

ST. TAMMANY FARMER.

Official Journal of St. Tammany Parish.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

J. E. SMITH PROPRIETOR.
W. G. KENTZEL EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One copy, one year \$2.00
One copy, six months 1.00
One copy, three months50

Rates of Advertising.
Ten lines of *l'Es* (Brevier) type, or its equivalent in larger type, constitutes a square.

ONE SQUARE, FIRST INSERTION, ONE DOLLAR.

	1 month.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square.	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00	\$14.00	\$20.00
Two squares.	5.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
Three squares.	6.50	15.00	25.00	40.00
Quar. column.	8.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
Half column.	12.00	30.00	50.00	75.00
Whole column.	20.00	50.00	75.00	100.00

Legal Advertisements—One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.
Personal cards, when admissible, ten cents per line, payable in advance.

COVINGTON, LA.:

Saturday, November 16, 1878.

Salutatory.

In assuming the editorial management of the FARMER, we extend a cordial greeting to our many friends, and also to those of our readers with whom we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. The retirement of Messrs. Morgan and Seabrook will effect no material change in the course of the paper, our objects being in many respects identical. It is a well established fact that a properly conducted newspaper is of inestimable value to any community. Under the management of Mr. Seabrook the FARMER has already acquired a very fair circulation, and we shall endeavor, if possible, to increase the attractiveness of its columns to such an extent that it may soon become a welcome visitor in every household throughout the parish. Fully realizing the importance of our position, and the responsibilities necessarily devolving upon us, we shall study to give a plain and truthful record of events as they occur, and carefully avoid anything objectionable in our selections. The FARMER will contain each week a summary of the latest domestic and foreign news to be obtained with our present facilities. Recognizing the claims of our readers residing in the country, we wish to make a useful feature of that portion of our columns devoted to agriculture; and for the furtherance of this object, we solicit short communications from those having any useful information to give on this subject. Hoping that our efforts may meet with that full and substantial encouragement which we shall labor faithfully to deserve, and that the FARMER may prove a success in every respect, we remain,

Truly yours,

W. G. KENTZEL.

Sugar-Making in St. Tammany Parish.

We paid a visit last week to the home of our enterprising young friend Mr. Milton Burns, which we reached after a delightful ride of about nine miles. We found him and his assistants as "busy as bees," for the grinding season has arrived, and the sugar mill was in full operation. He found time, however, to extend us a hearty welcome, and show us all the courtesies due to an "eminent visitor." Upon our expressing a desire to be initiated into the mysteries of the manufacture of "short sweetness," he took us in charge and we inspected the entire establishment. Passing up a short flight of stairs, through clouds of vapor from the boiling kettles below, we entered the grinding room, and witnessed the process of mashing the cane. Here the juice enters a small receiver which conducts it down to a large tank on the ground floor, near the kettles. The juice is very fine, the saccharometer indicating 11 degrees. He commenced grinding about a week before our visit, and up to that time had made six hogsheads of sugar.

Mr. Burns is of the opinion that it will pay much better to make sugar than molasses in St. Tammany parish. He has been assured by a gentleman of forty years' experience in sugar making, that it yields more and granulates better here than in the coast parishes.

The process is simple and can easily be acquired by persons desiring to embark in the undertaking. Mr. Burns first runs the juice into a tank of 140 gallons capacity; from this tank he fills a smaller one holding 32 gallons, where he treats it to pure sugar lime as he puts it in the first kettle for boiling. The lime is not put in the small tank, but dissolved in a bucket of warm juice and slowly poured into the kettle while the juice is running in from the tank. After passing through the third boiling kettle it is run off into large cypress coolers, where it remains until it is thoroughly granulated. This takes from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the state of the weather, clear and cold weather being the most favorable. After granulation the sugar is put into perforated barrels and placed on a slanting platform to drip, a trough at the lower edge catching the syrup drippings and conveying them into a small tank or molasses barrel. After being sufficiently dried the sugar is ready to be put into hogsheads for shipment. The greatest difficulty in the making of sugar is to know when it has been sufficiently boiled, and Mr. Burns assures us that any one, with a little practice, can soon acquire that knowledge.

After remaining as long as our time would permit, we returned, fully satisfied with our visit, and thoroughly convinced that if St. Tammany only had its full quota of such energetic young farmers as Mr. Burns, our parish would soon be in a more prosperous condition.

The Fate of the Amendments.

The proposed amendments to the present constitution of our State seem to have met with general disapproval. Both the Democratic and Republican parties voted solid against them in this parish, showing that no matter how the people of St. Tammany may have differed otherwise, they were unanimously in favor of a new constitution. In some portions of the State, however, a different opinion prevailed. In Tangipahoa and Lafourche parishes, for instance, both parties voted for the amendments, while in other parishes the vote was divided, some of the amendments being favored and others rejected. In New Orleans the seventh amendment, reducing the Lieutenant-Governor's salary, was carried. The estimated average majority against the amendments is 5813, and their certain defeat by a large majority is fully assured, so that we will merely have to await the assembling of the next Legislature to receive the announcement as to when we are to have a Constitutional Convention.

A Desolated Home.

In a letter to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, Rev. Charles B. Galloway says: "I have sad intelligence to communicate to the friends of Rev. F. M. Featherstun, Presiding Elder of the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference. At his home in Warren county, some eighteen miles from Vicksburg, he has seen almost his entire family in a few days perish with the yellow fever. Of an interesting household of ten, only two remain—himself and a widowed daughter. He has been a true Christian hero, and bears his great sorrows with a Christian's faith and resignation."

