St. Tammany Farmer

April 12, 1913

MORE SMALL WHITE FARMERS THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

There is great need in the South for us to give attention to the very evils that overthrew Rome and are poisoning the life of Mexico—the increase of tenantry and absentee landlordism, and the other forces that make against the increase of independent small farmers among us. And with us the problem is further complicated by the negro problem.

We should like to see the negroes own the land they till, as we should like to see all other classes, but we want to see them buy in colonies of their own. Infact, it is very important, in our opinion, for our people to see that this policy prevails. In communities where considerable numbers of white people are living, we cannot afford to have the negro population become relatively so much more numerous as to leave the white population too small for an adequate white society. The writer knows that in his old home neighborhood, for example, not a few white people have moved away because the negro population has become proportionately too large and the white population too small—too small to furnish enough white neighbors for the women and children.

This is the tendency that calls for very serious consideration; and is the main reason why the writer believes every Southern State should get about bringing to us just as many thrifty Northern and Western white settlers as we can get. We need them and need them badly—need them to save the rural South to the white race and provide the thickly settled, intelligent, thrifty white communities that we must have in order to get the needed good schools and roads and libraries and telephones and social centers that the rural South yet lacks.

To make the rural South a great democracy of thrifty, home-owning small white farmers—this is our hope of becoming a permanently great and forceful section. And the success of education, co-operation and equal legislation in the South is largely wrapped up with this very matter of getting a greater proportion of independent small farmers, each man sitting under his own vine and fig tree.—The Progressive Farmer.

ROYALINE COUGH SYRUP.

For cough, croup, whooping cough Pleasant, prompt, safe. Contains no opium. Makes expectoration easy Has good antiseptic properties. Soothes and heals the inflamed membrane. Fine for the voice. Keep it on hand. 25 cents. Money back if not satisfactory.

WHAT ADVERTISING IS.

(From Publishers Auxiliary.)

Advertising is the voice of business.

Some business can get along without advertising just as some men can make a living, although dumb. But both are uphill jobs.

Advertising began when the eager merchant went out on the street and jogged the pedestrain by the elbow to get his attention. This was wearisome work and sometimes the pedestrain hit back. Nowadays the merchant can jog a million men by the elbow through the public print while he himself is beating a worried golf ball out of a sand pit.

Advertising is a peddler who brings the wares of the world into the house each day and tells you how cheap and good they are. But it is more desirable than peddlers because when you are tired of a peddler you can't fold him up and put him on the pantry shelve.

Advertising formerly consisted of the truth. Then imagination and eloquence came to the aid of the truth and for a while it looked as if they would crowd it out entirely.

With the aid of imagination a man can sell cactus deserts and colored water, automobiles and college educations, humbugs and patent crackers, tamed lions and trained fleas skyscrapers and seed potatoes, fountain pens and patents on nobility, chewing gum, corsets and blue sky.

By advertising a man can dispose of a mountain of sawdust at $1 per ounce, Troy weight. Without advertising he can offer frankincense and myrrh to all comers free of charge, until the stuff spoils on his hands.

Nowadays the live business man begins by hiring an advertising writer with the tongue of angels and seductive by way of paragraphs. Then he buys $1,000,000 worth of advertising space, and, lastly, he decides what to sell.

Advertising makes millionaires and presidents, makes great actors out of fur coats with indifferent filling, supplies widows with husbands babies with homes and deserts with people. Advertising gets some people into society and others into jail. Advertising supports literature and makes nations boom. The country which advertises waxes exceeding great and immigration problems while the land which has no press agents crumbles away and is discovered by archaeologists in the dim presently.

Advertising made Homer great thousands of years after he was born and introduced Rameses to admiring friends 4000 years after he had retired from circulation. Chicago consists of Goshen, Ind., plus advertising. Advertising has kept Sarah Bernhardt young and attractive for sixty-several years—and the lack of it allowed Poe starve at forty.

Advertising is the voice of business but it should not be allowed to rise to a hoarse shriek and disturb the landscape.

Drive Sick Headaches Away.

