

## ST. TAMMANY FARMER.

Official Journal of St. Tammany Parish.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

J. E. SMITH ..... PROPRIETOR.

W. G. KENTZEL..... EDITOR.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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### COVINGTON, LA. :

Saturday, January 18, 1879.

The freedom of Cork was not Granted.

The People's Bank of New Orleans recently paid a dividend to its stockholders in gold.

Some one speaks of the kerosene can as the birth-place of Burns.—*Picayune.*

Its an exploded idea, however. Bobbie was born before kerosene cans were discovered.

If you will lay by 33,333 silver dollars, you will be the happy owner of a ton of silver.—*Franklin Enterprise.*

If you will furnish the silver, we will agree to "lay by" it 2700 quarter hours, provided we may walk off with it at the end of that time.

Galveston pays her municipal officers \$18,330 this year, and will pay them \$8920 less next year. The mayor's salary alone will be reduced from \$8000 to \$1500.

It is said Wilhelmj, the fiddler, would not drop the "j" from the end of his name for anything. It was a birthjay present.—*Picayune.*

Wonder if he can play that good old tune about the "jaybird sitting on a pole?"

CURE FOR EAR ACHE.—There is scarcely any ache, to which children are subject, so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as the ear ache. But there is a remedy which, it is said, was never known to fail. Take a piece of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil and insert into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Mr. George Burns, of New York, aged twenty-six, literary man, American, single, can read and write, has afforded the people of Chicago a sensation by taking a dose of laudanum, which brought him to the edge of the grave. Two policemen were detailed to flagellate him with a paddle, so as to keep him awake. When a sympathetic morning paper went to press, "the slow and gentle paddling was going on; if George revives he will write standing up for some time."

## THE CONVENTION.

The Senate, on Wednesday, passed the House bill providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention. It now merely requires the signature of the Governor to become a law, and there is every reason to believe that Governor Nichols will promptly sign the bill. The defeat of the proposed amendments and the passage of this bill is, without doubt, the greatest victory achieved by the people of Louisiana since the defeat of Packard and his pals, who disappeared as soon as the United States Government refused to sustain them. Although the snake was dead, the evil effects of his venom still remained, in the shape of a Constitution conceived by pretenders with a view of robbing the State, adopted and established by usurpers, with the sustaining power of Federal bayonets.

The bill passed the Senate by a strict party vote, some Democratic Senators voting for it who expressed themselves as being personally of the opinion that it was unwise to hold a Convention at this time, but who yielded their personal convictions to the popular demand, so signally expressed by the "voice of the people" at the late election.

In many parishes throughout the State the proposed amendments were rejected by voters of all political complexions, who voted against them regardless of party issues. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be next in order, and it is to be hoped that the same unity of action will prevail, and that none but the very best citizens—men noted for their wisdom, statesmanship, intelligence and honesty—will be chosen. The Convention should be composed of men known to be true representatives of public sentiment, who have the best interests of the State and people at heart, and who will do all in their power, without fear or favor—and in spite of the pressure that will be brought to bear upon them by the money of monopolies—in assisting to frame a new Constitution and wise organic laws, founded on justice and economy.

The advent of the present Administration witnessed the withdrawal of one army, yet another and very expensive one still remains—an army of useless petty office-holders, distributed throughout every district and parish in the State, whose existence is superfluous and whose duties are a myth, and yet they absorb the substance of the tax-payers, and their further continuance, while productive of no beneficial results, tend to keep us in perpetual poverty. Many of these offices "must go" with the present Constitution. They were created by our Radical rulers, not that they were necessary for the efficient execution of the laws, but rather as a means of providing for those who "served their party best." It is estimated that the saving to the State in this one item will be no less than \$500,000 annually. This fact alone should silence those who have been opposed to the calling of a Convention on account of the great expense it would incur. The interest

on the State debt should also be placed at a figure to enable the State to meet it promptly. Some are fearful that if the present rate is reduced our public credit will be injured; but it seems to us that it is better to make small promises and fulfill them, than to make large ones and fail.

There will doubtless be many aspirants for the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention in our parish, and we hope that when the day of election arrives, St. Tammany will decide to send none but her "ablest and best."

## EDUCATING THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War speaks approvingly of the law providing for the establishment of schools at all posts and permanent camps, as many of the soldiers "sadly need instruction;" and he recommends that the authority of Congress be asked for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

As a measure for the advancement of the cause of education and the diffusion of intelligence, this appears to be a move in the right direction.

But where is the necessity for an army of scholars? The business of the soldier has little in common with slates and books. The degree of his usefulness is entirely measured by his knowledge of military discipline, and his proficiency in the use of the implements of war. The best scholar in the ranks, so far as the necessity of his being there and the interests of the country are concerned, is he who can handle his gun or sword the best. Are we to have an army of hardy "Hotspurs," whose sweet incense and most charming music consists of the smell of burnt powder and the din of battle, or shall they be like the fastidious and delicate "Count," who thought it "was a pity, so it was, that villainous saltpetre should be dug out of the bowels of the harmless earth, which many a good tall fellow had destroyed," and who, "but for these vile guns," would himself have been a soldier?

What possible benefit can result from this conversion of our military posts into Government free schools? From whence is to come the recompense for the increase in the appropriation for the support of the army, which it will be necessary to make in order to erect these school buildings at the various posts, and supply them with teachers, school books and libraries?

