

The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME XIV.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879.

NUMBER 18.

THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Friday.
AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.
G. W. MOORAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, \$4.00
One copy, six months, 2.50
ADVANCE 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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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cobb & Gundy,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 2, 1878, 45 ft.

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, 1874. 25-ly

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

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA., will practice in the State and Federal Courts in Louisiana, and in the Supreme Court at Washington City.
11-13m

Dr. R. C. Strother,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. Office on corner of Grand and Wood streets, on bank of the river.
August 24, 1877. 78-nd

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STUBBS & STONE,
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October 2, 1874. 17.

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December 6, 1878. 1y

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MONROE, LA.,
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January 5, 1876. 1y

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Dentistry.
D. 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-mar18:ly

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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 least possible delay.
August 10, 1877. 1y

JOB PRINTING.

"TELEGRAPH"
JOB OFFICE.

We are prepared to execute

JOB PRINTING,
of Every Description,
FROM THE MAMMOTH POSTER
TO THE WEDDING CARD.

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MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ALHAMBRA RESTAURANT
Has been removed to the corner of St. John and St. Ann street, in the rear of B. Rilla's 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.

RETAIL FAMILY GROCERY STORE
ALL GOODS FRESH, AND DIRECT FROM ST. LOUIS.
I have opened, at the store formerly occupied by Chas. Saunders, a retail family grocery, and offer to the public a choice selection of Family Groceries, at lower prices, for the cash, than any house in Monroe. I solicit a share of the trade, and guarantee satisfaction.
Mr. JAMES T. LEWIS will be in charge of the business and attend to the demands of customers.
G. W. PIERCE.
Monroe, Oct. 26, 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 Blacksmithing shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.
April 25 1868. 133 PR. ENDOM.

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

PELICAN SALOON,
Grand Street, Pierce's Old Stand,
W. H. FERRY, Proprietor.
Where the public will always find the very best variety of liquors and drinks served up in style by an old and experienced bartender. He offers "Punch 1/2" every day as an extra inducement to the public, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., consisting of Hot Seasoned Soups; Roast Beef, Salsas, &c. Piece of one drink, inclusive of Lunch, only 15c. He respectfully solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the public.
Monroe, January 25, 1878.

DEBOLD 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,
Rilla's News Depot.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.
GEO. E. STRONG,
Successor to
E. A. TYLER,
Invites the attention of the public to his entirely new and elegant stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.
Also a full and extensive line of
SOLID STERLING
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Watches Repaired, Diamonds Reset,
AND
Jewelry of all kinds made to order and repaired by experienced workmen.
115.....CANAL STREET.....115
NEW ORLEANS. 3m
January 3, 1879.

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

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

THE EXPENSIVE SENATE.

Why Uncle Sam Groans—Lemons and Sugar.
[Brooklyn Eagle.]
The Secretary of the Senate has made his annual report to that body. A careful examination of the items of expenditure contained therein shows that the spirit of economy practiced by the Government has not yet prevailed the north wing of the Capitol. Among a few of the miscellaneous articles for which the Government has to pay are pocket-books worth from \$1 to \$3.70 a piece, pocket-knives costing \$21.70 per dozen, rubber corkscrews at \$4.50 per dozen, visiting cards printed from plate, autograph albums worth from eighty-five cents to \$1.25 a piece, Mark Twain scrap-books, mourning cards, six brass castors for chairs in the Senate chamber cost \$18, gum camphor costing \$30 has been purchased, dozens of gallons of bay rum and cologne, bottles of castor oil, French blacking, combs, brushes, ice, etc., are frequent items in the list. Shaving materials, Pinard's soap, toilet bottles, Brown's ginger, olive oil, and, in fact, an assortment of articles sufficient to thoroughly equip a fancy store, have been bought by the Secretary for the use of the Senate. One dozen of Martineque snuff cost \$10. The Senate generously allowed \$100 compensation to T. A. Jones, an employee, for injuries received while repairing the Senate elevator. Mr. Jones was incommoded for nearly a week by his injuries. Eight lunches for the Committee on Appropriations cost \$120, and six boxes of lemons and 120 pounds of sugar were required to mix the drinks.

The cost of investigating the frivolous charges against Senator Grover, of Oregon, and his alleged participation in electoral vote for Tilden, cost \$10,217 84. James Redpath received \$1,548 for services as clerk to the sub-committee. Redpath's chief business was to arrange the reports into a sensational manner, placing small cap head lines over those portions of the testimony taken which showed that the Democrats had terrorized the negroes. Senator Christianity informed the Eagle correspondent last winter that he refused to sign the report simply because of the presence of Redpath's obnoxious head lines. Murphy, the Senate stenographer, received \$1,200 for compiling for publication the proceedings of the Electoral Commission. J. A. Burbaud, the confidential private secretary of the late Senator Morton, was paid \$12 a day for services as special clerk to the Committee on Privileges and Elections during the political investigations of 1876.

