

To Citizens of St. Tammany Parish

(Continued from page 1)

upon my family record, but solely upon my own record made and to be made by me.

Mr. Ellis further says that he has never run for an office before, and that I have, and therefore should not covet this honor, but that others should be considered in the distribution of offices. Who are the "others" Mr. Ellis speaks of? We two are the only candidates aspiring to this honor that I know of. Who are the "others?" Mr. Ellis himself.

If Mr. Ellis never ran for an office before, whose fault is it? Mr. Ellis has had as fair an opportunity to place his name before the people for office as I have had, or as any one has had. If he has not done so before, it is his fault. It is certainly not my fault, nor the fault of the people of this parish. Or is it possible that he expects the people to bring him an office upon a golden platter and humbly beg him to accept it.

The truth is that my opponent has a very bad case of pique and resentment. He resents the fact that he has had to face opposition in this election. His pique and resentment is so great that he has thrown discretion to the winds, and has attempted to impose upon the credulity of the citizens. He is trying to force them to believe that I have jeopardized my chances for re-election to the judgeship of this district. He has gone so far as to say that my action in this matter will cause this parish to lose the judgeship in the next judicial election. What a howling calamity! How is this dreadful event going to occur? Is Mr. Ellis going to bring this awful condition about, and deprive the people of this parish of the judgeship in order to punish me, because I dared to oppose this distinguished gentleman as a delegate to the coming Constitutional Convention? My opponent, to say the least, has a most wonderful estimation of himself.

It is certainly a most startling assertion to make that the people of this judicial district will refuse to elect me judge solely because I, a citizen of this parish, dared to ask the people to send me as a delegate to this Convention. It is apparent that Cassa do not live and thrive in Russia alone, but they evidently live and have their being in St. Tammany parish as well.

Mr. Ellis' pique and resentment is such that, although he admits in his public announcement, that I am fully qualified to go to this Convention and do credit to myself and to this parish, yet, in the next breath, he does not hesitate to reflect by veiled innuendo my official integrity, and by veiled suggestion infer I will do something unfair or dishonorable in order to carry out some personal interest of my own, and therefore will not properly and honorably represent the people of this parish and State in said Convention. This issue we will now settle.

In his announcement Mr. Ellis said: "If Judge Lancaster is sent to the Constitutional Convention as a delegate, he will either have to adjourn his courts until the Convention is over, while a matter of necessity keep any one who is in jail without a trial and put St. Tammany and Washington parishes to the expense of feeding these prisoners, or he would have to hold his term of court while the Convention is in session, in which event St. Tammany would be without a delegate to represent her interests." What a dreadful state of affairs! What horrible misconduct! This statement of my opponent is solely that of a shrewd lawyer for the moment.

Let us examine this statement carefully, and see just what the actual facts are, and to what extent it will affect the interests of these poor prisoners languishing in a prisoner's cell awaiting the tender mercies of a trial by jury.

It is true this Convention will convene in the city of New Orleans on September 14, 1915, for a period of sixty days. If a matter of necessity the Convention may complete its business in forty or fifty days. But, we will consider that it will be in session the full sixty days, in which event the Convention will not close until November 14, 1915. It is also true that the October term of court in this parish will convene Monday, October 18, 1915, which will be during the period of time in which this Convention will be in session. If I am elected, suppose I have to postpone this term of court until Monday, November 15, 1915, which will be after the Convention adjourns, and will be for a period of twenty-seven days; let us see what tremendous costs to the taxpayers this action will entail. To my certain knowledge, and the records of the court will bear me out, there has never been more than three prisoners in jail awaiting trial, who are unable to give bond. Suppose there are three prisoners in jail in this condition, awaiting trial at the October term of court. It costs the parish fifty cents per day to feed each prisoner. It will then cost \$150 per day to feed three prisoners, and for twenty-seven days it will cost the enormous sum of \$40.50. I am sure the payment of this amount of money will certainly bankrupt the parish.

Now let us see how much it will cost the citizens of Washington parish. The term of court in Washington parish convenes November 8, 1915. If I postponed the October term of court in this parish to November 15, it will necessitate a postponement of the Washington parish term to November 22, a period of fourteen days, a total cost of \$21. This is certainly a tremendous sum of money.

