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National Democratic Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:
W. S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
W. H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS,
Col. E. W. ROBERTSON
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

COVINGTON, LA.:
Saturday, September 25, 1880.

The country breathlessly awaits the opinion of Morris Marks on the Maine election.

It is not recorded that Darrall has persuaded Taylor Beattie to bury his little broad-axe.

Acklen doesn't care anything about going to Congress. Oh, no! He simply wants to see that the will of the people is respected!

Pitkin is sick in Indiana—only able to make a speech fifteen minutes long. He must be awful bad off. The Maine election is scattering malaria in a good many places.

The feeling that prevails among the Garfield band, since the Maine election, reminds us of the man whose team ran away, and who trusted in God until the breeching broke, and then didn't know what the d—l to do.

A great fuss is made because Hayes, a devout Methodist, recently attended the Sunday festivities of the Mormons at Salt Lake City. This is nothing; for wasn't the Rev. James A. Garfield the chaplain of an Octoroon Ball, in 1876, in New Orleans?

Garfield says he is a friend of the soldier. We believe this, for he went to the war as the commander of a regiment of brave "buckeyes," and he took such good care of them that only one officer out of the sixty-five borne on the muster-roll of his regiment was killed in battle.

The Customhouse Radicals declare that A. C. Wells, Radical nominee for Congress in the Shreveport District, will be elected and counted out. If his respected father and Tom Anderson had the management of the count he would not be counted out, whether he was elected or not.

At a recent Republican meeting in Donaldsonville, to welcome Darrall, the Radical candidate for Congress, the exercises were begun with prayer. This was certainly very appropriate, for if the party that wants to elect Darrall to Congress doesn't need prayers, we do not know anybody who does. The question is, can it do them any good?

No country can justly be considered flourishing and prosperous when the people who work for wages are dissatisfied. If the working classes receive wages sufficient to enable them to live and educate their children, they are not in the

habit of indulging in strikes, ending frequently in riots, if not actual murder. The country has bountiful crops, provisions are cheap, and yet plenty of people who are willing and able to work, can not get wages enough to barely support themselves and families. The result is strikes and turmoil, and an interruption to all sorts of commerce and manufactures. A government that fails to keep its working people employed and contented, fails in its duty.

The Republican papers daily assure the public that the country never was more prosperous. Then how does it come that the country is full of strikes, and that even in godly Ohio the soldiers are guarding the coal mines, to prevent their destruction by the miners, who refuse to work for wages that will not support them? No country is flourishing, when the men who toil for their bread are shot down to keep the peace.

Seeing the perplexities that have attended the count in the recent Maine election, we are surprised that Garfield and red-headed Jim Anderson have not been employed to figure up the returns. Their success in 1876, in this State, warrants us in the statement that they can excel any two men in the world in figuring up a respectable majority for the Republican party, after it has been defeated by the votes of the people.

Dr. Darrall has made his peace with all the disreputable odds and ends of his party in the Third Congressional District, and now imagines he has clear sailing for Washington. This depends upon how much money this worthy worshipper of Kellogg can put into the canvass. He can get votes very low, if he has the money; anywhere from ten cents to a dollar and a half will buy the vote of about every man Darrall expects to support him. We really believe that fifteen cents is a good price for the vote of any man who would support for Congress such a poor stick as Darrall.

At this writing it is not known who is successful in the Maine election, but enough is known to be able to say that the Republicans, if they have a majority, have a very small one. They may be able to claim a victory, that is in reality a defeat. They confidently counted on at least ten thousand majority. They are far short of their figures, and while their candidate for Governor may be elected, the result shows that Maine is a Hancock State in November.

The Northern Radicals may as well understand, one time as another, that the blacks will never again come anywhere near governing the South. At one time the blacks controlled almost the entire South. They held the offices, both Federal and State. They failed to give the country any of the benefits for which governments were established. They plundered the people. They impoverished the State. They used their official places to extort from an unwilling constituency what did not belong to the officeholder. The whites are now in power, and they will remain there. In this case numerical majorities do not count. The social and moral forces of society must be considered, and these elements of success the blacks do not possess. It makes no difference who is successful in the Presidential contest. The South is in the hands of white men, and so it must remain.

The doctors are in another quarrel about the yellow fever in Plaquemines parish. The doctor in New Orleans who represents the National Board of Health is said to have reported to Washington that it was yellow fever. The local doctors deny this, and say that it is a malarial fever, caused by overflowing the land for rice culture. We

do not see much use for the doctors to go plodding around hunting for the "germ" or cause of yellow fever, until they know enough about it to know a case when they see it.

