

St. Tammany Farmer.

Covington, Feb. 4, 1899.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH.

One Dollar a Year.

Entered in the Postoffice at Covington, La., as second-class matter.

W. G. KENTZEL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Mr. James Keyser is authorized to act as agent for the Farmer at St. Louis.

Mr. Roland Galatas is authorized to act as agent for the Farmer at Madisonville.

Bishop Santander of Havana served notice that no Protestant clergyman can take part in the service over the Maine's dead.

Maximo Gomez demands \$60,000,000 from the United States, and refuses to disband the Cuban army until the money is paid.

The War Department has decided that more cavalry is needed in Cuba, and the Second, Fifth, and Eighth Cavalry will be hurried there.

Some of the Cuban soldiers are threatening to revolt unless the United States pays them, and are giving the government two weeks in which to settle.

Justice Breau, in a lengthy syllabus, gave cogent legal reasons why it is not lawfully justifiable for a man to resent insulting words by physical violence.

Alaw passed by the Vermont legislature requires that wagons to carry three tons shall have wheels with 3-inch tires, over three tons 4-inch and over six tons, 6-inch.

The Police Jury of Livingston Parish has condemned all bridges in the parish, to avoid the liability for damages from the breaking of some that are now in a dangerous condition.

Nearly all of the State papers are complaining of bad roads in their several sections. It is a common wail, but cannot be helped because the Almighty has not seen fit to furnish the good weather.

Says the Baltimore Sun of Saturday: "The first strawberries of the year arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Florida. The berries were very large and luscious looking. They were sold for 75 cents a quart."

An extra session of the legislature is spoken of for the purpose of legislating for New Orleans. If that city will guarantee the cost of the extra session, no valid or reasonable objection could be urged in the premises.

The Confederate veterans of Baton Rouge, organized as camp No. 17 U. C. V., are going to give a monster reunion on next 3rd and 4th of July. The affair is in charge of able men, and promises to be a grand success.

The Paris Sciele publishes a letter from Cuba, in which the writer contrasts Cuba under American rule with what it was under Spanish control. The writer says it is a paradise, and is nothing more or less than a Paradise.

Colonel George Parmelee Webster, who died a few days ago in New York, cast the deciding vote in the Kentucky legislature at the beginning of the civil war, which kept that state in the union. He was the last to vote on the motion to secede and the vote when it came to him stood a tie.

Mrs. Frances S. Lee, a member of the lower house of the Colorado legislature, presided over the house as acting speaker the other day. She was called "Mr. Speaker," "Mrs. Speaker," "Mme. Speaker," etc., and if she discovered that the speaker had less talking to do than any one else she manifested no surprise. When it became necessary to call members to order she used the gavel.

Here is a recipe for remembering the dates on which the war opened and closed, without resorting to a memorandum: "A" is the first letter of the alphabet. Only two months begin with that letter—April and August. The war opened in the first and closed in the last. The exact date of the opening was April 21. Just transpose the figures and you will have the date the war closed, August 12.

Private Earl Agnew, a Minnesota boy at Manila, says in a letter to his parents: "The inhabitants here are not very modest. Some of them wear simply a smilie, while the more bashful of them wear a garter string." This observing young man also notes that "during the dry season it rains only six days in the week, but during the rainy season it rains only once, and that is all the time."

Industrial Exhibition.

The outlook for the success of the Louisiana Fair, which will be held at the Fair Grounds in New Orleans from May 8 to May 31, 1899, is very promising. Large quantities of space have already been applied for and allotted to the principal local merchants and there still remains a considerable number more to be acted upon by the committee having the matter in charge.

It is now an assured fact that there will be a nightly presentation, of an elaborate pyrotechnic display of the celebrated sinking of the collier Merrimac, in the narrow entrance to Santiago Harbor and the running fight made by Cervera's fleet in its attempt to escape from the blocking squadron at Santiago.

The plans for the buildings are receiving the finishing touches and work upon the construction thereof will be commenced immediately after the close of the winter racing meet now in progress at the Fair Grounds, where the Industrial Exhibition is to be held.

Another of the features of the Fair will be a unique representation of the Midway Plaisance shown for the first time at the World's Fair. The railroad interests of the city are formulating plans for the bringing to New Orleans of large excursion parties from various sections of the Southern States and they are confident of attracting large crowds.

On the night preceding the opening of the Fair there will be rendered at the Tulane Theatre a drama written by a New Orleans playwright and presented by New Orleans artists of whom the city is justly proud.

The annual resources of Louisiana will be fittingly exhibited during the Fair, large spaces having been allotted for the special exposition of her products.

Mr. Chevis on the Monkeys.

We have been deeply disappointed in our esteemed confrere, Mr. W. C. Chevis, editor of the Baton Rouge advocate.