Sick headaches, sour gassy stomach, indigestion, biliousness disappear quickly after you take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They purify the blood and put new life and vigor in the system. Try them and you will be well satisfied. Every pill helps. Every dose guaranteed. Price 25c Recommended by all dealers.

PROTECT THE FORESTS.

In every Southern State the forests, next to the soil itself, are the South's greatest natural resources.

And in not a single Southern State are there any adequate laws for forest protection. Every year the South is losing literally millions of dollars because of forest fires, reckless cutting, destruction of young forest growth, and deforestation of land that should be allowed to remain in timber. The supreme folly of continuing such a state of affairs must be apparent to any thinking man; but no action is taken to remedy it. Nor will any be taken until the farmers of the South realize that this loss falls upon them with particular weight and until they demand that their legislators have the business sense to provide for State protection and, if need be, State oversight of the forests.

We are wasting one of our richest heritages with a recklessness and a simple-mindedness almost unbelieveable of grown-up men. Isn't it about time for us to begin to think seriously about the matter?—The Progressive Farmer.

SUPERINTENDENT GWINN.

Says Schools Are Faulty in Formation of Character.

Delivers Lecture to Parents of Co-operative Club, Commenting On Home Study.

New Orleans, April 8.—"Old-time schools were better trainers of morals than present-day ones, and for the matter of that old-time homes were better trainers of morals than present-day ones," declared Superintendent Gwinn, in a very practical talk on "Home Study," delivered yesterday before the members of the Parents' Co-operative Club. If the schools of the present day are at fault, Mr. Gwinn showed, it is less in the matter of instruction than in the formation of character, but social conditions are so changed that it is not possible to go back to the old simple methods when the three R's were considered the embodiment of school knowledge.

In Regard to home study Mr Gwinn said, when asked as to whether he "believed in it," he would have to give a qualified answer, looking at the subject from various aspects. The question of whether there should be home study or not depends upon the child, the school, the hours of the school and the home. Up to the sixth grade he hardly favored home work, which is necessary in grades further up and in the high school and college work, which is necessary in grades further up and in the high school and college years. Much depends on the school whether it is an ordinary grade school or an industrial one. The health of the child should be a matter of consideration certain homes are so situated that home work is not advantageous to the child.

Another question is how the child spends his time out of school, and whether home study is not less of an evil than some other things that may engage his attention.

The co-operative clubs formed to bring the home and school together may do much in helping to bring school problems to the home for discussion, and home problems to the school.

Just as is the case with adults, more young people go wrong through their hours of leisure than in their hours of work. The purpose of education, as Mr. Gwinn saw it, is to teach the individual how to spned his leisure, as well as how to work. That education is faulty does not teach the pupil how to spend his leisure well. It was whether home study was not less of an evil than idleness.

Some very interesting investigations were made by the superintendent as a preparaton for his lecture on "Home Study." He visited seventeen schoolrooms of four different schools, and interviewed 404 pupils. Of the 404 pupils, forty-seven did not study at all at home, 110 studied 15 minutes, 124 one-half hour, sixty-one about 45 minutes, forty-two studied about an hour and only six in a hundred studied more than an hour.

Of the sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils, of 204 pupils, only 13 of them had any help at all at home and most of this help was received by pupils of the fifth grade. Of these thirty-four were helped by the mothers and twelve by the fathers; eleven were helped by brothers or sisters. Mothers, as is seen, helped nearly three times as often as did the father.

Mr. Gwinn said that he had asked 288 whether they thought that their parents believed they should study at home, of these 286 said yes. Now, the iconoclast who feels that children are overburdened with home work will not find in this examination much to confirm him in his views. Mr. Gwinn said that he had assured the children that he wanted the information for a lecture, and that it did not matter to him whether they studied or not, for all the purposes intended, but he did want to get at the real facts. He would have liked, he said, to extend the examination to about 4,000.

The success of home study, he showed, depends upon the sympathy between home and school. Biscuit-making learned in school might be carried on at home and would constitute home study. That is the real principal of it—to learn the rule at school and to carry it out at home. Manual training should afford many such opportunities for carrying out at home what is learned in school.