New Orleans is not a very practical city. Depending entirely on commerce and trade for her prosperity, she is given to parades, shows and spees, rather than to solid business. Without fairs or exhibitions, where her wares and machinery could be exhibited to buyers, there are regattas, base ball, firemen's celebrations, Mardi Gras, etc. The merchants of Texas are to be invited as the guests of the merchants of the city, and it is gravely suggested that for their amusement a tournament, horse race, or regatta should be inaugurated. And no matter which of these pleasing exercises are selected, every facility, inducement and encouragement will be afforded for everybody connected with the Texas excursion to get as nearly blind drunk as possible. To carry out this system of aiding and extending commercial interests, the Great Eastern is now to be brought to New Orleans, in order to have a show, and to demonstrate that there is a channel through the jetties for the largest class of ships. Everybody interested in such matters are in possession of the facts concerning the jetties. The Great Eastern can now come to New Orleans, and everybody with any common sense knows that the safe arrival and departure of the Great Eastern will not prevent the further formation of the bar at the sea end of the jetties, as shown by the Government surveys, that in ten years will not leave fifteen feet of water to the sea by way of the jetties. The newspapers of New Orleans all know this to be true, yet they pretend the opposite, in order to be on the popular side, and aid in carrying out the humbugs and deceptions that are perpetrated in the interests of commerce and trade. These little deceitful side shows will never bring any legitimate business to New Orleans, or any other city.

In Maine the Greenbackers have agreed to vote for Hancock. This removes any prospect that Garfield ever had to carry that State. An English lady once owned a pet dog, which she prized very highly, but her husband, on the contrary, had no love for it. One day, as the dog was lying on a rug in the drawing-room, the husband came in and remarked to his wife, "I have just paid that dog's tax, but he's not worth it." Whereupon the little dog immediately got up, and with a crestfallen appearance, put his tail between his legs and left the room, and was never seen or heard of afterwards. The Democrats of the Third District elected Acklen as their Representative in Congress, in 1876, but his record since that time has been such as to convince his constituents and the country at large that he was unworthy of the trust, and the best thing he can do, under the circumstances, is to quietly retire from the political arena, and never let himself be seen or heard of again. His constituents, by nominating Hon. J. S. Billieu as his successor, appear to recommend this course, and if Hon. J. H. Acklen has "dog sense," he should take the hint and quietly withdraw from the contest.

At a recent meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association, in New Orleans, an appropriation of \$5000 was made for the purpose of ascertaining the actual cost, per ton, of converting bagasse into paper pulp, and what the profit on the pulp would be, delivered at the paper mills in Massachusetts, and other Northern States. It appears to us that they might have gone a step further, and made arrangements for the establishment of a paper mill in Louisiana, for the purpose of utilizing this pulp at home. It

is already an established fact that good paper can be made from bagasse, and all that is lacking is a little enterprise on the part of our capitalists, to develop this industry within our own State, instead of becoming the mere tools of Northern or foreign manufacturers. Cotton factories are being established in many of the Southern States, and we believe they are all paying good dividends. Now let us have a few bagasse paper mills.

The New Orleans merchants have invited the Texas merchants to come to New Orleans, so that they can establish business relations with them. This is what might be called "home" enterprise. They stay at home, and expect the Texas trade to rush right into their arms. There is a game familiar to most people, called "perhaps," and the chance of winning is about as good as that of New Orleans securing the trade of Texas without "going" for it.

Tom Green Davidson says the people of Washington and St. Tammany parishes must have been asleep when they elected their present Representatives in the Legislature. Wonder what he means by that?

It is right and proper that the Radicals in this State should open their meetings with prayer. They always have been great preyers. In fact, they have been preying upon the State treasury so long that it will take several years of honest Democratic rule to place Louisiana once more in a prosperous condition.

I remember, I remember,
The pine trees waving high;
I used to think their bright green tops
Were close against the sky.

Now I am old in wisdom's ways,
And yet 'tis little joy
To know I'm further off from Heaven
Than when I'm a little boy.

To bring up a child in the way it should go, lead the way.

No photographer can carry on his business without his little sun.

One pair of herrings if unchecked would in a few years stock the Atlantic Ocean so that there would not be room to move.