If this measure is adopted by Congress, we suggest that the title of the Commanding General be changed to that of "Professor," and that the term of service of private soldiers be changed from three or five years, whichever it may be, and the time of his enlistment expire "when he graduates." By this means the money appropriated for military purposes will be converted into a sort of a National school fund, and it will then simply be necessary, in order to secure food and clothing for a few years, a good education, and a moderate salary in the bargain, to enlist in the army

and become a "bold soldier boy." Then, armed with slate and pencil, and carrying a knapsack filled with school books, he can serve the Government fearlessly and faithfully, by studiously learning his lessons, until he receives the reward of unrivaled skill and daring bravery—a diploma from the "Professor in Command."

## Married:

HELVESTION—TALLY.—On Thursday, January 2, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, Isaac Tally, Esq., by Rev. C. Evers, Mr. WM. HELVESTION, of Jackson county, Miss., and Miss ARDELL TALLY, of Washington parish, La.

DORSEY—YOUNG.—On Saturday, January 4, 1879, by the Rev. C. Evers, Mr. GEORGE DORSEY and Miss PRIGY YOUNG.

[Communicated.]

## BAYOU LA COMBE.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FARMER:

I am a frequent visitor to a portion of your parish, known as Bayou La Combe, and being highly pleased with its many attractive points, I ask the favor of being permitted, through the medium of your valuable paper, to comment upon what I think may prove of some interest to many of your readers.

I have from time to time noted the march of improvement which has steadily been going on there. The village is situated directly on the bank of the Bayou, about six miles from the mouth, and its approach from the Lake is easy at all seasons, owing to the depth and width of this beautiful stream.

The first object of interest to the stranger, and one of great advantage to the inhabitants, is the "Bordeaux saw mills," which, being kept constantly running, gives employment to many. In conjunction with the mill is a fine two-story store-house, stocked at all times with an assortment equal to any country store in the State. A good flat has lately been built, and gives accommodation for crossing the many teams which frequent the place. All of which is under the management of Mr. J. R. Toomer, a most popular and esteemed gentleman, Capt. W. H. Toomer, his father, having lately retired from the business in favor of his son.

Situated in a high piney-woods country, and the water most excellent, the health of Bayou La Combe is most worthy of consideration. Not a single case of yellow fever occurred there, although there was constant communication with the city during the late epidemic. This fact has induced some parties to commence soon the erection of a house suitable for the accommodation of the many persons who are expected to visit the piney woods during the summer months.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

Moderately fat animals are the most profitable. Every excessively fat animal has been fed at a loss during the latter part of its feeding. When an animal is ready for market, sell it. If there is feed left, buy some more lean animals and feed them. "The nimble sixpense" brings the profit.

For the FARMER.]

## THE WHITE MANTLE.

By Mrs. L. CRANT SABLER.

From his Arctic throne the monarch of ice  
Snatched up his mantle of snow,  
And summoned his forces of vapors and storms,  
For a traveling he would go.

He would prove to the world that he was king  
Of the Old and the glad New Year;  
He would bury the seasons, and that so deep,  
No vestige of them should appear.

A draught he took from the "tempest brewed,"  
Then traveled he sure and fast,  
O'er the North, the East and the far-away West  
His fleecy mantle he cast.

Then grimly he smiled at the ruin he wrought,  
And said, "'Twas pretty well done;  
'I've leveled that ball and its seasons, I trow,  
'And all their jewels I've won:

"And they in my crown shall sparkle and gilt,  
"When 'Sol' shows his face in the sky.  
"Now none shall dare dispute my scepter or reign,  
"So back to my icebergs I'll hie."

Then he whirled and eddied and eddied and whirled,  
And rallied his forces anew;  
But just as he started, this fair South land  
Of our's spread out to his view.

"Ho! ho!" said he, "I'll give it a touch  
"Of my power before I go;  
"This sunny South, I'll smite with a curse,  
"And bury it under my snow."

And yet as he gazed at the scene he wept,  
Then said, as the tears fell fast,  
"My tears I'll freeze, and over this land  
"A mantle of charity cast."

And lo! when the East was tinged with gold  
In the morn, the earth was a night;  
Her imperfections were all covered up,  
And clothed in a mantle of white.

To you, who read this lesson aright,  
A heaven on earth begins;  
For meek-eyed charity covereth up  
A multitude of sins.

West Pearl River, Jan. 6, 1879.

## New Advertisements.

### SUCCESSION OF W. H. LENORD.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany—Parish Court.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the honorable the Parish Court of the Parish of St. Tammany, La., in the above named succession, bearing date January 16, 1879, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises of the late W. H. Lenord, on Pearl River, in this parish, between legal sale hours, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, 1879, the following described property, to-wit:

1. One lot of Furniture.
2. One yoke of Oxen, branded "30," and counter-branded "S. D. C."
3. One red Steer, in Mrs. Mitchell's brand.
4. One Carry-Log and Tail Cart.
5. Two Cows and Calves.
6. Two head of Horses.
7. One Shot Gun.
8. One Bridle and Saddle.
9. Seventy-five Saw Logs.
10. 2500 pounds dry Forage.
11. Twelve bushels Sweet Potatoes.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the spot, in United States currency.

WM. C. MORGAN,  
Administrator.

Covington, Jan. 17, 1879. ja18 td

## Wanted Immediately.

200 head of CHOICE STOCK SHEEP, principally Ewes. Persons having such will find a CASH customer by applying at this office.

## Wanted to Purchase.

Parties having SEED CANE or COTTON SEED for sale, can find a purchaser at Sulphur Springs Farm.