Of course, anything that has in it possibilities for good carries with it possibilities for evil, and home study has been administered in ways that are harmful. Composition work may well be done at home, because of the possibilities for library help that may be obtained there, and history and literature also.

Schools, in Mr. Gwinn's opinion, should emphasize how to study rather than how to recite. There have been many books of pedagogy on how to teach pupils to recite, but until recently few have been written on the pedagogy of how to teach children to study.

In his investigations Dr. Gwinn found that all pupils of the fourth grade liked to tackle hard problems but in the seventh grade none did, and yet individuals should want to do hard things. There is, in the speaker's opinion, too much of coaching and too little of teaching, and he preferred, he said, that teachers have two sections in their classrooms, for the reason that the teacher is thus forced to let one section alone to work out its own difficulties a part of the time. We do not give enough time, he said, to teaching children to help themselves.

In regard to the hygiene of the home, parents should carefully see that the hygienic teaching in the school is carried out in the home, in the matter of study, heat, light warmth and comfort. He thought thate with the extension of departmental instruction in the schools next year, a study hour will be introduced into the schedule in which the teachers may show children how to study.

Mrs. G. Velton, the first vice president, presided yesterday in the place of Mrs. Friend, who is absent in Panama.

Mrs. V. K. Irion, the secretary, reported inquiries sent to thirty-five cities in the United States, ranking about the grade of New Orleans some larger, some smaller, in regard to whether they employed musical and drawing supervisors. Of these thirty-five answers showed that only two such cities do not employ these supervisors, while others, besides the music and drawing supervisors, have supervisors of art and manual training.

Mr. Saurez reported for the high license committee, of which he is chairman, that the money so obtained should be turned over to the schools, which, according to the moral right of the question, were entitled to it, though they possibly could not claim a legal right. Mr. Behrman had tactly acknowledged, he said, this moral obligation during the years of the old administration by prorating this money between the school and the fire service.

HOW TO GROW CELERY.

For celery, I prepare a bed, preferably on the north side of a fence or building, since such a location gets less of the hot sun and is apt to retain moisture better than a sunny position. The soil is made very fine, and slight lines are marked six inches apart across the border. On these lines the seed are sown rather thinly, and patted down with the back of a spade, but not covered.

Gunny sacks are then spread over the bed and the bed watered on these. The cover prevents the surface from drying and crusting and gives the very best conditions for the fine seed to germinate. The bed is closely watched and as soon as the lines show germination the sacks are lifted and propped up till the young germinating plants show a green color and then the sacks are entirely removed. In such a partly shaded situation the plants will grow off rapidly and as soon as they are about two or three inches tall another bed in a similar situation is prepared and the plants are lifted and the tap-root slightly shortened, and they are transplanted into new six inch rows two inches apart. A cheesecloth shade and careful watering at this stage are useful. Then as the plants start into growth, they will develop a mass of lateria roots that will make them live better in their final transplanting. The sowing of the seed is done in [illegible] and after this first transplanting [illegible] grow too rank [illegible] are sheared once or twice. The final transplanting is done in the late August in the latitude of Baltimore or in early September in the upper South as in southern Virginia and North Carolina.

Celery should follow an early crop that has had heavy manuring, and only commercial fertilizer, strong in nitrogen and potash especially, used on the land for celery, and this should be incorporated with the soil a week or more before setting the plants, at rate of 1000 pounds an acre. The beds are to be six feet wide when finished, and a space of eight feet is left between the beds to be kept plowed for furnishing fine earth for the blanching in the fall.

First we provide a planting board six feet long and a foot wide, with the ends accurately squared. On each side of this board notches are cut six inches apart starting from the ends. This will make eleven notches in the six feet.

In planting the bed a line is stretched tightly along one side of the proposed bed. Starting at one end the planting board is set perpendicular or square with this line, and the planter standing on the board sets a plant at each notch on both sides. The board is then moved and set again with the notches corresponding with the last row planted, and so on until the whole bed is set with plants six inches apart in the rows and a foot between the rows across the bed.

