## THANATOPSIS.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart—
Go forth, under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice—yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again,
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the elements,
To be a brother to the insensible rock,
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak
Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce the mould.
Yet not to thine eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, poured round all,
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, traverse Barca's desert sands,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregan, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet—the dead are there:
And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone.
So shalt thou rest, and what if thou withdraw
In silence from the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care,
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron, and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man,—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,
By those who in their turn shall follow them.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

# OUR GARDEN PARISHES.

## ST. LANDRY.

### Town of Opelousas—General Features—Geology, Mineralogy, Topography, Legends, Etc.

The parish of St. Landry, the largest of the State excepting Calcasieu, is bounded on the north by Avoyelles and Rapides parishes, on the south by Vermillion, Lafayette and St. Martin, on the east by Iberville and Pointe Coupee, and on the west by Calcasieu. It is crossed by the fifteenth degree of longitude west from Washington, about in the middle of its width and included between the thirtieth and thirty-first degree of north latitude. Formerly known as the Opelousas Province (including Calcasieu), settled by the Spanish and French traders, who thence communicated with the province of Mexico. The first agricultural settlers of this section were Acadians, in 1757, and a few years afterwards a number of Spanish families who had left the Canary Islands settled along the Bayou Lafourche, Teche and in the Attakapas and Opelousas regions.

During the American war of independence a good many volunteers left Opelousas to serve with the American patriots, and their graphic accounts of their homes attracted a number of American families, who returned with them after the war, and made their settlements among them.

OPELOUSAS, THE PARISH CAPITAL.

The quaint and typical old town of Opelousas, by its location in the immense prairie wilds that start from the Gulf of Mexico and stretch their level plain as far north as the polar seas, is interesting in many aspects.

To us, in Louisiana, it occupies the position of another Omaha, where the three Texas and Pacific railroads will soon meet to open to our enterprise the untold Eldorados of Mexico, especially Sonora (which, by the way, is not more distant from New Orleans than Baltimore), and of California and its sister States of the great Andes or Rocky mountain slopes.

Opelousas is situated in the open table-land or prairie, in the southeastern corner of the parish, six miles due southwest of Washington and twelve miles northwest by west from Port Barre, both ports on the Courtableau, which is its basis of communication with the Red, Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers.

The dwellings of this "prairie metropolis"—some quite gorgeous in their architectural style and bespeaking wealth and ease in their adornment—are spread on a very extensive area, and appear more like the garden suburbs of a large city, with their parks, lawns and gardens, than like the busy hives of business thrift which a good many conceal.

The streets are wide, generally lined with stately shade trees and kept in good repair.

A daily mail service, via New Iberia and Morgan City and a telegraph line, place the town in regular and close connection with New Orleans.

In the centre of the town a spacious square of over two acres area marks the general rendezvous for all travelers, who find around it the best hotels, the postoffice, livery stables, etc., while in the centre of the square the massive brick court-house rises from amid a *quinconx* of shade trees and surrounded by a strong railing, whose entrance is suggested to the distant visitor by a tall masthead with the stars and stripes fluttering at its pinion.

The remembrances of the place's past history are very pleasant, and they are vividly retraced in the types of the population, in their manners and customs, as well as in their charming lays and legends. But of the antiquity of Opelousas no monument now bespeaks, not even the shattered and sparse bricks left of her mouldering citadel's ruins, that resounded of yore with the steps of Castille's chieftains and Argonaut warriors "in gleaming mail arrayed."

The din of war is hushed forever, and instead of the "gules and gold" banner that formerly waved on its embattled parapets, instead of the flowered azure pennant of latter days, the Union Jack now unfurls its sky hues and stars in the breeze.

THE NATCHEZ BUGLER.

Amid the clusters and clumps of trees that shade a few stores on the main street of Opelousas, there are still to be seen a few foundation traces of the revered Gayoso's mansion.

As the death of the old Governor occurred on the eighteenth of July, 1799, the post commander, who had been his bugler and companion in numerous Natchez wars, looked upon the sad event as an omen of Louisiana's doom.

When the colors of the noble house of Lemos and Gayoso were taken down from midmast to the earth, the old bugler stole away with them and hid them in his private chambers.

His grief taught him that he was utterly unable to break up with his former habits, and that even death could not separate him from his gallant commander, whose memory he retained as vivid as if life was still there to animate it.

