The Ouachita Telegraph.

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THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Friday.

AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.

G. W. McCRANIE,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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NUMBER SQ'RES.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
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Cards of a *personal character*—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.

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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.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in *advance*.

All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and *charged accordingly*.

Editorial 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. G. COBB. A. A. GUNBY.

Cobb & Gunby,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 2, 1873, 46 tf.

Dr. Wm. Sandel

TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1874. 25-1y

R. B. TODD. DAVID TODD.

Todd & Todd,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONROE, LA.
December 7, 1877.

L. N. Polk,

PARISH SURVEYOR, Ouachita parish, La. Surveying, civil engineering and draughting promptly attended to. Terms cash. April 12, 1878.

John T. Ludeling,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA., will practice in the State and Federal Courts in Louisiana, and in the Supreme Court at Washington City. 11:3m

Dr. R. C. Strother,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. Office: Corner of Grand and Wood streets, on bank of the river. August 24, 1877. v8-n41

FRANK P. STUBBS. JNO. B. STONE.

Stubbs & Stone,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., Office in Henry Kindermann's building, upstairs, on DeSiard street.
October 2, 1874. tf.

Dr. Thos, Y. Aby,

MONROE, LA.,

OFFICE on DeSiard street, at the intersection of First, in the rear room of building formerly occupied by A. J. Keller
January 5, 1876. 1y

R. W. RICHARDSON. C. J. BOATNER.

Richardson & Boatner,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Monroe, La., will 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.
Office fronting northeast corner of public square. January 3, 1878.

Dr. A. E. Sholars.

MONROE, LA.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Monroe. Office in his Drug Store on DeSiard street.
September 24, 1875. 1y.

R. RICHARDSON. S. D. M'ENERY.

Richardson & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in all the parishes of North Louisiana, the Supreme Court of the ate, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. January 11, 1876.

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 at residence on Jackson street, near the Female Academy, Monroe, La.
v7-mar16:1y

TALBOT STILLMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MONROE, LA.

Will practice in the Parish and District Courts of North Louisiana. Will attend these courts in person.
Will give special attention to Land Office matters connected with the Land Office at Monroe.
Will give to all business immediate attention and abundant care.
Will answer all communications with the east possible delay.
August 10, 1877. 1y

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING.

"TELEGRAPH"

JOB OFFICE.

:o:—

We are prepared to execute

JOB PRINTING,

of Every Description,

FROM THE MAMMOTH POSTER

TO THE WEDDING CARD.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL, AND

FANCY PRINTING,

SUCH AS

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

PLACARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL-HEADS,

BRIEFS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILLS OF LADING,

BLANK RECEIPTS,

CATALOUGES

LAW BLANKS,

BALL TICKETS,

PAMPHLETS,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO

CARD WORK

OF EVERY VARIETY

IN THE LATEST AND MOST

APPROVED STYLE OF THE ART.

OF EVERY SIZE, COLOR, AND

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER

PRICES ACCORDINGLY.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ALHAMBRA RESTAURANT

Has been removed to the corner of St. John and St. Ann street, in the rear of B. Rills' book store, where I will be found at all hours, ready to serve my old customers and the public with the best that New Orleans and this market can afford.

Oysters in every Style;
Fish, Crabs,
Shrimp, Game,

And everything else to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

I will give my personal attention to all who call upon me and guarantee the best attention.
G. C. ENSSMINGER.
Monroe, October 6, 1877.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The undersigned takes pleasure in making known that he is now as well prepared as before the war, if not better, to do all kinds of work, either in

Manufacturing or Repairing
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HACKS, ETC

Ready made work kept on hand; specimens of which may be seen by calling at the Factory. He will also carry on a general Blacksmith's shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.
April 26 1869. n30— FR. ENDOM.

CITY TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls for the year 1878 have been completed and are open for public inspection, one at my office and one at the office of the city treasurer; that the taxes levied therein are now due and collectable, and that I am ready to receive and receipt for said taxes, together with all unpaid back taxes and licenses. I also give notice all of said taxes must be paid to me at my office before the 31st day of December, 1878, or I shall proceed to enforce payment thereof, together with penalties and costs, in the manner provided by law and ordinance.
J. B. GARRETSON,
City Tax Collector.
Monroe, La., Oct. 24, 1878.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.,

CANTON, OHIO.

N. B. MILTON, AGENT,

MONROE, LA.

Safes sold for less money than by any one traveling, on time, or for a heavy discount for cash.
Guns, pistols and sewing machines repaired on short notice by
N. B. MILTON,
11:tf Rills' News Depot.

