

THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER

Mrs. S. V. KENTZEL, Proprietress
W. G. KENTZEL, Editor
And Business Manager.

Official Journal of the Parish
of St. Tammany.

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Covington, Nov. 17, 1883.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democratic voters of the Parish of St. Tammany are hereby requested to assemble at the Courthouse, in Covington, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1883, for the purpose of organizing the party for the next election, and electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

By order of the President.
W. B. COOK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

The following rates will be charged for announcing candidates. The cash must accompany the announcement in every instance:

- For Senator... \$15 00
For Representative... 10 00
For District Offices... 10 00
For Parochial Offices... 5 00
For Ward Offices... 2 50

Cotton seed are now quoted at \$12 per ton in the New Orleans market.

An Italian immigrant died in the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, last week, of yellow fever.

Political reformers should steer clear of rings and bosses, and give Fitzpatrick, Mealy and the Picayune a wide berth.

The Government does not intend that holders of three-cent stamps shall lose anything. As soon as a sufficient clerical force is obtained the stamps will be redeemed.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.—
Their hosts of friends in New Orleans and throughout the South will rejoice to hear that this enterprising and popular firm are now ready to continue business as of old. They had applied for an extension from their creditors, and the granting of this application explains the early and complete resumption of the house. The accommodation of time has been well deserved by these excellent young merchants, who have shown themselves to be in all things honorable and strictly devoted to the agricultural and mechanical development of the South. In this interest they have labored long and well, and today the name of the firm is the synonym for action in every measure for public good. It is not strange that the sympathy of the community went out to them in their sudden misfortune. They have overcome every difficulty to the satisfaction of those well-wishers, and now resume with every agency they had before their suspension. A result like this shows wide-spread appreciation of their merits, and besides the will to help them in the career of prosperity they have marked to accomplish. To wish them well is simply to re-echo a public sentiment. They are prepared to fill orders for every kind of machinery as before, and solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore accorded them.

Horace Greeley knew what he was talking about when he made the following observations: "There is nothing easier than to edit a blackguard newspaper, and nothing more difficult than to get up a newspaper free from foulness and blackguardism. Fish-women and bar-room loafers are skilled in the art of bandying epithets and bespattering each other with dirty words. It requires no brains to do this, but it does require both heart and brains to print a newspaper that a decent man or woman can read without a blush."

Create a healthy appetite, prevent malarial diseases, by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE MASS MEETING TO-DAY

We hope the mass meeting, to be held at the Courthouse to-day, will be largely attended, and that every ward in the parish will participate in the important work of electing delegates to represent this parish in the State nominating convention and organizing the Democracy for the approaching campaign. There are two prominent candidates in the field for the Governorship, and in order that the delegates may be able to act intelligently, and represent the true sentiments of the Democratic voters of the parish, there should be a full attendance and a free expression of opinion as to who shall be the choice of this parish for the nomination.

The present incumbent, Gov. S. D. McEnery, is doubtless the most popular aspirant for the position. Since the death of Gov. Wiltz he has performed the duties of the office with honor and credit to himself and to the State, and we believe he merits the nomination above all others. It is true, his personal enemies have made serious and slanderous charges against him, and are busily engaged in sending out circulars through the mails calculated to injure him personally and politically. But they are at best mere assertions, the falsity of which have been time and again proved through the columns of the press, and he stands forth more prominently to-day than ever as the most popular man in the State for the position of Governor. None but a man of Gov. McEnery's well known character for strict personal and official integrity, patriotism and honesty of purpose, could have so successfully withstood the persistent and slanderous attacks of his opponents.

The leading candidate of the opposition is Gen. Fred. N. Ogden, backed by the champion ringsters and would-be political bosses, John Fitzpatrick and Pat Mealey, assisted by the Picayune and a few deluded country papers, who want to get control of the State government, and think they can detract from the growing popularity of Gov. McEnery and advance their own cause by vilifying him and denouncing his administration and impugning his motives. Perhaps the most notorious of these splenetic back-biters is "Apolygon," a writer who was brazen enough to publish slanderous charges against the Governor, and yet lacked the manhood to sign his name to the article. The charges, however, have all been successfully refuted, and "Apolygon" remains to-day as much of a mystery as his charges were groundless and without foundation. That the opponents of Gov. McEnery were sorely pressed for recruits, is shown by the avidity with which they took up the reckless assertions of this anonymous scribbler, and published them to the world as gospel truths. It answered their purpose at the time, however, and was just what they wanted in the mad struggle for "anything to beat McEnery." The charges, however, were quickly and fully refuted, and "Apolygon" hides his head in sweet oblivion.