He therefore retained as his personal body-guard the eight privates, two corporals and single sergeant, who constituted his Catholic Majesty's garrison of Opelousas, and gave up immediately his moral command to his appointed successor, who was too ambitious to resent the old soldier's whimsical satire.

Meanwhile, in the Lemos mansion, at sunset and sunrise the clarion was sounded in the *palacio*, the men drawn up in line and drilled by their venerable and self-appointed chieftain, as in the former days of his command.

This scene recurred every day till years had rolled by, and on one fine morning, when the town was rejoicing at Louisiana's admission into the Union, and while fifes, drums and trumpets were echoing loud the massive gates of the Gayoso mansion were thrown open, and instead of the sturdy old bugler, a corpse, enwrapped in the azure folds of the Lemos banner, was being borne towards the church on the shoulders of four Spanish *fantassins*.

Instead of the Natchez clarion's usual sound, the muffled drum rolled a funeral march, the final sortie of the sturdy old Spanish warrior, who still preceded, though in his bier and for the last time, the faithful body-guard, whose complacent companionship had helped to shed some dews of solace on the last years of his pining affections and pride.

Save in such reminiscences the material tracks of Opelousas legends and romance have withered away and decayed with time, leaving no more tangible or visible traces than a few armoried tombstones or engraved marble slabs in the cemetery. But the people's hearts and memory have been true to their traditions, and they have lovingly preserved every one of them.

Beneath the mansion's lofty roof or under the low thatched covering of the prairie cabin, when the swift winter norther blows his parching breath over the meadows and lawns, the family circle near the gleaming hearth are listening to the legends of yore, and the generations that grow form their mind and hearts in likeness to those at the revered departed scions of the old races, their ancestors and models.

Previous to the war, and perhaps now to a more limited extent, Opelousas was not only a larg commercial, but also a great social centre of Western Louisiana.

It is still the most important trading post of the interior, sending its goods and receiving the produce to and from the 50,000 inhabitants that are settled on the immense area of St. Landry and Calcasieu, forming nearly one-fifth of the whole area of Louisiana.

The progress of Opelousas and of the vast unsettled country around it depends upon the completion of the Texas and Pacific railroads. There are no less than 2,000,000 acres of land to settle in the Opelousas country (both parishes), which now are unavailable, or would be an unprofitable investment, because of the expense and difficulties of access to and from market. Yet a railroad line through those prairies will open an endless avenue of teeming and thrifty farms, whose products and supplies would naturally come to and be taken from Opelousas.

Investments in the town property or in the parish lands would surely prove profitable, since the New Orleans Pacific, tapping Opelousas, will be completed in a year with the aid extended it by the State, while Morgan's Louisiana and Texas link to Texas will reach there within this year also.

PARISH GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

St. Landry belongs to the bluff formation of the post-tertiary age in all its area west of the Courtableau, with a few outcrops of the cretaceous formation. The remaining eastern part of the parish belongs to the alluvial formation, with a few slopes of the bluff formation ending in it.

Hence the tertiary forms the basis of the uplands, and the post-tertiary constitutes almost everywhere else the surface.

The first cretaceous outcrops noticeable in St. Landry occur at a point some seven miles west of Chicot, and consist of a gray limestone of good quality for burning into lime and of sufficient hardness to be used as a building stone.

The second outcrop is to be found in the Nezpique bed, near to several insignificant signs of the *Grand Gulf* formation.

This, as well as the Chicot limestone, is remarkably pure, of a peculiar horizontally banded and fissured structure, whence its similarity with marble and its name, "St. Landry marble."

Nothing can be said as to the extent of these deposits in the absence of surveys, but judging from the thickness and solidity of the portion exposed near Chicot, where it appears in a layer eight feet thick, and no doubt extends deeper in the pits, it is likely that enough of the stone is there to build all of South Louisiana, and to supply the country at large with excellent lime for an indefinite period. F. A.

### Race Horse Namesake.

[Courier-Journal.]

