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THE TELEGRAPH:

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AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.
G. W. MCCRANIE,
Editor and Proprietor.

AGENTS:
McIntyre & Co., New Orleans.
Frank Michaux, New Orleans.
Jas. C. Drew, and Bohon Brothers,
Travelling Agents.
All other agencies are hereby revoked.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "ill for bid" and charged accordingly.
Special business notices will be made free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.
An extra charge of 25 per cent will be made for notices of less than one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

TARIFF OF ADVERTISING RATES.

NUMBER SQUARES.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One	\$3.75	7.50	11.25	22.50	45.00
Two	7.50	15.00	22.50	45.00	90.00
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Four	15.00	30.00	45.00	90.00	180.00
Five	18.75	37.50	56.25	112.50	225.00
Ten (24-col.)	37.50	75.00	112.50	225.00	450.00
Fifteen (24-col.)	56.25	112.50	168.75	337.50	675.00
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Cards of a personal character—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.
Ordinary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.
Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. G. Cobb,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 19, 1871. 6v4-4f

Dr. T. P. Richardson,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
Office adjoining Methodist church.
Special attention given to Chronic Surgical Cases. 1221-ly

A. L. Mack,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to all actions in North Louisiana. Aug. 23, 1857. 1221-ly

Dr. T. W. Meagher,
HAVING permanently located in Monroe, offers his services in the different branches of his profession to the people of this city and vicinity. Office—On Grand Street, next door below Dromgoole's Drug Store. May 18, 1872. 1221-ly

L. N. Folk,
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman. All orders left with Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La., will meet with prompt attention. Terms, CASH. May 11, 1872. 34-ly

ISAIAH GARRETT, FRANKLIN GARRETT,
Garrett & Garrett,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, corner Wood and St. John Streets, (opposite Recorder's office), Monroe, La. Jan. 1, 1872. 1y

DR. J. CALDERWOOD, DR. THOS. Y. ARY,
Dr. Calderwood & Ary,
MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Bernhard's building, Second street, between DeLard and the Railroad. Jan 5, 1872. d&w

R. RICHARDSON, JAS. D. McENERY,
Richardson & McEnery,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. 1191-ly

W. M. Deason, M. D.,
HAS permanently located in Monroe, and offers his professional services in all his various branches to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country, and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. He has had over twenty-five years' experience in his profession in the South. 21-ly
Feb. 17, 1872.

C. H. JOHNSON, W. W. FARMER,
Morrison & Farmer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business entrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. 1193-ly

Dr. Wm. Sander,
TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1872. 25-ly

JOHN McENERY, S. D. McENERY,
J. & S. D. McEnery,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. 1171-ly

Dentistry.
DR. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Is willing to warrant all work. Office near the Courthouse and next door south of the Ouachita Telegraph office on Grand street, Monroe, La. v7-mar10-ly

Frank Moore,
PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will call on him to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La. August 6, 1870.

Attitude of Carl Schurz.

It is a remarkable and most significant fact that the attitude of all the really leading spirits of the "Liberal movement" is that of either pronounced or unpronounced hostility to Mr. Greeley. Among these leading spirits, no names are more prominent than those of Carl Schurz, David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson, Wm. C. Bryant, Jacob D. Cox, Charles Keemelin, J. B. Stallo, Stanley Matthews, George Hoadley, Leonard Swett, Senator Tipton, and many others, most prominent and active in the cause before the Cincinnati event, who, since that event, have been silent in their opposition, or have spoken words unequivocally hostile to the political abortion which their better judgment failed to prevent. The course of Mr. Schurz is perhaps at this moment the most significant, as he, more than any other, represents a numerous and compact body of citizens who are unalterably opposed to Grant, and equally as hostile to Greeley; who in fact will not bestow their votes upon either, under any condition that may appear. Since the Cincinnati abortion, Mr. Schurz has hardly opened his mouth, until within the last forty-eight hours. The greatest anxiety has been felt to know "where he stands." Numerous, vague and unsatisfactory representations have been given out by a few blowers and strikers for the philosopher, who have assumed to exhibit him the whitest of white coats, and with one leg of his gaiterskins entirely absent in the fervor of his philosophic zeal. For none of these representations has the slightest foundation in fact been discoverable. Proceeding from one false representation to another, the philosophers gave out, a few days ago, that Mr. Schurz had prepared a campaign speech on behalf of Greeley, which he would shortly deliver, and finally that he would positively be delivered of the said speech at a Greeley meeting to be held in New York next Monday. Here said the Greeleyites, is something showing definitely the attitude of Mr. Schurz.