FOR SALE!

THE LOT AND RESIDENCE

Corner of Third and Jefferson streets, formerly occupid by the late N. Klein. The lot embraces one-quarter of a square, with garden, horse-lot, stable, &c., attached. The residence has two large and one small room, with dining-room and kitchen adjoining, and cistern house and servants' room. There is also a small brick office with two rooms on the lot. For further information apply to Mrs. N. KLEIN.
Monroe, La., August 1, 1878. tf.

MONROE BAKERY,

DeSIARD STREET,

H. PETZOLD, Proprietor.

Families supplied with bread made of the best flour. Cakes of every kind kept for sale, or made to order.

FANCY GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Fruits, Confections, &c.,

Kept in stock and will be sold at the lowest market price. October 6, 1877. 1y

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

THE MONROE HOUSE,

Jackson Street, Monroe, La.,

D. B. TROUSDALE, PROPR.

PROF. E. HŒFFNER,

TEACHER OF

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

Having permanently located in Monroe, will instruct pupils in either vocal or instrumental music. He will give lessons on the flute, cornet, clarinet, guitar, piano or violin; and vocal music will be taught after the best method. Lessons given at the pupils' homes, or at his residence on St. John street, next door south of the post office. Music furnished for balls, parties, &c. January 18, 1878. 1y

OUACHITA HOUSE,

DeSIARD ST., MONROE, LA.,

JULIUS ENNEMOSER, Proprietor.

This House is now open for the reception of the traveling public. Favorable arrangements can be made for board by the week or month. Aug. 9, 1878. 1y

NOTICE.

The Drug business of the late George W. McFee will be continued as formerly. Mr. James A. Bethune will have the management of the entire business, and will be pleased to have his old friends and patrons call upon him at the old Drug store.
Monroe, Nov. 28, 1878. 5t

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

W. A. PEALE,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 52 UNION STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton. 11:6m:p

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

142 Canal St., New Orleans.

Hours from 9:30 to 3:30. Dr. Beard can furnish good board and attention for surgical patients at the Orleans Infirmary, 142 Canal St., of which he is one of the proprietors. 12-1m

TRACING THE FEVER.

Dr. Choppin's Address Before the Health Convention—When the Fever Commenced in New Orleans and the Course It Traveled.

[New York Tribune.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Dr. Samuel Choppin, president of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, began his address with a graceful and feeling expression of gratitude on the part of the people of New Orleans and of his State for the material aid so liberally extended to the infected districts of the South by the people of the other States of the Union during the last four months, and said that such manifestations of sympathy and brotherhood would certainly tend to cement the ties which bind all the States of the Union, and do away with all causes of estrangement between the North and the South.

Dr. Choppin then traced the workings of the disease from its earliest appearance at New Orleans down to the present time, and showed that it was not indigenious to Louisiana, but was an exotic disease. His argument, based upon facts and fair inferences from fact, went to show that yellow fever could be excluded from this country by the enforcement of a rigid quarantine at every port, and that such a quarantine had not heretofore been maintained, especially at New Orleans.

Dr. Choppin, however, did not favor the national government's assuming the control and regulation of the quarantine system, but desired that the States of the South particularly interested in the question should unite in the establishment of a uniform system, which should be regulated and controlled by each State for itself. His chief argument, besides a constitutional and legal one, against the Federal government's undertaking to establish and regulate a national system was the danger that the importers and merchants of the country would resort to practices of deception and corrupt influences, which would have the effect of rendering the system completely useless, and also injurious to commerce, because quarantine, to be beneficial and effective, must be an absolute protection against the introduction of epidemic disease. Dr. Choppin thought that New Orleans had escaped yellow fever frequently by reason of the quarantine at the mouth of the Mississippi river now existing, but that the system could be improved and made more rigid and effective in States adjacent to Louisiana. This could not be done except by hearty co-operation.

THE EPIDEMIC OF 1878.