There is some inconvenience, as well as glory, attending the honor of having a famous racer named after you, especially should the horse go on winning celebrity while you go on in the opposite direction. After awhile the name becomes known as the racer's; if it is mentioned in a crowd some one exclaims, "Oh, yes—the celebrated horse that beat Blatherskite in the race for the $1000 cup." Perhaps, as you engineer your way through the densely packed crowd on the grand stand, you hear your name murmured upon all sides, or "that's him," in admiring tones, and begin to feel as if you were becoming quite a distinguished person, indeed, until you reach the friend you were aiming at, and he greets you with: "Just in time, old fellow; your namesake is just going to run." You are glad when the racing season is over, because every paper you pick up is besprinkled with your name, or rather the horse's, for it has grown to be more his than yours. It is quite possible that you may become exasperated with the cruelty of wishing the poor horse might fall and break his neck, or, at any rate, break down and be "retired."

### The Inventor of the Hydrophobia Spitz Story.

Before some Chicago "scientists" a scientific man has confessed "that he was the originator of the report that Spitz dogs were especially subject to hydrophobia. He did it in self-defense. His wife kept a dog of this species, which was omnipresent. She would never go to any place unless she could take her dog along. She refused to treat any one civilly who did not love her dog. His wife had five sisters, each of who had a Spitz. They met at his house three times a week to compare dogs. The comparisons, as well as the dogs, became odious. He wrote the article for the papers setting forth that Spitz dogs spread hydrophobia as fashionable women do scandals. The plan worked like a charm. As it was a middling good year for confessions, he added his to the list.

Point Clear is without a parallel as a resort for persons suffering with debility. The pure invigorating sea breeze which comes fresh from the briney gulf seems to breathe new life and health into all within its scope.

# AGRICULTURE.

## THE SUGAR CANE: ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

### Its Introduction into America—Varieties Known—Its Antagonists—Beet Root, Glucose, Etc.

BY F. ARMANT.

The sugar cane, an Eastern Asiatic plant, was known in Europe at the time of Alexander the Great, and perhaps at that time some rough specimens of its products, syrup and sugar, were known by a few, but it was not well known until the fifteenth century.

Nearchus, commander of the Macedonian conqueror's fleet, is mentioned by some authors as having brought sugar cane from India to Greece 300 years before the Christian era, but its value and utility were not appreciated fully then, since we have no further mention of it in the annals of subsequent centuries.

During the ninth century of the Christian era the Saracens, having conquered Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily and Crete, introduced the sugar cane into those possessions and later in Spain, where its cultivation become quite extensive in Valencia, Granada and Murcia.

So far, however, the cultivation and making of sugar were restricted within those boundaries, and had not been subjected to the investigation and trials of occidental or Christian industry.

Everything in the form of data, on the other hand, tends to show us that the Chinese and Indians cultivated the sugar cane during the remotest period of their chronology, and that it was a native of their soil; since its subsequent propagation was made to various parts of the world with stock secured from Eastern Asia.

From that section the cultivation of the valuable plant was extended westward, with the Arabs, whose subsequent conquests and expeditions to the west carried it from Arabia Felix towards the Christian world.

The sweet reeds mentioned by Pliny and Dioscorides, etc., were possibly the sugar cane, but it would not be wise to make the assumption positive on such vague assertions as theirs.

During the thirteenth century—1250—the daring Venetian navigator and explorer, Marco Polo, visited Bengal, whence he carried a provision of cane to Venice and thus gave the start of the sugar industry in Europe to his native place, where its manufacture became a leading industry. The voyages of Marco Polo became the signal for a rapid settlement of the Arabian and Persian coasts by hosts of energetic and enterprising traders, who exchanged their manufactures and goods for the Indian and Chinese products, among which sugar cane and sugar figured largely. It was then that the India or Western China sugar cane found its way to Arabia Felix, whence the Moors drew the supply and stock for their colonies.

From Arabia the sugar cane was transplanted in Egypt, Nubia and Ethiopia, where the production soon attained considerable proportions.

Notwithstanding its partial introduction in Europe by the Moors, it was not until the Crusaders had overridden Syria and Arabia that the sugar cane and its sugar were well known by Europeans and became an article of appreciated utility with them.

Albertus Agnensis, a follower of Louis de Valois (St. Louis), reported in his Chronicles the discovery of large cane fields in Syria, by the Crusaders; and Jacques de Vitry, curate of Argenteuil, returned from Palestine to France with a quantity of sugar cane which he distributed among several monasteries, and it was he who first made known the process of boiling resorted to by the Arabs for the conversion of their cane juice into the sweet paste designated as sugar.