And now comes Mr. Schurz, declaring that there is not a word of truth in these representations. He has prepared no campaign speech. He will not shortly deliver any such speech. He will positively not speak at the Greeley meeting in New York, nor be present on that occasion. He has in way given any ground for any such stories. They have obviously been started by the blowers and strikers for H. G. to "smoke him out." They will find that he is "not to be smoked out." Of all the public men in America, Carl Schurz has the least inducement to be a demagogue. Already occupying the most exalted political station to which, under our Constitution, he may aspire, he can gain no new laurel by stooping to ent political dirt. The fullness of an honorable fame is for him to be achieved only in that line of statesmanship from which demagogism is excluded, and of which devotion to the unchanging principles of truth constitutes the highest glory.

That Mr. Schurz is unfriendly to the candidacy of Mr. Greeley is no secret. That he should exchange his unfriendliness for a seeming friendliness would in his case involve a sacrifice of principle without the possibility of any compensating gain. It is therefore wholly improbable that he will be at any time seen throwing up his hat for Greeley, or counselling others to do so.—*Chicago Times.*

It is a mistake to suppose that the cause of education is always advanced by the mere multiplication of educational institutions. Gifts to such institutions have been characterized, quite generally, more by the desire of personal notoriety than by a sincere wish to aid education. Benefactors have chosen to found new institutions and have them christened after themselves; conceiving that they could, in no surer way, build themselves a name. As a result we have, scattered through the country, especially through the West and South, many puny "colleges" and "universities," with a dozen or so students, and with no higher educational grade than an ordinary academy. Meanwhile many an old and long established college, with an honorable history and a long list of respected and learned men for its Alumni, is suffering for lack of funds necessary to its support. It is to be hoped that the order of things may change before long, and men of wealth and benevolence rally to the support of colleges and universities which have long been, and should continue to be, centres of wide and elevated influence.—*Journal.*

They know how to get up good clothes in California. Just read the following, from a San Francisco daily: A lady correspondent asks us if a Dolly Varden can be box-plaited, whipped and gathered in a yoke, or is it best to have insertion and flounces with puffing. We think that neither way is good. Two rows of hobbitine, hem-stitched, and inserted with double-gathered ruffles of brocade tape, with a gusset and hem-stitch or two at each end, and this quilted and made on rollers in the back, with bias cuttings, double puffed, of blue organdy, running traversely across the whole, lined with point applique ticking, and fluted, would be far more stylish. Of two evils choose the least.

A French Opinion of Mr. Greeley, in Le Courier des Etats-Unis.

[Correspondence of M. F. Gillardat. PARIS, May 7, 1872.]

The nomination of Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency, by the Republican reformers at Cincinnati, I admit, not only surprised me but inclined me to laugh. I was tempted to look upon it as a joke of the New York Times. It seemed difficult to admit that the Americans had seriously thought of placing in the White House and make a representative to the eyes of foreign diplomats, of this ungainly fellow, that I have known dressed in pantaloons too short and coat too long, with shoes worn down at the heels, and upon his head a black hat in the summer and a white one in the winter, and always having the appearance of falling off behind. This sort of Diogenes, subsisting only on vegetables and milk, careless, if not ignorant, of the usages of modern civilization, would be a singular representative of a great people, which pride themselves, not without some reason, in being at the head of progress. And if to the grotesque appearance of the candidate be added his opinions of Fourierism, protection and negroism on the one side, and on the other the vigorous war he has waged for forty years against the Democrats of the South, the choice of the Reform Convention can be regarded as eccentric and impolitic. It will be difficult for the people of the South and the North to rally together, which is the first condition of success in any candidature opposed to General Grant.

There is notwithstanding a good side in the honor done to Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention. It is a homage rendered to labor, to intelligence and to integrity. Men of the press, in particular must be proud to see one of them borne to the First Magistracy of the Nation, at the end of a long and laborious career, and of the most modest commencement. Horace Greeley is truly the child of his own works. Great talent and great confidence must have been necessary to compel pardon for his eccentricities. People have had confidence in him and have respected him even without listening to him. An honest man becomes so rare his little faults are overlooked. Honesty and conviction I believe are the two grand titles to the popularity he has acquired. They have made a merit of the ridicule which would have killed any other man. If he should be elected he would be the first journalist who would arrive to the Presidency of the Union, and perhaps it would be no misfortune for the pen to replace the sword.