We have been accustomed to credit our friend with all the virtues that adorn a vigorous manhood. But, alas! this world is made up of dreams and disappointments. We no sooner think we have found a model man and set him up as an idol, than the unfaithful vision tumbles over into the ditch and the illusion vanishes.

Mr. Chevis has gone back on the monkey family; he laughs to scorn Mr. Mangum's proposition to solve the four-cent cotton problem by importing monkeys to pick the "fleecy staple."

He not only laughs this splendid conception of a philosopher and a philanthropist to scorn, but he treats it with contempt; makes sacrilegious fun of monkeys and assumes that if these "amoozin' little cusses" are trained to pick cotton, social relations will be established between our two-legged coons, donkeys and the Simians.

Miscegenation will of course ensue and the product of this improper alliance may be sent to Congress to control our destinies or perhaps find a place on the Supreme bench. Well, and suppose such should be the case?

Is not an honest, industrious monkey as fit to be in Congress as are some of the rascals who are there and whose statesmanship consists in corruption, jobbing and distribution of the green seeds? Think of this, you irreverent young rascal!

Would any decent monkey speculate like Quay with the State funds in the bank? Would any well trained monkey like your Useless Grant put up thirty thousand dollars to buy a seat in the United States Senate? But the worst thing in Chevis' attack upon monkeys as an economic agent in our cotton fields is the filial irreverence the young and talented, but erring editor displays.

Every truly good man must honor, reverence and love his ancestors; and yet we find this young gentleman ridiculing and deriding his ancestors and seeking to deny them an opportunity to earn an honest living or to rise in American politics.

It is true that fifteen millions of years ago Mr. Chevis' descent from the monkeys began, but nevertheless, like all of us, his origin goes back to the monkeys he is now deriding and seeking to oppress.

Rather would it benefit him as a recreant son of this ancient stock to shake the monkey by the paw and say, "Walk in on the ground floor, grandpa. I'll send out the porter and we will have something." But not so, Mr. Chevis is a man lost to all sense of filial reverence and affection. He has not only gone back on his monkey ancestors of fifteen millions of years ago, but we understand he does not hesitate to stand up to the counter any day and eat a half or a dozen oysters, who were his ancestors before the monkeys some twenty-five millions of years ago. It is bad to be a cannibal; but it is terrible to see a man stand up in public and eat his ancestors by the dozen and wash them down with wine or ale.

As for our part, we stand by our

ancestors. We are for the monkeys. If those old Simians, whose ancestry goes back far beyond that of Moses and Couer de Lion, will not stand around the corners like a great many now delapidated gentlemen bragging about their ancestry, but will pull off their coat and roll up their sleeves and go to picking cotton in our fields, we shall cordially welcome old Grand Paw and Grand Maw and hold them to be a blessing.—Daily States.

A Visit to the Country.

By Pearl.

One day in the beautiful month of June, when one feels like visiting the country, which is so fascinating at that time, I took a trip on the New Camelia to visit my cousin, who spent a career with me, and lives in the quiet old town of Covington, St. Tammany Parish, and is situated on the Rivers Bogue Falia and Tchefuncta, just above their junction, about thirty miles from New Orleans, and nine miles from Lake Pontchartrain.

Of course I could have made this trip by rail, which would have been quick, but being in no hurry, and also fond of scenery, I preferred to go by boat.

The journey proved to be a most delightful one. After crossing Lake Pontchartrain, and making our first stop at the little town of Mandeville, we then turned into the lake just above Lewisburg, and steamed up this beautiful stream to the junction of the three rivers, (the Tchefuncta, Bogue Falia and Abita,) thence into the Bogue Falia. Here the most picturesque part of our trip began.

The river is very winding and is bordered on both banks with beautiful forests. The bottom and banks are of pure white sand, which is plainly visible through the perfectly clear water.

The trees most overhead, the fringe tree, wild honey-suckle, yellow Jessamine, and numerous shrubs forming glades from tree to tree; but towering above these were the magnolias, laden with their snowy blossoms, against a background of tall pines, and together filling the air with a most refreshing and healthful aroma.

Several landings were made along the river, including that of the town of Mandeville, where ship building and lumber yards are the principal industries, before reaching our destination, "Old Landing," Covington, which like all other points along the river, is a most beautiful spot, with a solitary cottage in the midst of the woods. Here we met my Uncle Zeak, Cousin Ida and Cousin Jonathan, with the family carriage.

After riding for nearly an hour through beautiful forests of pines, oaks and magnolias, beeches, gum and various other trees, intersected by romantic roads and footpaths, and having stopped several times to refresh ourselves at the little springs of clear water bubbling out of the earth, we at last came in sight of the old homestead, familiarly known as the "Vineclod Cottage."

We were welcomed by Aunt Dorothy, and lost little time in doing justice to the very inviting luncheon that "Old Mammy Jane" had set for us.