Experiments on the cultivation of the new plant were immediately begun, in the neighborhood of Aries, in Provence, at the Grande Chartreuse, in Sicily. William II, King of Sicily, gave the monks of St. Bennett a mill for grinding sugar; and during the same century, in the year 1420, Henry, Regent of Portugal, discovered Madeira, where he introduced cane from Sicily, while a few years afterwards some Arabian stock was imported to the Canaries.

Meanwhile the manufacture of sugar loafs had attained great perfection in Venice, whence it was sent in all parts of Europe, and thereafter became an article of prime necessity.

CANE CULTURE WEST OF EUROPE.

In 1420 trials made in the Canary Islands proved quite successful and the immediate introduction of the cane in these and in the Azores, by the Spaniards and Portuguese, became a source of large income for their inhabitants.

From that period till 1500 the cultivation of the sugar cane was limited to Asia, Arabia Felix, Eastern Africa, Sicily, Cyprus, Candia, Spain and the Azores and Canary Isles.

CANE IN AMERICA.

In 1500 the Spaniards planted the first cane in Saint Domingo from the Canary Island stock, and thence it was soon cultivated in the French and English West Indies; this variety being the "Canary," among us "the Creole cane."

During the latter part of the eighteenth century Bougainville imported from Oceanica the *Otaheite*, which superseded largely the Creole or St. Domingo cane, and the British likewise imported several varieties of the same stock in Antigua.

CANE IN LOUISIANA.

In 1751, under the administration of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor, the sugar cane was introduced from St. Domingo in Louisiana, and cultivated first by the Jesuits, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, some ten miles below the city.

The cultivation was successful, but the attempts to make sugar were negative until 1794, when Etienne de Bore made the first granulated sugar.

From that period onward the production of sugar from the sugar cane in the various North and South American colonies increased so rapidly and their produce was so superior to that of the Arabs and Indians that they at once enjoyed the monopoly of this important production, which they still control.

VARIETIES OF CANE.

There are no less than forty-six known varieties of the sugar cane produced from the original species of India and China. Those varieties that seem to be native to different localities are, however, to be found exactly similar in the medium of their original production, but admitting their independent originality, we will here enlist them separately. These are:

THE MOLUCCA CANE,

supposed by some to have been imported and claimed by others as a native of the Molucca or Spice Islands, is divided into three varieties, namely: *The White Cane*, whose rind is very thin, joints long, stalk strong, two and three inches in diameter, juice abundant, rich in sugar, leaves green with faint white streaks.

*The Red Cane*, of a brownish red color, hard rind, short joints, not very juicy but very rich in sugar, will thrive well in dry soils.

*The Green Striped Cane*, thin rind, long joints, streaked with perpendicular creamy and green rays, exceedingly juicy and sweet, the favorite in the islands.

JAVA OR BATAVIA CANE

embraces the following varieties:

The *Purple Cane*, thin stalk, tall growth, long joints, hard, not very juicy, sweet.

The *Red Cane*, thin, hard rind, red pulp stalk and reddish leaves, colored juice, not much cultivated.

The *Elephant Cane*, a strong tough rind, tall growth, large, diameter five to six inches, greenish white, with dark ringlets at the knot, said to be very hardy.

The *Green Cane*, moderate growth, rapid maturing, thin rind, nice geen color, juice not plentiful but very sweet.

The *Pink Striped Cane*, thin rind, minute stalk, long joints with black ringlets, very juicy.

OTAHEITE CANE.

The Otaheite is the main stock from which we have drawn our plant cane in the United States and in the West Indies; it is divided into the following varieties, to wit:

The *Otaheite* or *Yellow Cane*, well known among our planters and considered too delicate for successful cultivation in Louisiana.

The *Otaheite Ribbon Cane*, streaked with red streaks, fine growth, long joints, very juicy, considered quite hardy.

The *Otaheite Purple Cane*, well known also here, tough rind, not rich in juice but quite sweet and very hardy.

The *Transparent Striped Cane*, known for its fine dark red streaks over a clear waxy rind and being the main variety cultivated in Louisiana.

BORNEO CANE.

Samples of this variety have never been imported to the United States, and their merits are, therefore, unknown.

There are four varieties cultivated there and in the Philippine, which appear to be identical to each other, and are also claimed as native to those localities, namely: The *Emerald Cane*, dark green, long stalk, tough rind, prickly near the joints, hardy in lowlands and very juicy. The *Pink Striped*, the *Green Striped* and the *Pink Cane* being the other varieties, less known.