Commodore Whiting, referring to a purchase of illustrated books made by him in Japan at the time of Perry's expedition, in 1853, says:

One of the books I purchased represented in its first picture a number of young persons, each with a book, apparently learning to read; a second picture represented them all writing; in a third each sat by an instrument consisting of balls strung on wires, such as are used in all Japanese schools and counting-houses for arithmetic, notation or accounts; in a fourth picture all were drawing; and in a fifth all were playing on musical instruments, a sort of lute which lay upon the floor, with the performer kneeling by its side, so that I came to the conclusion that the book was a narrative or description of a seminary of learning. But the most remarkable thing about it was that the persons portrayed were all young girls—not a boy among them. And in all other Eastern nations the education of the female sex is entirely neglected, though in China that of boys is carried to an extent in its universal discrimination unequalled by any other nation, either in Europe or America. It is almost impossible to find a Chinese boy who cannot read and write; and an appointment in the lowest capacity, or employment of any kind, is made to depend on a literary examination. But education, at least literary education, is supposed to be unnecessary for girls, and none is provided for them. Struck by this feature of my Japanese purchase, I lately requested a friend of mine holding a high official position in Washington, and whose connection with the government would be likely to bring him in communication with the Japanese embassy, to make suitable inquiries of Iwakura, and have just received his reply. He says, "I have interviewed the Heathen Japanese and find you are right. They have had female schools separate from male schools for a century, more or less, which in their loose talk means from fifty to one thousand years." This fact is interesting, as showing them to be in advance, in this respect, of all other Eastern nations.

Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H, which is only a breath: hope, home, happiness and heaven. Heart is hope, place, and home is a heart place, and that man sadly mistaketh who would exchange the happiness of home for anything less than heaven.

A man once went to an eccentric lawyer to be qualified for some petty office. The lawyer said to him: "Hold up your hand. I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you."

Life in Ireland.

An American is surprised, says a correspondent of the Christian Register, to see the conditions of life as fair as they are here in Ireland. The squalor of the low Irish is not so pronounced in Dublin and its environs as in the Irish quarters of Boston or New York. People are not so huddled. As the cabins are but one story high, the pigs cannot be kept in the attic. On Sunday the poor people are quite as well dressed. In regard to these things the aspects of Irish life have greatly improved during the last half century. So many have emigrated that there is a better chance for those that remain. A curious law is in force here by which all the loyals must be married, and all the dead buried, before twelve o'clock noon. As in England, marriages must be in church or chapel. There are no marriages at home. And if one goes to the great cemeteries in the vicinity of Dublin, as the hour of noon approaches, he will see funerals coming, some of them in hot haste lest the noon-bell should strike, the gates be shut, and the burial have to be deferred to the next day. The processions are not allowed to enter the cemetery; but the bodies are bore in, and the friends may follow on foot. If the deceased be a Catholic, the priest says a few words over the coffin just inside the gate, and then it is borne on very much as a matter of business. The irreverent and unceremonious way in which dead people, especially if they die in poverty, are put into the ground here is amazing. One notices, too, that the priests are laid with their heads in the direction opposite to the heads of the people, so that in the resurrection at the last day when they rise out of the dust they will stand face to face with the members of their congregation. I noticed one grave in which were buried seven Jesuit fathers one upon another, and could not but imagine what a deal of good temper and gracious deference to each other would be needed at the last trump to prevent discord and scrambling out in some selfish, uncomfortable and awkward way. But these are great mysteries, and the carnal reason may not pry into them. The church knows that the seven fathers will come out of it all right at last, and that is enough.

It is predicted that lake Erie, now the pathway of a mighty commerce, will in time dry up and become the home of a teeming population. Careful surveys have shown that while Lake Michigan has an average depth of 1,800 feet, Lake Superior of 900 feet and Lake Ontario 500 feet, Lake Erie has an average depth of only 120 feet, which is said to be constantly decreasing. The bottom of the lake is quite level and composed of soft clay. This clay is constantly accumulating from sediment carried down by tributary streams. The south shore is composed of easily disintegrating blue, gray and olive shales and gray sandstone. The western and northern coast are made up of limestone of the Helderberg group, which quickly yields to the action of the waves. Consequently both shores are constantly contributing to fill up the bed of the lake. The work is not rapid, but it is said to be as certain as fate.