Now, as to the interest of the unfortunate in jail unable to give bond and who are awaiting trial. That any injustice could possibly be done the prisoners in jail by postponing their cases for twenty-seven days is a sign of a disordered brain, and has no existence in reality. Accused parties always welcome a continuance of their cases, and in fact, it would please them very much indeed to have their cases continued indefinitely.

Not only is this fact true, but it is also true that every accused person is constantly requesting the court for a continuance of his case, and frequently resorts to all manner of questionable measures to secure a continuance. Not only this, but under the law, when the motion for a continuance is based upon legal grounds, I am compelled to grant a continuance.

As Mr. Ellis' whole statement in regard to this matter is based upon a supposition, then let us do some supposing of our own. Suppose those who are in jail awaiting trial file a motion for a continuance of their cases at the October term of court, and the motion is based upon legal grounds, I would be compelled to grant it. What then? Suppose Mr. Ellis was elected the delegate to this Convention, and he was employed as an attorney for one or two or all three of these accused parties, what condition do we find? Under the law these parties would be released from jail, at a cost of \$250.00. Further, what about the dreadful injustice done these unfortunate prisoners in continuing their cases for one hundred and fifty days instead of twenty-seven? This condition can actually happen. Now to avoid this condition Mr. Ellis would have to absent himself from the Convention, in order to conduct the trial of his clients, "in which event would not the parish of St. Tammany be without a delegate to represent her interests?" Mr. Ellis may say that he would refuse to represent these parties. I have never known Mr. Ellis to refuse a fee, nor has any one else, and he will not refuse in this instance, if one is tendered him. It is apparent that there is absolutely nothing in the issue raised and the argument advanced by my opponent in this matter. If there is anything of fact from which a conclusion can be drawn, I am unable to locate it.

As a matter of fact there may be no necessity for me to postpone the October term of court. The records of the court will show that I have rarely held a jury longer than three days. At the last jury term of this parish held in March last, there were six or seven cases tried and disposed of by the jury. The jury was discharged the second day of court. In the March jury term in Washington parish, twelve cases were tried and disposed of by the jury. I began the first jury case at two o'clock Monday afternoon at eleven o'clock Thursday I gave the twelfth and last case to the jury. Ten convictions out of the twelve cases were secured. I required just exactly two days and two hours to try these twelve jury cases. I frankly submit that I do not believe that any court of this State has any better record than this. The dockets of the courts of both Washington and St. Tammany parishes are right up to date.

If there is any criminal business to be disposed of at the October term of court, I am satisfied I can dispose of all of it within two and three days, in ten days, I can obtain a leave of absence from the Convention for a few days to dispose of the business of the court. It is childish and nonsensical to say that any interest of this parish or State could possibly suffer by my absence of two or three days from this Convention.

Mr. Ellis in his announcement makes the further statement: "Further, the revision of the courts of this State will be one of the most important matters taken up by this Convention, and among the questions will be the fixing the salaries of the judges of this State, and as Judge Lancaster told me he intended to be a candidate for re-election of judge next year, it will place him in a very delicate and perhaps embarrassing position, which I have no doubt he did not consider at the time he determined to become a candidate for this Convention."

This statement is despicable and contemptible. Mr. Ellis does not say in clear and exact language what he will do anything improper or dishonorable in revising the courts of this State and fixing the salaries of the judges thereof, but by contemptible insinuation suggests that because of my present position as judge I might be guided by my own interests in revising the courts and fixing the salaries of the judges, and he dodges the responsibility of his contemptible suggestion by hypocritically saying that "he has no doubt I did not consider this point at the time I determined to become a candidate for this Convention." Mr. Ellis knows me, and knows me as well as any man, woman or child of this parish does. He did and does know that I have given serious consideration in detail to every fact and to every condition connected with this coming Convention and my candidacy as a delegate, and he knows that I have given and did give the very gravest consideration to the very point referred to by him before I announced my candidacy. Mr. Ellis knows that if there was the slightest impropriety in my seeking to be a delegate to this Convention I would never have announced my candidacy, and he further knows that there is not the slightest impropriety in my seeking to be a delegate to this Convention. He knows that many judges throughout the State have announced the fact that they are candidates as delegates to this Convention, and any of them will sit in that Convention.