For the rest of the afternoon, until nearly dinner, we enjoyed the hammocks, swinging in the shade on the large old-fashioned balcony. After dinner, it being a beautiful moonlight night, Cousin Jonathan proposed a hay-ride, which we enjoyed very much.

The next morning we were all up very early and rode through the cotton and cane fields. The cotton was just budding and was a very pretty sight. We returned laden with samples of both.

Uncle Zeak has an interest in a turpentine still. He spoke a great deal about the boxing of the trees, and how it should be done until we promised to go with him to see it, so at last we had to appoint a time. When the time arrived we tried to back out, but he insisted so that we had to go. We were afterwards very glad that we went, as it proved very interesting and instructive.

This business is carried on as a result of the great quantity of pine lands throughout the parish, and the people are very busy selecting an orchard of pines, each of these are boxed in three places in cuts eleven inches across, about three feet in length. This boxing is done from October until March, after which it is left for the summer suns to draw out the crude turpentine which accumulates at the bottom of the boxes. It is then placed in barrels which are put on ox wagons and transported from the woods to the still where it is boiled.

The spirits of turpentine passes into a condenser composed of a coil of thick copper piping, through which it runs into barrels. The continuous pouring of water into the vat, causes the spirits to separate from the resin, which passes into a vat from whence it flows into barrels ready for shipment. These shipments are made simply by schooners to New Orleans, excepting burned ones which are made by rail.

Another notable feature of this town is the nature of the sand. Just above the town, on the banks of the Bogue Falia, is to be found sand suitable for the manufacture of glass. It has been tested by the Pittsburgh manufacturers, and found to contain all the necessary properties to produce the finest glass ware.

I assure you we enjoyed this trip very much, and were indeed very sorry when the time came to return to the dusty city.

Oh! we don't know, Covington's all right, For at Paradise Farm It's the only site.

With no fever scare, Nor quarantine law, Our plans to ensnare Or our pleasures to mar.

LETTER FROM CUBA.

The following letter is from Mr. Ulmer, a member of the Second Louisiana Volunteers, and formerly engineer for Mr. G. C. Alexius: Beaus Vista, Jan. 19, 1899.

Dear Sir—I received your kind and welcome letter, and was glad to hear you are all well. It found me the same. I am glad you liked my picture. I will give you an account of our movements since you last heard from me.

On Christmas Eve our regiment was put on board the transport Mobile. We had a hard march from camp to the landing, without any dinner, and no supper till 8 o'clock. Then it was coffee and hardtack, and we had the same for breakfast, the next morning. For our Christmas dinner we had what they call stew, at which your dog would growl. You can guess what kind of a time we had, with 1800 men on board, and all dissatisfied.

We had a good trip, and arrived Monday night outside of Havana harbor. As we entered the harbor the next morning we met a Spanish transport coming out, and they loudly cheered us. I think they were glad to go home.

The next thing we saw was the wreck of the Maine, about 300 yards from shore. There is but little to see of it, but one of her turrets and part of her deck. It was a terrible sight.

On Wednesday we landed and marched through the city of Havana, and you never saw a gladder lot of people in all your life. The streets were so full of people we could hardly pass. They would shout and kiss each other, and take hold of our flag and cry "Viva America" and "Viva Cuba Libre," and some of the poor, of which there are many, would hold out their naked children to show us their poverty, which is indeed very great. I shall never forget the sight.

When we reached our camp that night we were taken by surprise. We were told that everything would be in readiness for us, but we found nothing but a camp of weeds and rocks. There we slept the first night with rocks for pillows. The worst thing was we had to go a long way for water. They are putting in waterworks for us now. Our camp ground is beautiful. It is on a hill overlooking the ocean, and the country around Havana is attractive and fertile. We had hard work for three days putting up our tents. After that we got orders to prepare for the glorious flag raising, which was to take place on the 1st of January at Moro Castle and on all the public buildings in Havana.

On New Year's morning we marched into Havana after a slim breakfast, and one meat ball and four hardtacks in our knapsacks for dinner, and a fourteen mile march ahead of us, so you can judge what sort of New Year's we had. But the day was not lost to us, after all, for I do not believe any of the boys will ever regret being there, even if we had nothing to eat at all.

We reached the city about 10 o'clock, and were received by the Cubans on all sides as their deliverers, and they never stopped cheering until the Spanish flag was hauled down and the American flag was hoisted. When the first salute from the gunboats was fired, the cheering was immense. You could not hear a word spoken around you. We expected some trouble, so we came prepared, with 25 rounds of cartridges, in our belts, but we had no use for them. Our regiment was lined up in front of the German Consul's house, and we were well received. He treated us to cigars and cognac, which were highly appreciated. About 3 o'clock we left for camp again, and as we passed through the streets the cheering seemed to have no bounds, and yet the flowers that were thrown to us would have made a good flower show. The people were so excited they would have given us anything we asked for, if they had it. 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