MADAGASCAR CANE.

The varieties of the Madagascar cane, or *Bourbon type*, are generally similar to those of the Otaheite, and comprise the four varieties: *Yellow, Green, Red Striped* and *Purple*.

EGYPTIAN CANE,

or Kassabmas varieties, are similar to the white and yellow Canary varieties, and constitute the stock cultivated in Sicily, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, Nubia, Ethiopia, Syria, Turkey and Greece.

ARABIAN CANE.

This embraces the following varieties:

The *Yellow Cane*, thin rind, long jointed, juicy and sweet, of the Canary or Creole type.

The *White Cane*, of lighter color and same particularities.

The *Green Striped*, rind harder, pulp tough, not so juicy, but very sweet.

The *Red Striped*, rind hard, stalk short, pulp pressed and hard, juice abundant and sweet, very hardy.

THE CHINESE AND INDIA

cane comprise varieties similar to all the above, and constitute the stock from which all the other varieties were propagated, according to all likelihood.

The West Indies, South American and Japanese hardly deserve separate mention, since they were derived from that same original Asiatic stock.

From what we have now seen it is evident that the fundamental error in our endeavors to procure a standard type of cane is the fact that, instead of selecting it, after trial, from the original Asiatic type, we have addressed ourselves to the medium where the cane had been imported, and where soil, climate, as well as culture, had more or less modified it.

The cane that does well under those conditions in one locality and climate will not do as well elsewhere, while its selection there is running the gratuitous risk of importing degenerated or altered varieties.

More economy and a better result would have long since been realized among us if we had taken our stock from the original species, selecting such varieties as, after trial, we would find best adaptible to our soil, facilities and wants. In fact we have never had the original species, but merely some of its secondary and more or less modified varieties, and we cannot, therefore, conclude that "we have nothing more to do in that scope," on the contrary,

WHY SHOULD WE IMPROVE.

The gigantic strides of beet root sugar manufacture in Europe should suffice to inspire us with a more wholesome ambition to do better than what is prevalent.

The increase of European demand was so much more rapid than the production of cane sugar that researches were begun in all parts of Europe for the discovery of a fit substitute for cane.

In 1747 the German chemist Margraff published his investigations on the beet root, from which he had extracted 6 2 per cent of sugar from the white, and 4 or 5 per cent from the red variety.

Charles Francis Achard, a pupil of Margraff, soon after created the beet root sugar industry, setting up the first

BEET SUGAR FACTORY

at Steinau-on-the-Oder, in 1796.

It was not long after this that the new industry was implanted in France, in Russia and in Austria, as well as in other parts of Europe.

The beet sugar production, amounting to 8,000,000 pounds in 1829, in France, had been increased to 80,000,000 pounds in 1835.

Beet sugar industry in Germany, where it had made its first strides under the direction of such learned scientists as Robert, Schutzenbach, Schatten, Walkoff, Scheibler and Jellinek, had reached, in 1874, the enormous production of 2,937,000 metrical quincals of sugar.

In the same year 1874 there were in Austria 260 beet sugar factories turning out, on a yearly average, 2,000,000 metrical quintals of sugar.

At that period France had 490 factories, producing a yearly crop of 4,000,000 metrical quintals of beet sugar; while Poland and Russia, with 320 factories, were producing 1,500,000 metrical quintals of the same sugar. A total of 10,437,000 metrical quintals, susceptible of large increase and independently of the production in Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and other European countries.

OTHER SOURCES OF SUGAR.

Besides the beet root there are other sources from which are or may be procured sugar and whose competition with cane sugar depends solely on the application of ingenious science to their extraction.

GLUCOSE

is one of the principal substitutes employed in various industries and commonly known as "grape sugar," which is extensively made from the potato and sold in the forms of syrup, of sugar paste and of granulated sugar. Glucose syrup is used extensively for the manufacture of beer, ales and alcohol. Glucose sugar is employed for the manufacture of lower grade wines, as well as in pastry and candy making, and it is often used as a mixture or adulteration of cane sugar. The extent of glucose production is much larger in Europe than could be imagined, as it reaches in France 20,000,000 pounds a year and in Germany the enormous quantity of 24,000,000 pounds of syrup and 16,000,000 pounds of solid glucose.