The principal cry of the enemies of Gov. McEnery, at present, is that they are opposed to his levee policy. This is one of the Governor's pet schemes, however, and he will doubtless keep on building levees and protecting the lives and property of the people from destruction by devastating overflows, long after his defamers have been forgotten. All things considered, it looks to us as though there was a very big "mare's nest" hidden in this "anything-to-beat-McEnery" movement. It is generally conceded, by leading Republicans, that their party must carry three or four Southern States, if they hope to elect their candidate for President next year. This will be impossible so long as the South remains solid. The fact naturally suggests itself to them,

that their only hope lies in bringing about a "split" in the Democratic party. Can it be possible that the blatant detractors of Gov. McEnery in this State are being fed on Republican pap? The leader of that party, T. T. Allain, wants the Republican State convention to assemble at the same time and place with the Democratic convention. Then, if Fitzpatrick and his henchmen, finding themselves in a hopeless minority, conclude to do the "bolting act" again, Allain will be on hand ready to make a bargain with them. That is the way Mahone worked things in Virginia, and having been successful, it required years of hard work for the Democracy to displace him. To guard against such a calamity in this State, it behooves all true Democrats to be on the alert. The Republicans are tireless in their efforts, fruitful in scheming, and unscrupulous in their methods. If they see any chance to get a foothold in this State, they will not hesitate to do so, no matter what it costs.

The numerous papers that are at present supporting Gov. McEnery do not hesitate to admit that they will support the nominee of the convention, whoever he may be. On the other hand, the anti-administration organs, notably the Picayune, decline to commit themselves on this subject. This looks very suspicious, to say the least.

Governor McEnery has discharged the duties of his office with marked ability, and the State is in a more prosperous condition to-day than it has been since the overthrow of Radical rule, and we hope the delegates elected to-day will be instructed to vote for him "first, last and all the time," although we believe he will be nominated on the first ballot.

GEN. OGDEN'S PLATFORM.

[New Orleans City Item.]
The public have not very often been favored with any positive and specific indications of Gen. Ogden's political views, and the samples he has given us from time to time show that his feelings are thoroughly enlisted on the side of the aristocracy. We know in a general way that he is esteemed by his friends as a gentleman of very high character, richly endowed with negative virtues, though we have never been permitted to see much of the affirmative side of his character, if, indeed, he has any very positive qualities.

Pending the consideration of the constitution of 1879, Gen. Ogden joined other gentlemen of aristocratic tendencies in a petition to the convention to impose a head tax of \$2 50 per annum upon every voter, with the penalty of disfranchisement in case of failure to pay. This was an adroit and insidious attack upon the poorer classes, whose poverty should have protected them from such an oppressive measure.

Our correspondent, "History," whose trenchant and unmerciful pen has been recently employed to prune away a good many shams and expose political pretenders, has laid bare the part Gen. Ogden took in trying to foist an odious poll tax system upon the people. That it partially failed is owing more to the sagacity of a majority of the convention than the lack of good will on the part of a small band of gentlemen who seemed to have no sympathy with people who did not belong to their set or peculiar class. It was hoped to simplify politics by excluding from its forces all who could not afford to pay \$10 every four years for the privilege of voting for their candidate for Governor—Gen. Ogden himself, for instance. From this source, and by the establishment of lotteries, these class legislators hoped to derive say a half million per annum, thus leaving to the owners of personal property and real estate but nine hundred thousand dollars a year. Sifted

down to a proposition, we find this an effort to compel the poor laboring classes to pay directly about thirty per cent. of the whole expenses of the State government, and deprive all who were unable to raise the money of any share in the sovereign action of the people.

The Shreveport Times, one of Ogden's warmest supporters, says, with emphasis, "the constitution of 1879 was framed in the interest of tax-payers," "which is pre-eminently the tax-payers' constitution." We do not concede the correctness of this claim, though the fact that it is now urged, coupled with the record of Ogden as exposed by "History," shows that such a monster of iniquity would be very acceptable to aristocratic hearts.