Then the cultivation begins, all done by hand, but never cultivating when the leaves are wet. As the autum advances the celery will be inclined to spread its outer leaves on the ground between the rows, and now comes the handling up to put it in an erect position. Some use for this purpose two thin boards about six inches wide cut into handles at each end. These boards are set on edge between the first two rows and held in that position by pegs stuck on the outside of the boards at the ends. The soil is then shovelled in between the plants, and men at each end take hold the planks and by a sharp slap leave the earth in a sharp ridge between the rows. All the rows are gone over in this way, and then the earth is packed to the plants by hand.

No further earthing should be done till the nights begin to get cool, for much earthing hot weather might do damage by rotting. But with the cool nights of October and November the earthing is done rapidly, just keeping the central bud above the soil. The earth is carreid up six inches beyond the ends of the rows this making the entire bed full six feet wide. Earthing is continued from the eight-foot spaces until the weather indicates that freezing hard may be expected. Then the entire bed is covered with four inches of earth, and then with a heavy coat of straw or forest leaves and cornstalks or bean poles laid across to prevent the cover from being blown off.

From these beds the celery can be dug at any time during the early winter up to February and the whole will be found bleached and brittle and a very different article from the self-blanching sorts that are apt to be tough and stringy.—W. F. Massey in The Progressive Farmer.

Why He Was Late.

"What made you so late?"

"I met Smithson."

"Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."

"I know but I asked him how he was feeling, and he insisted on telling me about his stomach trouble."

"Did you tell him to take Chamberlain's Tablets?"

"Sure, that is what he needs."

Sold by all dealers.

VERY TRUE.

Patient—Doctor, what is the best cure for gout?

Doctor—A small income. It cures you by not permitting you to have it.

DRINKS.

"They say bridge is responsible for a lot of nervous breakdowns."

"I know it. It won't be long before we will have to go to an anything for a really good game."

STRIKE.

Papa—Tommy, here is a nickel and you must go right to bed.

Tommy (aged six)—Nixsir. I want more pay and longer hours.

MILITARY.

"Vat makes der corn stalk so?"

"Dot is because its family is all composed of kernels."

MATERNAL INTUITION.

Mrs. Pig—Now Curly, when you're at the party I want you to behave like a perfect hog!

Appreciation.

"So you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Guffson wrote to you?" said Maude.

"Yes," answered Mamie.

"But it was not a good poem."

"I don't care. It was just as much trouble for him to write it as it had been Shakespeare."—Judge.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the police jury of St. Tammany parish, La., for permission to conduct a saloon business within the eighth ward of the parish of St. Tammany, La., to be operated and run on a floating flat boat in the Pearl River, on the Louisiana side, opposite to Dunbar, the said saloon to be conducted as a white saloon.

[illegible] H. H. BADON.

DON'T EXPECT CHICKS TO RAISE THEMSELVES.

People left to rustle for themselves at an early age sometimes turn out well, but chickens never do.

No hen ever laid 200 eggs in a year that had been raised on sloppy corn meal dough, or had been half-eaten alive by lice and mites. There was never a noted winner that could be appropriately named Topsy.

Just as soon as the chicks are all hatched and dried they should be removed to a coop already prepared for them. This coop should be large enough to accommodate three or four times as many when small, as it is surprising to see how soon they double and treble in size, and they require correspondingly more room.

Each coop should have a removable board floor and this should be covered an inch or so with fine chaff. Our houses are open front—that is the front is covered with one-inch mesh wire netting which lets the sunshine and fresh air in and protects the chicks. Since we did away with tight coops we have not had a case of colds or croup.

Chicks do not need a bite to eat until they are at least two days old. If they are seen picking at bits of egg shells, etc., soon after they are hatched, don't get excited and imagine the little things are starving.

For the first feed we give them a handful of old broken plates or saucers, beaten into small particles to pick over. Shortly, we place water before them in a shallow pan and give them a light feed of corn bread. Prepared chick feed is excellent to start them off with as it furnishes variety—something they must have. We must feed often but do not give them much at a feed for the first two weeks. Gradually the time between feeding can be lengthened and the amount increased. Be careful about overfeeding for the first week or ten days, but after they are able to run over the place, be equally as careful about underfeeding. There are some things they cannot eat too much of, however—dry wheat bran and green stuff of every sort. Dry bran is about the best thing to keep things running smoothly I know of and green stuff just must be a leading item in their bill of fare.