In the United States the production of glucose is considerable, and many of our readers may judge of the extent of its admixture with cane crushed sugar by purchasing the cheap grades of "New York powdered sugars," which, they will find, is anything else than the fine crystals of cane sugar.

Besides glucose and honey, sugar or saccharine can be extracted from the sorghum stalk, containing from 9 to 10 per cent saccharose.

Corn stalks, harvested after flowering, will yield a juice containing 7 or 9 per cent of sugar, half of which is saccharose.

The following roots will likewise yield sugar in variable proportions: The *Angelica Archangelica*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Chasrophyllum bulbosum*, Cichorium Jutyleus, Daucus carota, Helianthus tuberosus, Leontodon taraxacum, Pastinaca sativa, Sium sisarum and many others.

Sugar can be extracted from the following trees: The maple, several varieties of the birch tree, in the Juglans Alba, Tilia Europæ, various palm trees, and especially the *Aza*, from which the Jvaanese draw their supply of sugar.

The Sinai *Manna* contains 55 per cent of saccharose, and the Kurdistan *Manna*, procured from the Gall oak, contains 61 per cent of it; both of these varieties of manna being produced by the sting of certain insects upon the trees.

From these various sources, besides honey, modern industry may at any moment contrive some ingenious process by which the sugar can be extracted at a cost that would justify the trouble, and the realization of any such invention would be a serious damage to us.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

### Actual and Eventful Expenses of Sugar Production.

An acre will produce from 30,000 to 45,000 pounds of cane, say 38,000 pounds.

The cost of an acre of cane landed under the sugar-house shed is not less than $60, for good or inferior canes.

The cost of sugar and molasses or "Masse Cuite," as now made in Louisiana, at actual prices of fuel, freight, commissions, etc., is about 1.75 cents per pound of masse cuite.

One hundred pounds of cane will produce three to five pounds of sugar and 2.5 to 3.5 pounds of molasses; hence, an acre of 38,000 pounds of cane will give—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar, 1140 pounds, at 7c | $79 80 |
| Molasses, 1330 gallons, at 25c | 33 25 |
| Total value of acre yield | $113 05 |

Since the cost of the cane amounted to $60 and its manufacture cost $43 22, the total costs will amount to $103 22, leaving a balance of $9 83 profit.

These figures apply to the costs with actual losses and methods; but supposing the planter would perfect his mechanical appliances so as to realize 40 per cent of the loss in juice which he inevitably suffers, he would realize a surplus of 15,200 pounds of masse cuite, otherwise lost, and whose production from the raw cane has already been computed for the first extraction. Hence he would only have the expense of *manufacturing*.

Supposing, now, the cultivation should be perfected and the yield increased 50 per cent, as it can easily be, the net gain, *with actual costs*, would amount to 90 per cent of profits in excess to those now realized.

ERRATUM.—In my last week's article an error crept in and totally escaped detection. The heading of cane, as relating, was done to hasten harvesting, but not to activate maturing, which it could not influence, as a matter of course.


## RAILROADS.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY—

Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street, near the Levee, Third District.

Excursion to or from the Lake and return same day 20 cents. Children under twelve years 10 cents. Fare to Gentilly 15 cents each way.

Trains will leave as follows:

| FROM THE CITY. | FROM THE LAKE. |
|---|---|
| 6 ....a. m. | 5 ....a. m. |
| 7:30....a. m. | 7 ....a. m. |
| 9 ....a. m. | 8:30....a. m. |
| 10:30....a. m. | 10 ....a. m. |
| 12 .... m. | 11:30....a. m. |
| 2 ....p. m. | 1:30....p. m. |
| 3 ....p. m. | 2:30....p. m. |
| 4 ....p. m. | 3:30....p. m. |
| 5 ....p. m. | 4:30....p. m. |
| 6 ....p. m. | 5:30....p. m. |
| 7 ....p. m. | 6:30....p. m. |
| 8 ....p. m. | 7:30....p. m. |
| | 9 ....p. m. |

On SUNDAYS the trains will leave the Lake at 8:30 o'clock p. m. and the city at 9 o'clock p. m.

The last train will leave the Lake at 9:30 o'clock p. m. on Sundays.

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of train.

my11 1y D. B. ROBINSON, Receiver.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD—MOBILE FAST LINE—THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST.