George E. Bullock was paid \$10 per day for forty-three days "for extra services rendered Committee on Privileges and Elections while acting under Senate resolution of December 5, 1876, to investigate elections held in certain States, in examining, assorting, etc., certain telegraphic dispatches furnished said committee by the Western Union Telegraph Company, from January 21, to March 4, 1877, inclusive." There is a flavor of cipher telegrams in this item of expense.

THE COLD WAVE.
Causes, Extent and Effect of the Weather We've Been Having.
[Philadelphia Times.]
The cold wave which reached the West and Northwest on the winter solstice, December 21, accompanied by a large fall of snow, was modified in this city and vicinity by warm winds from the south, which made it a day of snow, rain, fog, ice, slush and storms. Since then the wind has been principally from the northwest, and, being deprived of a large portion of its heat by passing over vast areas of snow, the weather, to the great joy of dealers in ice and the vendors of poultry and other articles likely to be injured by a mild temperature, has grown colder. On Monday morning the thermometer indicated 20 degrees above zero in some parts of this city, and yesterday morning, in like exposure, 18 degrees. In Europe, and especially in England, the fall of snow has been unusually heavy, and in Canada and some parts of New York and the New England States the depth is three feet. The fall of so great a quantity of snow immediately after a mild weather which preceded it is not common, and is due to climatic influences which might be traced across the Atlantic. If the cold weather which is now prevailing should continue even to a late period in the spring the winter must be far shorter than the many which have preceded it. In the winter of 1835-36 the ground was covered with snow from the 25th of November till late in April, and on the 10th of that month a team loaded with two tons of iron crossed the West Branch of the Susquehanna on the ice, and in 1874-75 the ground continued frozen from Thanksgiving Day to the last of March. Although severely cold weather is a cause of much suffering to the poor and increases the demands on the charitable by the diminution which it causes of out-door labor, yet it is not without its sources of enjoyment and its benefits. Setting aside the pleasure and healthful exercise of skating, which the ice-covered streams afford to the young and those of larger growth, the ground by being deeply frozen is more

open when spring arrives for the penetration of moisture, and is more readily penetrated by the roots of plants. As the temperature is generally higher when snow is falling than after it has been deposited, and being a poor conductor of heat, it protects the roots of plants from the injury which the expansion incident of freezing and thawing would produce.

It is well known by every owner of a laundry that extreme cold produces evaporation almost as readily as extreme heat, and vegetation unprotected by snow where exposed to a high degree of cold is deprived of moisture and perishes. The almost entire failure of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania in 1875 was due to this source. The cold was severe and long continued, but the fall of snow comparatively small. As a consequence the grain and grass became dry and lifeless, so much so that a spark of water grain set on fire by the sparks of a locomotive burnt with the rapidity of stubble.

The severe cold of winter also aids in destroying the larvae of insects, and thus helps to keep in check one of the great sources of disappointment and loss to the husbandman.

DISSECTING AN ELEPHANT.
[N. Y. Sun, 28th ult.]
Professors and students of the Columbia Veterinary College, on Thursday morning, dragged the carcass of the baby elephant that died the day before in Central Park into their court yard. Then they prepared to hold it to their dissecting room. The great weight of the animal alarmed them for the safety of their pulleys and hoisting ropes, but reflection overcame this difficulty. At nightfall they had fitted up an incline plane, placed the animal upon it, and adjourned for the morrow's work.

There gathered yesterday about the body, Prof. Spitzka, Dr. Finlay and a score of students. Before fixing the ropes and tackling, they stripped the monster of its skin, thereby saving the hoisting of a hundred pounds. Slinging the body upon the table, the students prepared for the autopsy. Two seniors, G. H. Berns and C. A. Meyer, with a junior, went with sharpened knives at the abdomen, while Prof. Spitzka and Finlay cut and carved about the head.

When the examination was finished, Prof. Spitzka gave an explanation of the autopsy: "This animal was about two years old, and had not, of course, attained its full growth. Its weight was about 800 pounds. That spongy, honey-combed looking bone contains the air chambers. You notice that there are two skulls. In the skull of the elephant that went mad in the Royal College of London, 400 bullets were embedded, yet only one of that number caused death. The only way to death, in my opinion, when firing at the head, is through the eye.