If it is possible give the chicks free range but do not attempt to raise them where the old fowls can run over and trample them.—Hugh H. Ballew, in The Progressive Farmer.

Pains in the Stomach.

If you continually complain of pains in the stomach, your liver or you rkidneys are out of order. Neglect may lead to dropsy, kidney trouble, diabetis or Bright's disease Thousands recommend Electric Bitters as the very best stomach and kidney medicine made. H. T. Alston, of Raleigh, N. C., who suffered with pain in the stomach and back writes: "My kidneys were deranged and my liver did not work right. I suffered much, but Electric Bitters aws recommended and I improved from the first dose. I now feel like a new man." It will improve you too. Only 50 cents and $1. Recommended by all dealers.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

The undersigned forbid all hunting, trapping or trespassing on their lands. Anyone caught doing so will be punished to the full extent of the law.

QUEEN & CRESCENT CLUB.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned citizens will not allow any hunting on our lands

WILLIS JENKINS
A. M. JENKINS.
C. W. BUSH.
N. BUSH.
JUNER SMITH
WALTER LAVINGHOUSE
R. QUAIF.
JOE CULBREATH.
G. CULBREATH.
WILLIAM CULBREATH.
DR. YOUNG.
DORA TALLEY.
P. S. COWART

EXCURSION
EVERY SATURDAY
From
SHORE LINE STATIONS
to
NEW ORLEANS
via
NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

At following round trip rates:

From Abita Springs	$2.15
From Covington	$ 2.25
From Folsom	$2.45
From Lacombe	$1.60
From Mandeville	$1.85
From Oaville	$2.55
From Ramsey	$2.35

Tickets on sale on Saturdays only and good for return on date of sale only.

For further particulars call on agents or write M. J. McMahon, G. P. A., New Orleans.

The People's Building and Loan Association

Do you want a home?

Do you want an investment?

Call at our office, or phone.

Nothing too large for us; nothing too small.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Covington, La. Phone 11.

Constipation

"For many years I was troubled in spite of all I could do with constipation. At last I found quick relief and now these pills are my constant and [illegible] DR. KING'S NEW LIFE PILLS

[illegible]

GROCERIES AND FEED PRICE

If a reliable business firm made such an offer you would think they were candidates either for the poorhouse or the asylum, and you'd think right, and they wouldn't be long reaching their destination.

Honest firms don't offer something for nothing; nor will they tell you they can undersell everybody else because they can't, and you know it. We believe "honest is the best policy," and aim to be absolutely honest in our advertising as well as in our dealing.

A man may be a good bookkeeper or school teacher and yet not have sense enough to keep a string of oxen with a carriage in the big road; he's not prepared for that business.

A merchant may be perfectly honest and anxious to sell as cheap as anybody else, and yet not able because he's not prepared for that business.

We believe we can save you money because WE ARE PREPARED, because we make a specialty of furnishing people who buy in large quantities and pay SPOT CASH for their goods, because we buy in large quantities, have an ideal location at Slidell, a junction of three railroads, with water and rail transportation, low freight rates, carry a large and varied stock, constantly making shipments, thus enabling us to keep our stock fresh.

We make shipments immediately upon receipt of orders, and being 35 miles nearer the trade than New Orleans, are able to get goods to you quicker, by about 24 hours.

We sell everything: "Your money back if not satisfied."

You can't lose by sending us your orders but you can gain.

Give us a chance to convince you as we have numbers of others who are now our regular customers. Write for grocery and feed price list.

NEUMAUSR BROS.

Shippers and Furnishers of Everything for the House and Farm.

SLIDELL, LOUISIANA

The Churches

CHURCHES.

SERVICES IN THE CATHOLIC

Covington.

St. Peter's Church.—Hours of Holy Mass: Every Sunday and Holy day of Obligation, at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Rev. Jos. Koegerl, Rector.

Mandeville.