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

Trains arrive and depart from depot, foot o Canal street, as follows, on and after Sunday, May 12, 1878:

| DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|
| Express .....7:30 a. m. | Express.....7:50 a. m. |
| Express.....5:00 p. m. | Express.....9:45 p. m. |
| Coast accommodation, daily, except Sunday.....3:30 p. m. | Coast accommodation, daily, except Sunday.....9:20 a. m. |

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Washington, without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.
mh2 1y J. W. COLEMAN, Ticket Agent.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

Trains will leave and arrive at Calliope street depot from May 12, 1878, as follows:

| LEAVE. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|
| Express No. 1, 6:00 p.m. | Express No. 2, 9:15 a.m. |
| Way No. 3.....7:00 a.m. | Way No. 4 .....3:10 p.m. |

Nos. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily except Sunday.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS through to Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago, without change, and for St. Louis a sleeper is attached at Milan, enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train.

Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:

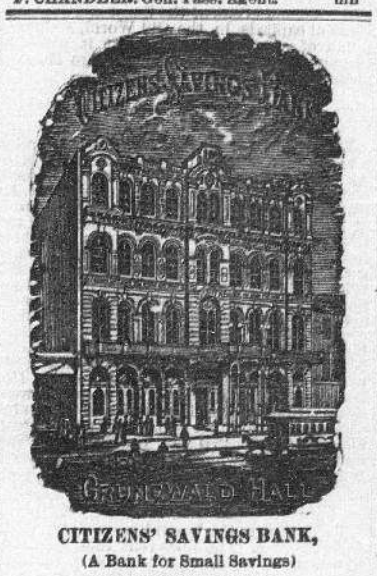
Leave New Orleans 3:30 p. m. Saturday, and 7:00 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 10:30 p. m. Sunday and 9 50 a. m. Monday.

Sunday excursion tickets to McComb City and return, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets for sale and berths secured at 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
F. CHANDLER, Gen. Pass. Agent. mh




CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

(A Bank for Small Savings)

GRUNEWALD HALL,

22.....Baronne Street.....22

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

This Savings Bank will receive on deposit and pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on such small sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor by mechanics, clerks, minors and others, thus securing protection from robbery, accident or fraud, and also affording a means of profit on savings by the semi-annual interest paid.

By special provision of law, married women and minors can deposit money in their own name, and it can be drawn by themselves only. Such deposits cannot be controlled by husbands, parents or tutors.

Apply for Charter and By-laws.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNEE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. GUBERNATOR, E. W. HUNTINGTON, E. P. CHAMPLIN, M. BENNER, LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

my26

MALAKOFF BITTERS,

The best stomachic and tonic sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia. Excellent for an anti-malarial morning beverage.

Low Price—Pure and Reliable.

For sale in all quantities by

ALPH. WALZ,
Sole Manufacturer,
ja19 1y 2dp No. 28 Conti street, New Orleans

CATHOLIC LOAN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Loan of $250,000

Issued by the Board of Administrators of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of New Orleans, at their meeting of the eleventh of January, 1878, with the authorization and approval of the Holy See, bearing date, November 8, 1877.

Said Loan consists in an issue of

2940 MORTGAGE BONDS

Divided into four series, as follows:

Series A, 40 Bonds of $1000 Each.
Series B, 100 Bonds of $200 Each.
Series C, 1000 Bonds of $100 Each.
Series D, 1800 Bonds of $50 Each.

These Bonds, dated January 1, 1878, are signed by the President, the Treasurer and the Secretary of said Board of Administrators, with the seal of the Society affixed to each, and are paraphed "Ne Varietur" by Octave de Armas, a notary public in this city. They bear an annual interest of 8 per cent net from the date of issue to maturity, which interest is payable semi-annually as per coupons attached, viz: On the first of July and on the first of January of each succeeding year.

The capital is payable at par in twenty years from date, by drawings to be effected annually, commencing January 1, 1882.

The interest and curtailment are payable in New Orleans, New York, Rome, Paris, and in several other cities of the United States and Europe, which will be hereafter designated.

THE SUBSCRIPTION IS OPENED IN NEW ORLEANS:

AT THE ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE, Secretary's office,

AT A. CARRIERE & SONS, Commission Merchants,

AT THE PEOPLE'S BANK,

AT THE HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OBJECT OF THE LOAN.