"This is the brain; its weight is five pounds," the Professor said. Placing a human brain beside it, he continued: "The intellectual portion is well developed. The convulsions are more intricate than those of the human brain. The spinal cord is not so large as that of the horse. The trunk is rich with nerves and muscles. The eye is smaller than the horse's. The heart, you will notice, has two points; in that it differs from all other animals. This shape is seen in a marine monster, whose shape is somewhat like to that of the porpoise. The complex mass of muscle on the neck, which supports the head, is most interesting. The direct cause of death was pulmonary congestion. The lungs were so congested that they sank in water." The hide was exhibited. The covering of the feet looked like large rubber shoes. The hide at this part is more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

"The Israelites," said the husband of a model and economical housekeeper, "the Israelites may have had quails till they couldn't rest, and began to sigh for hash, but they were Jews and couldn't have pork in their stews, so I don't wonder. But if the Israelites had had roast turkey on Tuesday, and turkey warmed over on Wednesday, and cold turkey on Thursday, and hashed turkey on Friday, and turkey-bone soup on Saturday; then they'd have kicked. However, I don't think she can get any thing more out of that turkey."

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: "Please inform me of the origin and meaning of 'Hobson's choice.'" The answer is: "The proverb took its rise from Thomas Hobson, an English stable-keeper of the Seventeenth century, who let his horses by turn as they stood, never giving his patrons their choice. It was that or none, and hence came the proverb, 'Hobson's choice.'"

The fool with the gun is abroad in the land at this season. The fool is neither versatile nor ingenious, but he is effective. He either blows in the muzzle to see if it is loaded, or pulls the gun to him muzzle foremost.

Texas has 1700 convicts, of whom some 500 are kept in prison, and the rest are hired out to work on railroads and farms. One, undergoing a life sentence, is hired by his wife, and lives comfortably at home.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Conclusions of Dr. Choppin.
The Yellow Fever Commission appointed by the two houses of Congress is in session in New Orleans. Dr. Choppin, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, submitted as the results of his observations during the late epidemic in that city, the following:

1. Yellow fever is a specific disease, not indigenous to or originating spontaneously in the United States, and its appearance in this country is always due to a specific cause.

2. That the germ hypothesis of the infection of yellow fever is the only theory which explains satisfactorily to my mind the phenomena and spread of yellow fever, and the only one which leaves us a hope of relief from its future visitations.

3. The habitat or cradle of yellow fever is in the West Indies, in the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of South America and of Mexico, and in South Africa.

4. That all the great epidemics of yellow fever in the United States, from the time of its first introduction into Boston in 1693 to the present time, can be directly or remotely traced to a foreign country or to a foreign germ.

5. That it cannot be indigenous to any place where a freezing temperature is annually experienced.

6. That marsh miasm, city filth, or garbage have no agency in the creation of yellow fever; if the special matter or germ of yellow fever be not present, a corrupt atmosphere, however obnoxious otherwise, will not produce the pestilence.

7. If the germs of yellow fever be present, defective drains, cesspools, decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, heat and moisture may become the potent distributors of the germs, and of epidemic disease and death.

8. The infection of yellow fever once established in the body, this evil form of life must run its course.

9. Medical science, as yet, is powerless to arrest its progress, and the great point to be arrived at is to prevent its access to the human body, on the sound doctrine of what we can't cure we must prevent.

10. The experience of the present year has fully demonstrated the efficacy of quarantine, when properly and faithfully administered, as in Galveston, Natchez, Shreveport, Monroe, in guarding their inhabitants from the ravages of the pestilence.

11. There can be no medicosity in the organization of a quarantine. If it does not interpose an insurmountable barrier between the healthy and infected localities, it is worse than useless.

12. Conditional quarantines cannot and will not be effective so long as cupidity is an attribute to human nature.

13. Disinfection, although a valuable auxiliary agent in the prevention of yellow fever and cholera epidemics, cannot be entirely depended upon to attack such a powerful and subtle foe as yellow fever infection.

14. The great object we have in view is to prevent the germs or somites of this dreaded pestilence from having access to our people; and the only certain and sure preventive of yellow fever is indigenous from the "first of May to the first of November of each year."

15. If the several States have not the power of preventing commercial intercourse with foreign ports, impose such quarantine restrictions as the unloading of cargoes of incoming ships, subjecting them to thorough fumigation and purification, with suitable appliances for that purpose at the quarantine stations, and compel the vessels to return to sea without coming to our ports. Their outward cargoes could be taken to them by lighters or barges.