The first cases of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1878 undoubtedly were two of the officers of the steamship Emily B. Souder, namely, Clark, the purser, and Elliott, one of the engineers. Clark was ill when the vessel reached quarantine, but managed to pass inspection as suffering merely from neuralgia. Lately it has transpired, through inquiries of the Yellow Fever Commission, that he boasted after arrival at New Orleans that he had "beaten" the quarantine doctor. Be that as it may, he went ashore sick when the vessel reached her wharf, on May 23, and two days afterward died with symptoms which belong unmistakably to yellow fever, at a house on Claiborne street, near Conti. He was attended both on board and ashore by a physician long resident in this city, and familiar with yellow fever. Investigation of the case at the house where he died showed that the treatment was more suitable to yellow fever than to any other disease; still a burial certificate was given of death by malarial fever. This case was not brought to the notice of the Board of Health by any direct communication, official or otherwise, but from information received through street rumor. Elliott sickened after his arrival, and was attended by a private physician, at his boarding-house, until the evening before his death, apparently without a suspicion on the part of any one that he had yellow fever. Late on the evening of May 29 he was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where he died within a few hours. A careful post-mortem examination was made by two competent physicians, and the body was subsequently inspected by the speaker. No further time was lost in making use of the usual means of disinfection in and around the houses where Clark and Elliott had been sick, and those to which they had been removed. No more cases followed within the period of their apprehended occurrence, and it was supposed that the danger was past.

About the middle of July some cases of a strongly suspicious character came to light on Constance street, near its intersection with Terpsichore street, and in a few days all doubt was removed of their true nature. About a week previously a young man named Cohn came to the Touro Infirmary from Gasquet street, between Marais and Villere, presenting strong appearances of yellow fever, but he recovered before attention was drawn to Constance street, and his case was considered questionable. Within a few days cases were found near the corner of Front and Girod street where Elliott had sickened; on Bienville, near where Clark had died on Claiborne street; and a case on Robertson street, near the home of Cohn, who had been at the infirmary, not much more than a quarter of a mile from where Clark died, and a still less distance from Hotel Dieu, where Elliott died. The line of infection seems tolerably clear, though long latent, from Clark to Cohn, and subsequently to the cases on Bienville and Robertson streets; and also from Elliott, sick in his boarding-house, to the subsequent outbreak at the corner of Front and Girod; but the outbreak on Constance street was so far from the wharf of the Souder (fully half a mile, and so long after her arrival—more than six weeks) that it was long considered out of question to establish a connection between them.

Recent investigations show that some of the earliest cases on Constance street occurred in the family of a Mr. Coven, who is engineer of the tugboat Charlie Wood. This boat lay at the same wharf occupied by the Souder immediately after the departure of the latter for Havana, as stated by Coven himself at the time of his illness. Mrs. Wasson, Coven's mother-in-law, was sick at the beginning of July, with symptoms answering closely to those observed in yellow fever, and two weeks later other members of the family were known to have yellow fever. About the same time several children in a neighboring family named Bolton developed the same disease; and it has been ascertained that a colored laundress, Emma Watts, living in the yard of the Bolton family, had there done washing for Mrs. Wasson, and hung up her clothes to dry in the yard of the Bolton family. About the same time occurred several cases near by on adjacent streets, alleged on lay testimony to have been yellow fever. The objection naturally arises that the distance is too great from the intersection of Front and Girod streets, and the interval of time too long from Elliott's case to those on Constance street, for a chain of evidence to be established between them. It must be granted that we should naturally expect to find intervening cases, both in space and time; but we are here confronted by no greater mysteries than we find in other infectious diseases.

A QUESTION OF COMPLEXION.

A rumor painful to Republican ears is, according to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, afloat in the air of the Federal capital. Senator Bruce of Mississippi is a gentleman of color, and his bride a lady of color. They have been traveling in Europe during the summer and fall, and are now en route for Washington, where a handsome residence on Capitol hill awaits their arrival. Official etiquette requires that the wives of all the cabinet ministers and congressmen shall make the first call on a Senator's wife, and the wives of the older Senators are expected to set the example. The rumor is that Mrs. Bruce is not to have the benefit of this time-honored rule; in other words, that she is to be snubbed by the most of the Republican ladies on account of her complexion and previous condition of social inferiority. Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Sherman, and perhaps a few more, are said to be ready to give the dark-skinned stranger a cordial reception; but the majority exhibit a reluctance as discouraging as it is inconsistent. In principle they are quite willing to admit that Mrs. Bruce is their equal, and very much the superior of their sisters in the South; but when it comes to practice, they turn up their pretty noses at her, and will probably turn their backs.

How this will never do at all. Mrs. Bruce is said to be an octoroon; but if she were quadroon, mulatto, or unadulterated negress, the female portion of the Republican court ought to welcome her with open arms to generous hospitality. How is "the prejudice of caste" ever to be overcome if a lady of African descent cannot get into the tiptop circles of Republican society? How is the underpinning, so to speak, of the solid South ever to be knocked out, if the colored wife of a colored Senator is thus branded with the red-hot iron of indignant Republican fashion? How is the social pyramid in the Southern States ever to stand on its apex instead of its base, if a lineal descendant of a first family in Africa is to be tabooed under the very nose of a Republican administration? How are the "great results of the war" to be protected and preserved, if blood which may have trickled through the veins of the ancient kings of Dahomey is treated as if it had "run through scoundrels ever since the flood?"