Let us settle this point with care and seriousness, and see just how far I am personally interested in revising the courts and fixing the salaries of the judges. It is true I am now judge of this district. It is also true I will be a candidate for re-election in the fall of 1916. If I am elected as a delegate to this Convention, do you believe I would dare to do any dishonorable act, either in revising the courts of this State or in fixing the salaries of the judges, or in any other matter coming before that Convention and then come before you people in 1916, and ask you to reelect me judge of this district? Leaving out any other consideration, I would have at least more common

sense than to do any such act as this, and you know it.

In addition to this, there is no certainty that I will be re-elected judge, and if not, how and to what extent would or could I be personally interested in the judges' salary.

My opponent says: "That he will not be a candidate for judge next year, nor for any other office as far as he knows." Well, how far it that? I do not know, do you. Now if Mr. Ellis is elected a delegate to this Convention, and after the close of this Convention he decides to become a candidate for the judgeship next year, and if he is elected judge, in that event will he not have revised the courts and fixed the salaries of the judges just as much as I would have, had I been elected the delegate to this Convention? In that case whose interest would be at stake? Ellis' or mine?

Again, my opponent has three very close kinsmen now serving the State as judges, just as I am. His blood cousin, Judge Dob Ellis, is the judge of the adjoining judicial district. His uncle, Judge Steve Ellis, is one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of this circuit. His uncle, Judge Thomas Ellis, is one of the judges of the Civil District Court of New Orleans. If Mr. Ellis is elected as a delegate to this Convention, will he not revise the courts of this State presided over by, and fix the salaries of "Cousin Bob," of "Uncle Steve," and of "Uncle Tom?" Then who is more vitally interested in revising the courts of this State and in fixing the salaries of the judges, Mr. Ellis or myself? My opponent must be driven by stern necessity to resort to the questionable arguments he has advanced and the specious issues he has raised in favor of his own candidacy.

In conclusion permit me to say that I regret very much the lengthiness of this document, but as I am at present and will be until the 31st day of July a very busy man, it is impossible for me to see the citizens of this parish, and to personally discuss with them the issues of this election; and I can only reach them through the columns of the newspapers. After announcing my candidacy I was perfectly willing to let the question rest with the people, but my opponent has seen fit to inject unfair and false issues into this election. Out of respect to my own sense of honor and integrity, I was compelled to make answer hereto.

If you elect me as a delegate to this Convention, you need have no uneasiness that I will do anything but my duty. I will render you an accurate and just account of my actions. The power of punishment is with you, and should I so far forget the principles and standards that have ever guided my life as to do any wrong in that Convention, I will be before you next year, and you can then administer the punishment you deem I deserve.

Upon my honor I say to you I have given serious consideration to every feature, every fact, and every condition connected with this coming Constitutional Convention, and my candidacy thereto. Not a single fact escaped my serious consideration. Each was settled and determined by me before announcing my candidacy. If there was the slightest impropriety in my seeking to be elected as a delegate to this Convention, or if there was the slightest conflict of duty between that of a delegate to said Convention and that of Judge of this district, I would not have given the matter a moment's consideration, and certainly would not now be a candidate before you.

I am a candidate in this election solely because I have been requested and importuned by a great number of the citizens of this parish who would not take "no" for an answer. After giving the matter serious consideration I finally concluded to announce my candidacy. I assure you my sole desire is not to "covet this honor," although no man appreciates this honor more than I, but solely to serve the people who so often have honored me. The people have a right to demand service of me, and when they demand it, I consider it my highest duty to respond. In respect to any personal inconvenience it may entail upon me.

This is all I have done in this matter. If there is a crime, then I enter a plea of guilty without reservation, and I will await any sentence that you, the people, may see fit to pass upon me.

Respectfully submitted, JOSEPH B. LANCASTER.

Subscribe for THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER \$1.00 a year.

GINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Editor St. Tammany Farmer:

Dear Sir:—The next Convention of Ginnners will assemble in Shreveport, La., July 14th, and at which time a large display of machinery, etc., will be displayed by various factories. The attendance will be close to one thousand, and possibly more. The business of this convention will be the consideration of laws for the ginnans protection, the purchasing of bagging and ties direct from the factory, arranging for the fall seed crop, more co-operation, mutual fire protection, etc.

The Ginnners Association will supervise all arrangements and we are sending one of our representatives to arrange all details.

Yours truly, GINNERS ASSOCIATION, V. Cockrum, Pres.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75 cents. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv.

\$25 REWARD.

A reward of \$25 will be paid by the undersigned for any information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons discovered destroying any of his property.

CHAS. K. OLSEN.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, forbid all hunting, trapping and trespassing on any of my land. Anyone caught so doing will be punished to the full extent of the law. je26-4t W. B. COOTER.

TAX SALES

List of Property to be Sold for Taxes July 10, 1915.

Town of Covington vs. Delinquent Tax Debtors.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Louisiana, and ordinance of the said town of Covington, La., I will sell at the front door of the town hall of the town of Covington, within legal sale hours, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., on

Saturday, July 10, 1915

and continuing each succeeding day until said sales are completed, all immovable property upon which taxes are due to the town of Covington, to enforce the collection of taxes assessed in the year 1914, together with all costs and interest. The name of said delinquent tax debtor, the amount of taxes due by each on the assessment of said property assessed to each for the year 1914 to be offered for sale as follows:

- Armstrong, Jno.—Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, square 1305. Assessed \$250. Taxes and costs\$3.65
Ayers, H. B.—Lots 4 and 5 square 2207 and improvements, lots 3 and 4 square 2205, squares 4 and 5, Wayside Addition. Assessed \$1800. Taxes and costs\$19.75
Alexius, C. W.—Lots 1 and 2, square 2208. Assessed \$80. Taxes and costs\$1.95
Alphonso, I. A.—Lot 1, part of 2, 16, 12, 13, 14, square 10, Division of St. John, and improvements. Assessed \$1200. Taxes and costs\$13.75
Blow, Geo.—Lots 2 and 3 square 1301 and improvements. Assessed \$210.00. Taxes and costs\$3.55
Burns, J. H.—Lot 5 square 2905.