Our Lady of the Lake—Rev. Father Basile, O. S. B., rector. Hours of holy mass Sundays at 7 and 9 a. m.

Abita Springs.

Ste. Jane's Church.—Hours of Holy Mass: 1st, 3d, and 5th Sunday of the month at 8 a. m., 2d and 4th Sunday at 10 a. m.; Every Wednesday at 8 a. m.

Rev. Jos. Koegerl, Rector.

St. Francis Xavier.—Rev. Ottmar Biell, O. S. B. Sunday, 7 and 10 a. m.; Evening service, 7:30 p. m.

Dedico Chapel.

Dedico Chapel.—Rev. Ottmar Biell, O. S. B. Third Sunday, 8 a. m.

CHAPEL OF CHRISTMAS DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary.—Rev. Bede Maier, O. S. B., Chaplain. Sundays and Holidays: Mass and Sermon—8:30 a. m. Week-days: Mass—6:30 a. m.; Benediction on Sundays and Holidays—3:30 p. m.

SERVICES IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Rev. Ernest A. Rennie, minister in charge.

Thursday service at 4

Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

Covington.

Christ Church—

Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Second Sunday of each month—Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock.

Third Sunday in each month—Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

Fourth Sunday of each month—Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock.

Slidell.

First Sunday in each month—Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

Bogalusa.

First Sunday in each month—Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock.

Franklinton.

Every 4th Sunday—Morning Prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. G. Sloan will hold services in the Methodist church morning and evening on every second and fourth Sunday in Covington, and every first and third Sunday at Slidell. There will be Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9:45. The Ladies Aid Society will meet every

Slidell

Services second and fourth Sabbath of every month at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Sunday School, Elder R. L. Smith, Superintendent, every Sunday morning.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

New Home

Services every first Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

Hickoryville

Services every third Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mandeville

Services every fifth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

HICKORY GROVE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sunday School every Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Hickory Grove school.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Rev. J. M. Williams, Pastor).

Covington

Services first and third Sundays of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Sunday School, Elder H. G. Davis, Superintendent, every Sunday morning at 9:45.

Friday night bible and song service at 7:45.

Mandeville.

Services on first and third Sunday nights of each month at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday School every Sabbath morning.

LUTHERAN SERVICES.

W. F. Kaegebein, Pastor.

Abita Springs—Services on the first and third Sundays at 9:30 a. m., on the first, second and fifth Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 8:30 a. m.

Mandeville—Services on second at 11 a. m.

Bogalusa—Services on the fourth Sunday, German at 10:30 a. m., English at 7:30 p. m.

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Double Daily Service Between Covington and NEW ORLEANS MANDEVILLE SLIDELL BOGALUSA COLUMBIA FRANKLINTON TYLERTOWN

Low commutation fares on sale the year round. Low week-end rates.

SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 30, 1913

Daily, Sunday Excepted.

Southbound. Leaves.	Stations.	Northbound. Arrives.
No. 27 8:00 a. m.	Lv. Covington Ar.	No. 26 9:50 a. m.
No. 23 6:30 a. m.	Lv. Mandeville Ar.	No. 24 8:45 p. m.

Sunday Only.

No. 25 7:10 a. m.	Lv. Mandeville Ar.	No. 26 10:35 a. m.
No. 27 7:15 a. m.	Lv. Covington Ar.	No. 28 8:45 p. m.

For information apply to Ticket Agent, or

E. J. McMAHON, G. P. A.,
G. H. AUBUCHON, A. G. P. A.,
Suite 365 Whitney Central Bldg., New Orleans. Long Distance Phone, Main 488.

For Mandeville and Covington, The Summer Resort

TROPICA

Will leave Lake Pontchartrain, New Orleans, every Thursday at 3 p. m. Returning will leave Covington every Monday at 10 a. m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cotton, per bale ..... 50 Cents
Dry barrel ..... 15 Cents
Skein ..... 10 Cents
Other rates in proportion.

JOSEPH S. WALKER, Owner.

Warehouse in Covington, Office in Covington, Warehouse at New Orleans, Office in New Orleans, Lake Pontchartrain Steamboat Wharf, Foot of Jackson Street, New Orleans.