During the crisis which followed the war of secession, and which weighed so heavily on the State of Louisiana, the Administrators of the Diocese of New Orleans assumed liabilities which they have determined to liquidate. In the past year a better state of affairs loomed up in the financial situation of the Diocese. That improvement will increase as the rate of interest claimed by its creditors is lessened.

The conventional rate, in Louisiana, is too high for a religious society the revenues of which, though entirely secure, are nevertheless limited, for, such a society cannot look for eventual profits in contingent undertakings or in speculations altogether inconsistent with its mission of benevolence and charity.

Therefore it is not with a view of creating a new debt that this loan is negotiated, but in order to unify and consolidate anterior liabilities, and obtain their gradual and regular extinction by means of the ordinary revenues of the Diocese, and without endangering the church property, although affecting it. Such is the plan positively approved by his Holiness Pius IX and unanimously adopted by the Board of Administrators of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of New Orleans.

SECURITIES.

The Diocese of New Orleans, a corporation constituted under the laws of Louisiana, by the name and style of "THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS," affords to its creditors securities that are both material and moral.

As a corporation legally instituted, it enjoys all the rights and privileges of a civil body. It can contract debts, acquire, borrow, alienate and mortgage its properties, whether movable or immovable, under the prescription of its charter. At their meeting of January 11, 1878, the Council of said Society unanimously determined, for the reasons above stated, to issue, at the rate of 5 per cent, a single loan of $250,000, secured by a special mortgage on all the mortgageable real estate of the Diocese; and therefore by a deed dated January 26, 1878, passed before O. de Armas, notary public in New Orleans, the above resolution was carried into effect, by the granting of a special mortgage on all the mortgageable real estate of the Diocese to secure the Bonds thus issued, which said mortgage was duly recorded, as will appear by certificates of the Recorder of Mortgages annexed to said act in the office of said notary.

Besides this solid guarantee, said corporation pledges its honor and good faith for the faithful discharge of the above obligations.

REAL ESTATE OFFERED AS SECURITY.

From the official report recently made to the Holy See, the Church property of this Diocese is divided as follows:

Independent or unmortgageable properties valued at about.....$1,020,000
Mortgageable properties valued at its minimum rate.....$1,080,000

This latter, the only real estate affected by the mortgage aforesaid, and worth double the amount of the loan, includes several buildings, lots, fields and other productive properties not dedicated to the worship of God.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST—REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL.

At their meeting of January 11, 1878, the Council of the Corporation ascertained that, outside of the usual and irregular receipts, the annual secured revenue of the Diocese, after deduction of the costs of administration, leaves a surplus of $30,000 that can be disposed of semi-annually; and it was resolved that

1. For the punctual payment of the interest on the loan a sum of $12,500 shall, from the first of January, 1878, and thenceforth yearly, be reserved, appropriated and deposited in bank to meet these interests.

2. A similar sum of $12,500 shall also, annually, from the first of January, 1882, be reserved, appropriated and deposited in bank for the gradual curtailment of the capital, and so on every year until its entire extinction.

3. That, in *no case* and under *no* pretext whatever, these sums reserved, appropriated and deposited shall be used for any other purpose than those above expressed.

SUMMARY.

From what precedes it follows—

That the loan is negotiated with the sole object of liquidating all former debts.

That it represents the liabilities of the "Society of the Roman Catholic Church," which are thereby unified and consolidated with a reduced interest.

That it is secured by a special mortgage on properties worth five times as much as the amount borrowed, and therefore amply sufficient to guarantee both the payment of interest and the redemption of the capital.

Consequently the Mortgage Bonds of the Diocese of New Orleans constitute a first-class investment, with moral and material securities but seldom offered to capitalists.

† N. J. PERCHE, Archbishop.

MILLET, V. G.,
Administrator of Finances. ap28 2m

ROBERT E. LEE

STOVE.

THIS STOVE HAS JUST BEEN INTRODUCED in this market. It is manufactured in Georgia, and is presented to the public as the equal of any Stove on this market for all household purposes, with a full guarantee to that effect, while it is sold fully TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER, by the undersigned.

JAMES H. REYNOLDS,

General House and Steamboat Smith,

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitting, Stoves, Ranges and Pumps,

90 .....Baronne Street.....90

Between Union and Perdido streets,

ap13 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.