- Assessed \$25.
Beacondray, A.—Part of lots 2, 3, square 2592, lot 4 square 2804; and improvements. Assessed \$300. Taxes and costs\$4.45
Burns, Ed.—1 and 1-2 acres on river, square 1806 and improvements Assessed \$1300. Taxes and costs\$18.45
Bauvier, J. P.—Lot 3 square 12, Division of St. John. Assessed \$380. Taxes and costs\$4.95
Covington, Lumber Co.—Square 410, 411, 412. Assessed \$300. Taxes and costs\$4.15
Carondelet Realty Co.—Parcel of land on Florida street, 218x74x373x 135 feet. Assessed \$550. Taxes and costs\$6.95
Davis, E. K.—Squares 10 and 11, N. C. Assessed \$175. Taxes and costs\$2.90
Delcroix, Mrs. E.—Square 1005. Assessed \$350.00. Taxes and costs\$4.65
Danna, Mary.—Part of lot 6, 7, 55 feet Independence street by 100 feet deep. Assessed \$200. Taxes and costs\$4.45
Dutsch, J. C.—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, square 2609, and improvements. Assessed \$800. Taxes and costs\$9.45
Dickson, Mrs. A.—Lot 9, 10, 11, square 15, Division of St. John; 1-2 of lot 13, 14, square 19, and improvements. Assessed \$1500. Taxes and costs\$16.75
Depere, Mrs. F. M.—Lots 9, 10, square 1707. Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Englehardt, Mrs. A.—Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 square 1809, and improvements. Assessed \$1350. Taxes and costs\$14.95
Ford, Martha.—Parcel of land on Florida street. Assessed \$200. Taxes and costs\$4.15
Farmers & Merchants Bank—Square 2410. Assessed \$180. Taxes and costs\$2.95
Flot, Estate of Simon—Lots 6, 9, 10, square 1809. Assessed \$250. Taxes and costs\$3.65
Flot, Widow C.—Triangle square in Florida street, and improvements. Assessed \$450. Taxes and costs\$5.95
Fitmorris, E.—Part of lot 1, 2, 7, 8, square 3101. Assessed \$200. Taxes and costs\$3.15
Goodbee E. A. and A.—1 lot square 4, M. C. V., and improvements. Assessed \$250. Taxes and costs\$3.95
Guldy & Johnson—Lot 20 square 01. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
Gorman, D.—1 lot on Florida st. Assessed \$75. Taxes and costs\$1.90
Heintz, Mrs. M. B.—Lots 9, 10, square 1707, 1-2 of lot 8, and improvements. Assessed \$2000. Taxes and costs\$21.45
Heintz, Lydia C.—Lot 9, 10, square 2703, lots 8, 9, 10, square 2113, and improvements. Assessed \$150. Taxes and costs\$2.95
Hutchinson, G. and C.—Triangle square on Lee Road, and improvements. Assessed \$700. Taxes and costs\$8.45
Hestret, Mrs. H.—2 lots on American street, and improvements. Assessed \$850. Taxes and costs\$9.95
Heintz, J.—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of square 1707, improvements, merchandise. Assessed \$1000. Taxes and costs\$11.45
Hutchinson, Chas.—Merchandise. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
Johnson, Estate of Mary—Lot 5 square 1107. Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Kennedy, Widow E.—Lots 6, 7, square 10, Division of Spring, and improvements. Assessed \$600. Taxes and costs\$7.45
LeBlanc, Robt.—Lot 6 square 1504. Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Levy, Mrs. C.—Lot 1, 2, 9, 10, 1-2 of 3 and 8, square 2002, and improvements. Assessed \$900. Taxes and costs\$10.45
Lane, Mrs. A.—Lot 6 square 2908. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
Lears, Aug.—All of square 7, less 2 lots, M. C. V., triangle, adjoining cemetery. Assessed \$850. Taxes and costs\$9.95
Lancaster, J. B.—Lots 1, 7, 8, square 1, Division of Summer, and improvements. Assessed \$2800. Taxes and costs\$24.45
Lancaster, W. B.—1-2 of square 2907. Assessed \$500. Taxes and costs\$6.15
Miles, Mrs. L.—Lots 9, 10, square 1406, and improvements. Assessed \$550. Taxes and costs\$6.95
Miles, Mrs. E.—Lot 4 square 9, Division of St. John; 2 lots in New Covington. Assessed \$350. Taxes and costs\$4.95

- Mallory, G. M.—1-4 of square 13, Wayside, and improvements. Assessed \$450.00. Taxes and costs\$5.95
Marsolan, Frank—Square 27, Division of Spring, and improvements. Assessed \$2950. Taxes and costs\$30.95
McCullough, Thos.—Lot 7 square 2102, and improvements. Assessed \$300.00. Taxes and costs\$4.45
McCoy, Alice—Lot 5 square 3001. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
Nelson, Bella—Lot 4 square 1, Division of Summer, and improvements Assessed \$250. Taxes and costs\$3.95
Pierce, O. P.—Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, square 2110. Assessed \$300. Taxes and costs\$4.15
Poole, Sr. C. M.—Lots 7, 8, 11, square 7, Division of St. John. Assessed \$450. Taxes and costs\$5.95
Robertson, Mrs. Mary—1-2 of lot 1 and 2 square 2501. Assessed \$65. Taxes and costs\$1.80
Roberts, H. J.—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, square 2903, and improvements. Assessed \$600. Taxes and costs\$7.45
Rhodes, M. L.—Square 82, Sulphur Springs. Assessed \$550. Taxes and costs\$6.65
Roehl, Fred—Square 95, Sulphur Springs. Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Rout, Emily—Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, square 2310. Assessed \$250. Taxes and costs\$3.65
Schultz, Mary—Lot 5, Oakridge. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
Stroble, Estate of Edna—Lots 3, 4, 5, square 2001. Assessed \$500. Taxes and costs\$6.15
Stanga, A. E.—Square 2008 lot 8 square 2009, and improvements. Assessed \$1450. Taxes and costs\$15.95
Schenk, H. J.—Lots 2, 4, 5, sq 2403, and improvements. Assessed \$900.00. Taxes and costs\$10.45
Stroble & Warren—1-2 of lots 7, 8, square 13, Division of St. John, and improvements. Assessed \$1000. Taxes and costs\$11.45
Second, Widow Paul—Lot 7 sq 18, part of 4, 5, square 18, Division of St. John, and improvements. Assessed \$750. Taxes and costs\$9.25
Sharp, Alonzo—Lot 16 square 23, Division of St. John. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
Shoop, V.—Squares 53, 51, 52, Connelly Addition. Assessed \$650. Taxes and costs\$7.65
Scott, Mrs. V.—Lot 4 square 3, Division of Spring. Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Western Union Telegraph Co.—1.40 miles poles, 5.08 miles wire, 105 feet cable. Assessed \$353. Taxes and costs\$4.98
Warren, W. J.—Lots 1, 2, square 2001, and improvements. Assessed \$550. Taxes and costs\$6.95
Warren, H. R.—Lots 6, 7, square 2901, and improvements. Assessed \$1500. Taxes and costs\$16.45
Warren, W. J.—Lot 6 square 2907 Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Walters, W.—Square 2095, and improvements. Assessed \$1500. Taxes and costs\$16.15