Beauty, says Steele, has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it began. The philosophers have felt its influence so sensibly, that almost every one of them has left us some saying or other, which intimates that he too well knew its power. Aristotle has told us that a graceful person is a more powerful recommendation than the best letter that can be written in our favor. Plato desires the possessor of it to consider it as a mere gift of nature, and not any perfection of our own. Socrates calls it a short-lived tyranny; Theophrastus, a silent fraud, because it imposes upon us without the help of language; but Carneades spoke as much like a philosopher, and more like a lover than any of them, when he called it *Regally without force*. It is not to be denied, that there is something irresistible in a beautifol form, and the most severe will not pretend that they do not feel an immediate prepossession in favor of the handsome.

For three or four years several owners of William and Nannie goats have been making "headquarters" on the gallery of the Masonic Hall. A few days ago a gentleman rented a room in the building and moved there. That night as sleep was knitting up the raveled skeve of care, he heard a noise on the gallery, and upon examination found it was the mammiferous animals taking their usual nightly promenade. He endeavored to persuade them to while away the moonlight hours elsewhere, but in vain. So a restless night was spent with an occasional "cat-nap." In the morning he inquired about the ownership of the said William and Nannie goats, and was informed they belonged to the Masons and are used for evening excursions upstairs! That tenant thinks he will rent elsewhere, and has now no disposition to join the mistle brotherhood.—*Petersburg Herald.*

The late Presidential fever of Judge Davis salivated him to the tune of fifty thousand dollars. More than the whistle was worth.

A Very Natural Mistake.

The corners of Fourth and Jefferson streets have long been famous as the lounging place of well dressed loafers, whose chief delight and sole ambition seems to be to stand in that locality, stare ill-mannerly into the face of every passing lady, and pass indecent and insolent remarks upon her personal appearance. A gentleman informs us of a little scene that transpired the other day at the northeast corner of the street named, as a result of a very natural mistake, and which he vouches for as true.

Two ladies out shopping were passing the corner named, and one of them, a little near sighted, seeing an object rigged out in man's shape, in the height of fashion, mistook it for a dressed up sign of a clothing house. Walking up to the figure, she seized the incipient but highly waxed mustache, and remarked to her companion, "I would like so much to kiss it if it was alive." "Oh! ah! I assure you, dear Miss, I am alive, and you may kiss me if you like," come from the figure in a semi-feminine and much affected voice.

The sudden shock was too much for the lady. What she had taken for a tailor's block was absolutely a living object, and she was so dreadfully startled at the sudden discovery that, with a shriek of "Oh, goodness!" she gently sank upon the pavement in a fainting fit, and was carried in a store near by for champlorization. The very natural cause of the mistake and discomfort did not wait to see the result, but hid himself over to the United States Hotel bar for something to strengthen his nerves, and has not been seen at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets since.—*Louisville Ledger.*

Vesuvius After the Eruption.

A correspondent of the London Daily News writes that the topography of Vesuvius is no longer the same as formerly. It is as though an earthquake had altered everything. Hills have appeared where but a few days ago stones stood for visitors to rest upon. Precipices have been formed which almost prevent further advance. All is altered. The very shape of the mountain has lost its well known outlines, and the view is appalling. During the late eruption Professor Palmari remained continuously in the observatory on the mountain, watching and recording the various movements. The observatory is furnished with the most delicate instruments, and also contains an "eruption clock," which stops and rings a signal bell whenever the mountain even trembles.

The London Times' correspondent says of the Professor: "Oceans of lava have been surging around him; tempests of dust and pumicestone have been hurled against him with the utmost violence, yet there he sticks, calculating the degree of volcanic force in action. The authorities sent up two carabinieri and a guard of public security, not to defend him, as we may suppose, against the eruption, but against the attacks of thieves. The fine old fellow insisted on their leaving him, as he did not care to put their lives in jeopardy, but the men, with equal spirit, refused to do so, and there they all remain."

Self-Reliance.

There is nothing more likely to result in a successful career than confident self-reliance. It is astonishing how much more a youth will accomplish who relies upon himself than one who depends upon others for assistance. Having first ascertained the direction in and the means by which his objects is to be reached, let him put his whole energies to work, and with unflinching industry press forward. The young man who, instead of rising at five, sleeps until seven or eight, and who spends his evenings on the corners or in the companionship of those who are wanting in laudable ambition, rarely ever wins a position of honor or achieves a reputation above that enjoyed by the common masses.