A prize of forty acres of land is offered to the couple who will be married in front of the grand stand at the Michigan State fair.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

REDUCTION OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

The rate at which the war debt of the United States has been reduced is without parallel in the history of finance. Something like a thousand million dollars of this debt has been wiped out, the total now being less than two thousand million dollars. At this rate of reduction, without making allowance for increased wealth and consequent revenue from a steadily increasing population, the national debt could be paid off in less than twelve years. A national debt is a incumbrance upon the entire taxable industry of the country, and the best policy is to pay it off as fast as possible without, of course, imposing intolerable though temporary burdens. The financial strength of the country at large shows not less growth than the capacity of the government to pay its indebtedness. Specie from Europe continues to come in largely and British financial writers discuss with anxiety the probable specie movement in the future of the United States, while the banks of France and Germany are unsuccessfully resorting to stringent expedients to prevent the outflow of gold. In those countries government measures have failed to prevent the inflow of food from the United States and the outflow of gold is not likely to be prevented by similar measures. Europe does not lose by the operation. Indeed, it gains in acquiring from this country what it needs more than gold. Likewise the United States gains by acquiring what it needs more than the exported products. In short, as in every fair exchange, both parties must be gainers by the operation.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

The Georgia Agricultural Society last February appointed a committee to examine into the Clement attachment. On the 7th ult. this committee visited the establishment of T. A. Barnes & Co., at Senola, in Coweta County, Ga. The committee have just made their report, from which we condense as follows:

We found the machinery in operation upon seed cotton of low middling grade. We followed it through every process to No. 10 thread ready for market.

The motive power is supplied by a steam engine standing some two hundred feet away. The machinery occupies a two-story building 30 by 45 feet. On the upper floor is a cleaner through which the cotton is run. It is next weighed in draughts of 27 pounds each and placed upon the feeder, from which it passes through a trough, directly into the gin which stands upon the first floor. A sixty-five saw gin, making about 150 revolutions per minute, delivers the lint to a brush from which it passes into the cards and thence through the machinery, similar to that used in all cotton manufacturing establishments. Mr. Barnes uses the best and latest improved machinery, manufactured by the Birds-burg Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Everything except building and engine, cost him, when ready to start, \$1,600. A ten horse power engine is ample for the running of all the machinery. The attachment uses 500 pounds of seed cotton in twelve hours, and produces 150 pounds of yarn, worth about 18 cents per pound. Eight hands are needed for all purposes at a total cost of \$4 50 per day. Ten per cent. of the cotton goes to waste, but it is then worth half price. By a careful estimate, including interest, insurance at 3 per cent., wear of machinery, and all running expenses, Mr. Barnes has a net profit on his investment a little over \$3 per day of twelve hours. He finds it to his advantage to work two sets of hands and run day and night, when he is now doing, at a profit of between \$6 and \$7 per day, above 7 per cent. interest on the money invested, in all expenses necessary to make thread from seed cotton.

The proportionate difference between operating one or more attachments with the necessary machinery amounts to considerable in favor of, say three attachments, as the cost of all machinery for three would not exceed \$10,000.

One fifteen horse power engine would be sufficient, and twelve hands could do all the work for three sets of machinery. There is a ready demand for all yarn manufactures through the Clement attachment at about double the price per pound of raw cotton in market. We do not by any means consider it practicable, or even possible, for planters to manufacture yarn from the staple upon their farms with plantation laborers.

Intricate machinery, so complicated and needing such careful handling, can only be used by trained labor and controlled by practical mechanics, well skilled in the business.

But we do cheerfully and conscientiously recommend to our capitalists and planters the "Clement Attachment" as a safe investment, and a source of prosperity to our Southern country, by furnishing the means of support to needy and worthy people, to wit, woman and children principally, by saving much of the freight, expenses of bagging and ties, insurance, commissions, and many other incidental expenses, which tend to swell the current which is constantly flowing from the cotton districts and which should remain to give comfort and support to the planting community.

We are not prepared to say the Clement attachment is all that is needed for the South. For it has been clearly demonstrated that where capital and skilled labor is abundant it proves most profitable to manufacture cotton in large establishments.

But we do heartily recommend introduction of small establishments in every village and town throughout the country, looking forward hopefully to the period, not far distant, we trust, when cloth as well as yarn will be produced in the midst of the cotton growing districts.

In this way we think the Clement attachment may be the means of opening up a vast field for enterprise, prosperity and independence to our people.

Farmers have learned that it takes the best soil to raise mortgages.