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Schultz, Mary—Lot 5, Oakridge. Assessed \$100. Taxes and costs\$2.15
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Second, Widow Paul—Lot 7 sq 18, part of 4, 5, square 18, Division of St. John, and improvements. Assessed \$750. Taxes and costs\$9.25
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Warren, W. J.—Lots 1, 2, square 2001, and improvements. Assessed \$550. Taxes and costs\$6.95
Warren, H. R.—Lots 6, 7, square 2901, and improvements. Assessed \$1500. Taxes and costs\$16.45
Warren, W. J.—Lot 6 square 2907 Assessed \$50. Taxes and costs\$1.65
Walters, W.—Square 2095, and improvements. Assessed \$1500. Taxes and costs\$16.15

TERMS OF SALE.

On said day of sale I will sell such portion of said property as each debtor or will point out and in case the debtor will not point out sufficient property I will at once, without further delay, sell the least quantity of said property of any debtor which any bidder will buy for the amount of taxes, interest and costs due by said debtor. The sale will be with out appraisal, for cash in legal tender money of the United States, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year by paying the price with 20 per cent interest, costs and penalties added.

A. O. PONS, Tax Collector.

NOTICE TO MORTGAGE CREDITORS.

In conformity with section 52, act 85 of 1888, notice is hereby given to all parties holding mortgages upon real estate located in the town of Abita Springs, La., on which taxes for 1914 have not been paid, that I will begin the sale of same at the town hall in the town of Abita Springs, on Saturday, July 17, 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m., and that a number of pieces of property so delinquent are now being advertised in this newspaper in conformity with the law, preparatory to such sale. The attention of mortgage creditors is especially called to these advertisements of tax sales and they are warned to take such steps prior to sale as may be necessary to protect their rights.

A. O. PONS, Tax Collector.

IS SICKNESS A SIN?

If not, it's wicked to neglect illness and means of relief. Its wicked to endure liver ills, headaches, indigestion, constipation, when one dose of Po-Do-Lax gives relief. Po-Do-Lax is Podophyllin (May Apple), without the gripe. It arouses the liver, increases the flow of bile—Nature's antiseptic in the bowels. Your constipation and other ills disappear over night because Po-Do-Lax has helped Nature to remove the cause. Get a bottle from your druggist today. Get rid of your constipation overnight.

No. 3.

TAX SALES

Town of Abita Springs vs Delinquent Tax Debtors.

List of property to be sold for Taxes, July 17, 1915. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Louisiana and ordinances of said town of Abita Springs, La., I will sell at the front door of the Town Hall of the town of Abita Springs, La., within legal sale hours, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., on

- Saturday, July 17, 1915 and continuing each succeeding day

For the Best Job Printing of all Kinds SEE W. H. KENTZEL The Prompt Printer Satisfaction Guaranteed TELEPHONE 242 408 GIBSON STREET COVINGTON, LOUISIANA