There is no reasoning with a narrow-minded, selfish politician, who seeks to remove the burdens of government from those who can easily bear the expenses out of the surplus they receive over and above their needs, to the poorer classes, who only succeed in making both ends meet by denying themselves and their children many innocent indulgences and at times even necessities. The pompous claim that the constitution and laws are shaped in the interests of the tax-payers is well calculated to arouse the baleful spirit of communitism, of which we frequently see faint symptoms in this State. People will ask themselves why the man who owns inherited wealth, and probably never did a useful thing or earned a dollar in his life, should be given greater privileges than he who is liable to shoulder a musket or stand guard in the trenches to protect the property of the tax-payer. Unless the property owner had a multitude of stalwart, brave and law-abiding men to back him, he would be stripped of his possessions and turned adrift, naked and a pauper.

Instead, therefore, of spurning the working man, the tax-payer should accept with thankfulness his fellowship and citizenship, and the candidate for Governor, who is now almost demanding their votes, should be ashamed that he ever put his hand to a petition which, if granted, would disfranchise one-half or more of the voters of the State. It was more a stab at free suffrage than a financial measure, and was no doubt so considered by such of its projectors as were capable of understanding its full scope and meaning.

The Item is essentially the working man's organ, and merely discharges an imperative duty when it cautions the people against investing any one with political power who prefers one class to another because it has scraped together, no matter how, more property; or consorts with those who are ever ready to declare that worldly possessions are more deserving than human flesh and blood. Gen. Ogden may now deny that he entertains such sentiments; but as they were calmly expressed when he had no ambitious longing to be Governor, we must accept them as his honest convictions, and there is little doubt the working classes will hold him to the record he has made. He may be ashamed of it, but cannot wipe it out.

A NORTHERN METHODIST BISHOP'S OMBUDSMAN OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE In New York City, last Saturday, Bishop Foster addressed the Methodist Missionary Committee in favor of withdrawing from work among the white people of the South. He painted a picture of Southern pride, pauperism, ignorance and idleness. He said the condition of things there is not now and never has been satisfactory, but is much more so in regard to the blacks than the whites. Under the old slave regime the moneyed slave holders were "the South;" all the rest were slaves and poor white trash. All the religious expenses of the country were borne by the

slave holders, who would have considered it an impertinence for a poor white to contribute anything to build a church or schoolhouse for himself. Hence, generations have grown up to whom the propriety of ever doing anything morally or spiritually for them or any other part of the world has never occurred. When one gets below the upper crust no one can tell what is patriotism and what is not. As we in the North understand it, the thing does not exist. Every dollar the Methodist Episcopal Church spent among these people has been wasted; every dollar yet to go there will be worse than wasted.

Bishop's Wiley and Simpson, while they admitted that Bishop Foster's picture was correct, thought that it was a good reason why the church should stay in the South. An appropriation of \$2250 was therefore made for missionary work in Alabama. The colored conferences received: Central Alabama, \$2500; Little Rock, \$3000; Louisiana, \$5500; Mississippi, \$5500; East and West Texas \$4000 each.

New Advertisements.

LAND OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
November 10, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or clerk of the court, at Franklinton, Washington parish, La., on the 22d day of December, 1883, viz:
John Wilson, homestead entry No. 4449, for lots Nos. 2 and 3, in section 2, township 2, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Kelly Manning, Irwin W. Gram, Green Magee and Jack Manning, all of Washington parish, La.
no17 5t C. B. DARRALL, Register.

LAND OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Nov. 3, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of court at Franklinton, La., on December 15, 1883, viz:
Thomas Conerly, homestead entry No. 4618, for the east half of the northeast quarter and east half of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 1, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Chas. Antney, Tillman Magee, Emerson Magee and Richard Bell, all of Washington parish, La.
no19 5t C. B. DARRALL, Register.

LAND OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Nov. 3, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of court at Covington, La., on December 15, 1883, viz:
Robert Leland, homestead entry No. 4780, for the west half of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 8, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
F. Ribava, Jules Beaujeaux, Wm. B. Rogers and Alex. Bond, all of St. Tammany parish, La.
no10 5t C. B. DARRALL, Register.

J. Thomson & Bros
Importers and Dealers in
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And Manufacturers of
EIGHT CARRIAGES
AND
Spring Wagons,
LOG-CART HUBS, SPOKES AND
FELLOES, AND WHEELS
MADE TO ORDER, AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Nos. 65 and 70 South Rampart street.
Between Common and Gravier,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Notice.
Closing Out Sale.
On account of retiring from business, I offer my entire stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., for sale at cost, until MONDAY, the 10th of December next. On that day the balance of goods on hand will be sold at Public Auction. All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their bills before that time. C. VOGEL.