. Also, contract for the Military and Columbia Road to Bogues, Ohio, will be awarded Oct. 26. Surveyor Wheeler, of the State Highway Department, will survey the Slidell road, commencing immediately.

Women's Progressive Union Holds Important Meeting and Indorses Cotton Goods Movement

At a large and interested meeting, the Women's Progressive Union settled up all matters concerning the work of the committees for the fair. Mrs. E. R. Moses, acting president, during the absence of the president, and first vice president, presided during the first part of the meeting and received reports from the various committees on the fair work. Mrs. E. R. Moses, Mrs. J. C. Burns and Mrs. B. B. Warren, as the conferring committee, have done and are doing all they can to assist in making this work a success, and are ably assisted by the various committees in charge of the various departments of the Union's part in the coming fair. Mrs. Moses, in turning over the presidency to Mrs. Bodebender, presented to the Union a gavel, as the insignia of the authorities held by the office, and made a few appropriate and graceful remarks in so doing. Miss Eastman, as chairman of the garden contest, made a report of the arrangements made by her committee. It was regretted that so little of the Union has met with so little response, and Miss Eastman suggested that the matter be taken up with the school children so as to bring the matter closer to their attention. This committee was empowered to carry out this excellent suggestion. President read a letter from Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson asking that the women's club of Covington take up the cotton goods movement, and that each member pledge herself to uphold this movement and to use cotton goods as much as is possible. Mrs. Wilkinson wrote that the success of this movement meant much to the welfare of our southern country and its people, and would also enable its mills to continue work, thereby giving work to thousands of men and women who, if the mills shut down, will be thrown out of employment. A resolution to this effect was passed by the Union. It is to be hoped that women all through the parish will do likewise and pledge their support to this great movement, which rests largely in the hands of the women, for they are the buyers. President asked members present to adopt the following resolutions, which were unanimously voted: "We, the members of the W. P. U., do, in regular meeting, unanimously extend to each and every member of the Covington Board of Health our hearty appreciation of the excellent work done by them in improving the sanitary condition of our town. "We also extend our sincere regards to said Board of Health upon the withdrawal of Dr. Gaudreaux and Bouquet, whom we consider valued members of this board. WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE UNION. Mrs. Wm. Bodebender, Pres. Mrs. Jos. Schnyder, Secty. The following letter from Dr. W. L. Stevenson was read by the president: Covington, La., Oct. 13, 1914. Women's Progressive Union: Many of our townspeople are moving away. We must keep them; we must invite others to take up their homes here or spend their vacations here; we must have employment for certain of these people; we must have amusements for others, else we cannot hold them. Our natural advantages offer opportunities for both. Today you have an opportunity to open to our townspeople and to our visitors a beautiful section of Bogues Falays Park now almost unknown because of the abrupt termination at the perilion of the present roadway. To build a driveway, starting on the right of the roadway near the main entrance, to circle around the pavilion and to return to the starting point by the river on the left, to connect this belt driveway with footpaths meandering to interesting sections of the park—this is the work that you are asked to foster. The parish surveyor has tentatively surveyed the proposed driveway and estimated the cost. Some of the park commissioners offer personal financial help, so it is intimated that the commission will co-operate. The city officials have given this pertinent answer to a request for help: "Go ahead with the work; we will do everything that we can to help." With \$50 from your body, and with other contributions promised, the driveway and footpaths can be opened. Shelling must come later as other funds will permit. Covington looks to you to open this "Progressive Way" to delight its people and visitors in the beauties of the rippling branch, the lilly ponds, the various hued trees and rolling knolls, the well, and the winding river with its boats and docks. Respectfully, W. L. STEVENSON. This matter was duly considered and it was finally thought advisable to table the motion until after the fair, in view of the work and expense already incurred by Union.

Grave of Pretty Marie Planche Hidden By Flowers of Friends

Little Marie Rachel Planche, aged 8 years, 3 months, died in New Orleans Monday, October 12, 1914, at noon. She was the daughter of M. F. Planche and Katie Slattery, of Covington, and the funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Jos. Koegel officiating, interment being made in the Covington cemetery. Marie was a very beautiful child and was beloved by all. Her death was due to stomach trouble. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, New Orleans, in an attempt to find relief for her. Her little playmates and friends who participated in the funeral as pall bearers and in the procession, brought flowers until the grave was literally hidden from view under a mound of these beautiful tokens of remembrance and sympathy. The family has the sympathy of the community in their loss and grief.



The Adventures of Kathlyn

By HAROLD MAC GRATH
Illustrated by Pictures from the Moving Picture Production of the Selig Polyscope Co.

SYNOPSIS.
CHAPTER I—Kathlyn Hare, believing her father, Col. Hare, in peril, has succeeded her, leaves her home in California to go to him in Allah, India. Umbella, governess to the throne, has imprisoned the colonel, named by the late king as his heir.
CHAPTER II—Arriving in Allah, Kathlyn is informed by Umbella that her father being dead she is to be queen, and must marry him. She refuses and is imprisoned by the priests that no woman can rule unassisted. She is given seven days to think it over.
CHAPTER III—She still refuses and is told that she must undergo two ordeals with wild beasts. If she survives she will be permitted to rule.
CHAPTER IV—John Bruce, an American, saves her life.
CHAPTER V—The elephant which carries her from the scene of her trials runs away, separating her from Bruce and the rest of the party.
CHAPTER VI—She takes refuge in a ruined temple, but this haven is the abode of a lion and she is forced to flee from it.
CHAPTER VII—She finds a retreat in the jungle, only to fall into the hands of slave traders.
CHAPTER VIII.
The Slave Market.
Having decided upon the fate of Kathlyn, the natives set about robbing the wild elephant. It took the best part of the morning. When this was accomplished the journey to Allah was begun. But for the days of peace and quiet of the wilderness and the consequent hardness of her flesh, Kathlyn would have suffered greatly. Half the time she was compelled to walk. There were no boydaha, and it