We are not without hope, however, that the Republican queens will reconsider their determination; and this hope is very much strengthened by one circumstance which must not be omitted. Senator Bruce is rich, very rich; and while in Paris he bought his wife a magnificent wardrobe of the latest style and costliest material, which she knows how to wear according to the latest Parisian mode. If Mrs. Bruce's clothes will not take her where she wants to go, then indeed the country is lost past all salvation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Princess of Wales is a fond mother. She is about to send her sailor son on a voyage round the world, and has packed with her own fair hands each one of his trunks, besides selecting his library, which contains, for perusal at sea, Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott and Irving's Sketch Book.

THE COTTON FUND.

[Vicksburg Commercial.]

The President will probably, in his forthcoming message, call the attention of Congress to the enormous sums now in the Treasury, known as trust funds. One of these is that derived from the sale of cotton captured during the war. A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, giving the history of the fund, says that "under the provision of the act of March, 1863, agents were appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it was to collect and forward to the loyal States all personal property captured by the United States in insurrectionary States, and also to collect together and transfer all such property found abandoned, either in fact or in law, by the absence of the owner engaged in aiding the rebellion. The proceeds of this sale of cotton alone were about $39,000,000. Deducting the expense of costs, it left about $28,000,000. The history of these cases has been peculiar. It was at first necessary to prove loyalty, and under this rule only were millions of the above amount paid by the Court, leaving a balance of over fifteen millions still contended for. Since it was decided that proof of loyalty was not required in any suit where the claimant has been specially pardoned by the President, or is included in the proclamations of amnesty, the defence of disloyalty has been abandoned except in a few cases of aliens who were personally compromised with the rebellion and could therefore derive no benefit from the amnesty owing to natural causes. During all these years it has been found impossible for many of these claimants to press their suits. The recent yellow fever scourge has carried off a great number of witnesses, and it is now urged that as a matter of justice to the South, Congress should pass a law repealing the act which required claimants to file their briefs within two years of the passage of the original act of March, 1863. These millions now lying useless in the Treasury must be increased by the balance of the five million fund which accrued under the act of 1865, just about the time the war closed. Of the 1,336 claims under this head only 49, involving 150,000 dollars, have been allowed, leaving considerably over 4,000,000 dollars still in litigation. It is desirable that these immense funds should be distributed equitably as soon as possible, and the unclaimed residue be devoted either to the payment of the natsonal debt, or as urged on the President, to educational purposes in the South.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF CORN.

Corn (now coming in so plentifully) which is generally named maize in Europe, though the English still call it Indian corn, is often thought to be peculiar to this country, because it was cultivated by the aboriginals when Columbus discovered the Western World. He took some of it back to Spain, as a peculiar product of the newly-found land, and it was cordially appreciated for its rapid growth and abundant yield. Corn flourishes in Northern Europe, and grows, but not luxuriantly, in Germany and other northern States. From a representation of the plant found in old Chinese books, and from the alleged discovery of some of its kernels in cellars of ancient houses in Athens, it has been supposed to be a native of the East. Many have thought it to be identical with the corn mentioned in the Scriptures. But this opinion is not consistent with the total neglect of so valuable a plant for centuries and its energetic cultivation after Columbus had found it here. There is no kind of grain so productive, or that can be used in so many ways—the intermediate range between whisky and paper being very broad. Although corn is grown in the Old World, it flourishes nowhere as it does in the New, especially in the United States. Indigenous to North America, it so thoroughly represents the growth, variety, richness and power of our Republic that it should be considered, as indeed it is, our symbolic plant. Maize and America, corn and Columbia, fit into one another verbally as they do in fact. Corn is essentially the grain of the Anglo-American race.

WELL PRESERVED.

In the year 1855, Mr. Geo. W. Lester, a worthy citizen was brutally done to death by a bowie knife in the hand of John Amonett in the town of Providence.

He was laid away in one of Crane, Breed & Co's metallic cases and placed in a brick vault on the Holly Plantation. A few days ago his sister, Mrs. F. M. Hays, had the body removed to the family lot in the Providence Cemetery. On the remains being examined through the glass top in the case, the body was found in a state of almost perfect preservation. The countenance was a little darkened but quite natural in its expression. The clothing and all the surroundings intact as when he was put away. It was a source of sad satisfaction for Mrs. H. to gaze once more upon the features of her beloved brother and to again lay him quietly away, to his final rest.—*Carroll Conservative.*