Rev. F. M. Featherstun is the father of the popular young minister, Rev. Louis A. Featherstun, who filled his first appointment in the Covington district some four years ago. He is now stationed at Waynesboro, Miss. The strict quarantine established there, excluding even the mails, prevented him from corresponding with his home, and the last letter which he received from them announced that they were all well. The first intimation he received of his misfortune was through the columns of a Vicksburg paper. There are doubtless many persons in our parish who join us in extending sympathy to him in his bereavement.

The San Francisco Morning Call says of the wheat crop in that State, that it is enormous. Allowing ten million bushels for seed and home consumption, the table shows a surplus of nearly 1,000,000 tons. This may be in excess of the ultimate yield, but a careful analysis of the statement warrants the expectation of at least 750,000 tons surplus, even should the yield in the worst counties fall to bottom estimates.

The Board of Health of Galveston will not raise the quarantine until the 19th inst.

The miserable, muddy, rainy, boggy weather of yesterday morning was enough to make an ox wear.

Persons should always dress to suit their figure. A hump-backed lady, for instance, should wear a camel's hair shawl.—*Ex.*
And a club-footed man should wear wooden shoes.

The elevated railways in New York have caused some of the street car companies to reduce their fare to three cents.—*N. O. Democrat.*

This is the first case on record where passengers have received any benefit by the train's going up.

The "constant readers" of a certain New Orleans daily are always behind the Times.

Covington has never experienced the shock created by the disappearance of a defaulting bank president, and yet we have two banks here, both doing a good business in their quiet way—one on each side of the river.

With twinkling stars the Heaven glows,
Baby mine! Baby mine!
And the busy world is in repose,
Baby mine! Baby mine!
All is quiet, all is well.
Then why disturb the magic spell
With thy screeching, horrid yell?
Baby mine! Baby mine!

It is doubtless true that all people have their peculiarities. A certain young man of our acquaintance, for instance, parts his hair in the middle and affects eye-glasses. In fact, his spectacles hug his pug of a mug as snug as a bug in a rug.

Can fish talk? Seals skin!—*Free Press.*
Pikes peak!—*Hawkeye.*
And oyster stew!

We clip the following from the religious column of the New York Herald:

The latest sentimental agony in song is a tender ballad, beginning as follows:
"Who will come above me, sighing,
When the grass grows over me?"
We can't say positively who, but if the cemetery fence is in the usual repair, it will probably be the cow.

"This country," remarked a traveler in Northwestern Iowa, "settles up very rapidly." "Y-a-a-s," replied the native, nervously watching the movements of a constable dodging along the other side of the field, it "settles up a darned sight faster than the people do." And before the traveler could ask him to explain, he was making a mile a minute across the trackless prairie, with constable a bad second.

Rich parvenu, who knows little of painting, to an artist—"How shall I hang this picture?" Artist—"I wouldn't hang it if I were you, but commute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for life."

The returns from thirty-five parishes, casting three-fourths of the vote of the State, give the following vote on the capital question: Baton Rouge 25,756, New Orleans 26,385. Majority for New Orleans, 629.

According to Covington bar-ometers, the due on the rye this weather is 10c. At least so we have been informed.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The large wing of the Radical party who reside permanently in Washington held a grand conclave on Wednesday at West's house, the occasion being to give Albert Leonard his instructions relative to the bloody shirt campaign which he has promised Attorney General Devens to inaugurate as soon as he goes home.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has submitted his annual report to the Secretary. Almost the entire report is devoted to details of office work. In regard to the investigations of fraud, he says that during the last fiscal year 7065 cases have been before this division for examination and investigation, 4367 of which have been partially investigated, and 316 finally disposed of, leaving 6379 now on hand for further adjudication.

A letter from Secretary Schurz, transmitting a request to the Attorney General that he commence suit against the Central Pacific Railway Company to recover forfeitures due from the company on account of failure to furnish to the Auditor of Railroad Accounts the reports required by act of Congress, was forwarded on Wednesday to the Attorney General from the Interior Department.

The United States Board of Trade met in convention in New York on the 13th inst. The business of the convention was opened by C. H. Williams. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the restoration of the National Bankrupt Law is deemed of pressing importance to the commercial interests of the country, and that Congress be and is hereby requested to take action in that direction by the early passage of an act repealing the bankrupt law as it existed prior to September 1, 1878; and that Congress is further requested to take action to secure a wise amendment of the law when restored.

Collector Woodcock of the Nashville District, telegraphic Commissioner Raum that on the night of the ninth instant his special deputies in Jackson county seized and destroyed five illicit distilleries, containing four copper stills, with the usual quantities of tubs, beer singlings, malt, meal, corn and some whiskey. Seven illicit distillers were arrested and bound over.

A telegram dated New York, Nov. 11, states that "the sensational rumors circulated by the police this morning to the effect that the whereabouts of the remains of the late A. T. Stewart had been discovered by the police, and that the body was being watched by detectives in the hope of securing the goulsh robbers, lack confirmation. That such reports are to-day abroad there is no doubt, but both Judge Hilton and Superintendent Walling deny all knowledge of the alleged discovery. There are, however, quite a number of officials around the police headquarters who, notwithstanding these contradictory rumors, still believe that the whereabouts of the body is definitely known, and that it will be taken possession of before many hours."