was a difficult feat to sit back of the mahout. The rough skin of the elephant had the same effect upon the calves of her legs that sandpaper would have had. Sometimes she stumbled and fell, and was rudely jerked to her feet. Only the day before they arrived was she relieved in any way; she was given a litter, and in this manner she entered the harem of the chief mahout, proceeded to the slave mart Kathlyn glanced at the wild wonderingly. Was her father alive? Was he in some bleak cell behind that crumbling masonry? Even as she sent a last lingering look at the prison the prisoner within, his head buried in his thin, wasted hands, beheld her in a vision—but in a happy, joyous vision, busy about the living room of the bungalow. And far away a younger man beheld a vision as very tenderly he gazed at Kathlyn's discarded robe and resumed his determined quest. Often, standing beyond his evening stee, he would ask the silence, "Kathlyn, where are you?" Even then he was riding fast toward Allah. A slave mart is a rare thing these days, but at the time these scenes were being enacted there existed many of them here and there across the face of the globe. Men buy and sell men and women these times—alighted, so they say—but they do it by legal contract or from vile hiding places. Allah had been a famous mart in its prime. It had drawn the agents of princes from all over India. Persia, Djoochistan, Afghanistan, and even southern Russia had been rife of their beauties to adorn the serenas of the slothful Hindu princes. The slave mart in the capital town of Allah stood in the center of the bazaar, a great square platform with a roof, but open on all four sides. Here the slaves were exhibited, the poor things intended for dalliance and those who were to struggle and sweat and die under the overseer's lash. Every fortnight a day was set aside for the business of the mart. Owners and prospective buyers met, chewed betel nut, smoked their hookahs, sipped coffee and tea and exchanged the tattle of the hour. It was as much an amusement as a business; indeed, it was the oriental idea of a club, and much the same things were discussed. All about there were barkers and fruit sellers, and bangle wallas (for slave girls should have rings of ropes silver about their ankles and wrists), and solemn Brahmins, and men who painted red and ochre caste marks on one's forehead, and ash-covered fakirs with withered hands, Nautch girls, girls from the bazaar, paripetetic jewelers, kites, and red-headed

DISTRICT COURT DISPOSES OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT CASES

District Court is in session this week, Judge Lancaster on the bench and District Attorney Brock prosecuting.
The Hartman damage suit against Pottevent & Favre Co., for \$17,500, had awakened considerable interest on account of the nature of the suit, as Hartman claimed his barroom business had been ruined through regulations of the company, preventing employees from drinking at his place. Only a few witnesses had been put on the stand when the case was abandoned by the plaintiff.
Another case of considerable interest was that of the State against A. Soniat and W. Lasseigne, the prisoners being charged with robbing houses. For the past year or so there had been considerable complaint that residences had been entered and money and valuables taken. At first it was thought that professional thieves were doing the work. Some who claimed to have been awakened in the night time stated that they saw a man in the room and that he was a negro. Varying reports of this kind kept the women in a continued state of worry and excitement, until finally certain thefts were traced to Soniat and Lasseigne, culminating in a confession. The young men were residents of Covington, and while there was considerable surprise at the discovery that they were engaged in such business, it was a relief to find that the danger to life and property from visiting burglars had dwindled to thievery of misguided boys.
Under the law, sentence may be suspended, in certain cases, by the court. In this case, while the prisoners pleaded guilty, Judge Lancaster, in contacting them to two years in the penitentiary, suspended sentence during good behavior. He told them, however, that in case they came before the court again that he would give them the severest penalty of the law and that the present sentence would also have to be served. The Judge gave them some very good advice and told them that it would be best for them to leave the parish.
In the Abita contest case the venue was exhausted and a new venire was called for, also under the new law, which requires an entirely new list of jurors to be drawn. Fortunately the two jurors needed were obtained from those jurors who were in immediate reach, otherwise the case would have been considerably delayed. The case is being tried as we go to press with this page, and if the case is finished before this paper is issued, we will print the results on the second page.
The following cases have been disposed of thus far:
Civil Cases.
A. Hartman vs. Eades Pottevent et al., suit for damages. Abandoned by plaintiff in open court.
Criminal Cases.
State vs. S. Curro—Having stolen goods in his possession. Sentenced to two years in pen. Sentence suspended.
State vs. Lincoln McCarty—Lying in wait with intent to murder. Five years in pen. Sentence suspended.
State vs. W. J. Jones—Disturbing the peace; plead guilty. Five dollars and costs. Sentence suspended.
State vs. A. Soniat and W. Lasseigne—Breaking an entering in the day time. Plead guilty. Two years in pen. Sentence suspended.
State vs. Berton Core—Larceny of \$215. Plead guilty. Three years in pen. Sentence suspended.
State vs. Norman Core and James Bousier—Larceny of \$215. Not guilty.
State vs. Ike Cousin—Having stolen goods in possession. Two years in pen. Sentence suspended.
State vs. Norman Roman and Geo. Moran—Disturbing the peace in a public place. Plead guilty. Five dollars and costs. Sentence suspended.

State vs. N. Sam—Larceny. Plead guilty. Fifteen days in jail and costs.
Jos. Bordes vs. J. E. Glisson—Contest of election. Case being tried by jury. Following is the jury: John Powers, T. E. Bruning, Bennett Parker, Louis Pizetta, H. A. Bennett, L. L. Pittman, G. C. Moise, W. W. Peters, Ed. Thompson, L. Wang, Archie Smith and Burton White.
(Continued on page 2.)
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