In a country like ours where the avenues to honor and wealth are open alike to all, there is no reasonable excuse that can be afforded for a man's failure to achieve one or the other, or both. Ill health or extraordinary misfortune may keep him down, but these are the exceptions that establish the rule. Few men know of how much they are capable until they have first thoroughly tested their abilities. An hour of an evening spent with some good author, or in the study of some branch of useful science will, in the course of a few years give to the young man who thus devotes this small portion of his time an amount of information, literary and scientific, which cannot fail to fit him for positions to which he could never properly aspire without the attention to study.

A vulture, it is said, can fly one hundred and fifty miles an hour, wild geese ninety miles an hour, the common crow twenty-five miles, and swallows ninety-two miles. It is said that a falcon was discovered at Malta twenty-four hours after the departure of King Henry IV. of Fontainebleau. If true, this bird must have flown for twenty-four hours at the rate of fifty-seven miles an hour, not allowing him to rest a moment during the whole time.

Old Time Fashion.

In 1782, about the time the original Dolly Varden is described by Dickens to have lived, Gov. Hancock, of Massachusetts, is recorded to have received his guests in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen, turned up over the edge of the velvet one or two inches. He wore a blue damask gown lined with silk, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers.

The judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as late as 1778, wore robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet, and in summer black silk gowns; gentlemen wore coats of every variety of color, generally the cape and collar of velvet of a different color from the coat.

John Adams, when Vice President, wore a sword, and walked about the streets with his hat under his arm.

At his levees in Philadelphia, President Washington was clad in black velvet, his hair powdered and gathered behind in a silk bag, yellow gloves, knee and shoe buckles; he held in his hand a cocked hat ornamented with a cockade, fringed about an inch deep with black feathers, a long sword in a white scabbard, with a polished steel hilt hung at his hip.

A Narrow Escape.

We had another very heavy rain here on Friday last accompanied with a strong wind and heavy thunder, which lasted about an hour.

Capt. Thomas E. Paxton's residence was struck by lightning—the lightning struck the chimney of the family room, passing down severing the mantelpiece, shivering the large looking glass suspended over it, together with vases and ornaments and scattered them over the room. A hole was knocked in the side of the chimney near the top, and chimney sill shivered. Mrs. Paxton was sitting near the fireplace a few moments before but fortunately had stepped out of the room when the lightning struck. Tommy, their little son, was near the chimney on the outside, and he and a pig were knocked down but not seriously hurt. Capt. Paxton and Mr. Searey were in the other end of the house, now used as an office, and were considerably shocked but not hurt.—*Catchata Times.*

A New Objection to Railroads.

The little evils foreboded by narrow minds out of a great public good, and which seem so big to them, are sometimes funny specimens of invention and originality. Says the Heath and Home:

"We once knew a man who opposed the location of a railroad depot on one corner of his farm for the reason that its presence would soon make his land so valuable that he could not pay his taxes; but it has been reserved for Canada to cap the climax in the way of objections to railroads. A Dominion M. P. made a speech in Parliament, not long since, in which he protested against each and every proposed line of rails, on the ground that the locomotives would frighten the cows and so impair the quality of their milk!"

The slow but sure influence of good books and newspapers in thus truthfully discourses of by the American Agriculturist: If you persuade a neighbor to take and read a wide-awake, instructive, reliable journal, treating specially of his business, you set him to thinking, you elevate him and his family. He will experiment, and you will have the benefit of his experiments. His family will read and be more intelligent neighbors. The tone of society will improve and your own property even will be improved in value. Every additional reader in the place will have a like tendency. Scatter annually in any neighborhood \$50 of good periodicals and books, on agriculture, horticulture, and domestic economy, and it will change the character of the neighborhood, and increase the intelligence and the desirableness of the place, and raise its product many hundreds of dollars in the aggregate every year.

One of the tenderest charities of New York and Boston is the flower mission. It is the result of woman's forethought and sympathy, and is the means of alleviating a great deal of suffering. Twice every week in New York a party of ladies meet in a school-room on Fourth avenue, just below Dr. Bellows' church, and receive contributions of cut flowers and fruit. They spend several hours of the morning receiving and tying up the contributions, which amount to about 1200 bouquets a week; and the afternoons they devote to distributing them among the sick and suffering poor. There is something more than the mere pleasure of the eye about the gifts, and physicians and ministers alike testify to the physical and moral blessings of the work.

It is bad enough to have the carpet-baggers misrepresenting in Congress all the honest men, both black and white, of the reconstructed States, but when they enlarge their jurisdiction and propose to take charge of the whole country, we think it time to protest.

A Greeley banner in a New York town is a hickory pole sixty feet high, with a white hat on it.