Ouachita Telegraph.

G. W. McCRANIE, Editor.

Official Journal of the Parish of Ouachita.

Official Journal of the City of Monroe.

MONROE, LA., JANUARY 10, 1879.

HOW TO GET UP A LIE.

A Deputy U. S. Marshal's Report on Ouachita.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 31st, published the following report, telegraphed from Washington, of one E. Shearman, a deputy U. S. Marshal, made to Marshal Wharton at New Orleans, and to be submitted, along with other documents, by the President to the Senate upon the re-assembling of that body. It will be seen that Shearman speaks of men and transactions in this parish as if he had been here. Perhaps he has, but we are constrained to say we did not see the man, or learn that a man of such fertility of imagination was within our borders. Eliminated of its falsehoods, his report could be reduced to twenty lines. He was, according to his own statement, a skulker and a sneak, and of course could find out nothing. But, it is not our purpose to particularize his misstatements, or to refute the charges of this hired spy, but simply to re-produce his paper for the gratification of a number of people who are curious to see what the man Shearman's report really is—and hear it is, as made to Marshal Wharton:

Sir—In obedience to your instructions, I left the city of New Orleans, La., on October 22, 1878, arriving at Delta, via Vicksburg, on the twenty-fifth instant; called on Mr. Dinkgrave in reference to the business in hand. He told me I could accomplish nothing as the whole northern portion of the State had been terrorized to such an extent for months before the election (by the bulldozing element of the White League party) and is proven by the recent murder of Daniel Hill and Herman Bell, two colored mechanics of Monroe, who were murdered in October because they were Republicans, as well as numberless others who have laid their lives down for their principles. Notwithstanding Mr. Dinkgrave's admonition, I arrived in the city of Monroe on the third of November, and went to the Ouachita Hotel, kept by Mr. Julius Ennemoser, telling him I had a letter for Judge Ludeling, which I wished to deliver. He told me if I was in any manner connected with politics he would prefer that I would not stay at his house, but that the son of the judge would be at the house some time during the day and he would inform him that I wished to speak with him. In the evening I met the judge's son, and with him called upon Judge Ludeling. After making a detour of considerable extent, to avoid observation, we at length reached the home of the Chief Justice of Louisiana, and there I found the Judge, guarded by a few friends, brought together by the common danger which menaced them, afraid to venture abroad for fear of being assassinated. After having read my letter, Judge Ludeling informed me, as I was subject to his orders, he ordered me to leave Monroe, Ouachita parish, instanter, as I could accomplish nothing in the presence of an organized body of the White League, that every stranger who arrived was watched, and that if my presence there was suspected (as it doubtless was) it would only add to the embarrassment of their situation, which I soon found was true, for upon returning to the hotel and retiring about 12 p. m., a friend who had been out visiting some friends called at my rooms and asked me where I had been. Not wishing to inform any one of the purpose of my visit, I replied that I had only strolled out for a short walk. He replied that there must be some mistake, as some gentlemen who called at the residence where he was visiting stated that a stranger answering to my description was seen going and returning from Judge Ludeling's residence, and told me to be on my guard while in Monroe. I was followed, whenever I ventured out, by two men; one of them I found out to be named Buck Goodman, of Richland parish.

The leading spirits in the organized opposition to constitutional law are Capts. Theobalds and McLeod, together with Phillips, Judge Slack, Jessie Warmack and McEnery, brother to Gov. McEnery. Those men are the moving spirits of the organized opposition to constitutional law. It is these men who caused the killing, as I have been informed, of Daniel Hill, who, being shot in October, called in a physician, who, upon extracting sixteen buck-shot from his body, told him, as others, that he would live, went to his house at night and killed him in bed, wounded as he was, and then took his partner in business, Herman Bell, and killed him. It was they who caused, as I am informed, the four men incarcerated in the jail to be taken therefrom and hanged. I was informed by a person (whose name I can give if necessary) who was acquainted with two of the victims, Beatty and Brown, and saw them the morning of the hanging, after death, that oakum chloroformed was stuck into their mouths, and a witness can be produced who will testify to a knowledge of some of the persons who committed this hellish deed. The person referred to has been informed that he will be killed if he says anything about it. Bob Logan told a certain person unless they left he would have them killed, giving as a reason that the person referred to knew too much about the hanging aforesaid. Having heard that an old man, sixty years of age, who lived at or near Logtown, a place some distance in the country, had been very severely beaten by bulldozers, I hired a horse and rode out in the country to find the old man. My search, however, was fruitless, as he had secreted himself in some out of the way place to avoid subsequent visits of the bulldozers. Just as I left to return I was met by a body of seven men, who, after passing me, turned around immediately and followed me to the city. Before leaving I received a note telling me to be on my guard, as the writer overheard a conversation in which threats against my life were made. Such are the completeness of the organization at Monroe, as I am informed, and have reason to believe, that any one suspected of being a Republican cannot send a telegram or letter without the contents thereof being known by others than those for whom the message is intended. Notably is this the case in the postoffice, where the clerk, one Morris Hayes, exercises a general inspection over the contents of suspected private communications. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the condition of the country is such that I found it impossible to get any information of importance, as the law-abiding people are afraid to give any testimony, as they would have to leave their homes as soon as found out, and those who commit the greatest crimes are never brought to trial, especially if the victims happen to be opposed to the bulldozers.

I remain, very respectfully,

E. SHEARMAN.

November 16, 1878.

LOUISIANA RADICALS FEEDING.

A Gay Old Time—All Serene.

We find in the Louisianian, edited by Pinchback, the following account of what transpired at a complimentary dinner given Senator Kellogg in New Orleans a few days ago. Our readers rarely ever meet up with intelligence such as this, and will, probably, be interested in reading Pinch's recital, and instructed in knowing that all the leading Radicals are apparently reconciled and jolly. The Louisianian thus tells the narrative:

Senator Kellogg was the recipient of a complimentary dinner last night tendered by the Union Club at Antoine's Restaurant.

The affair was in every way a success. It has seldom been our pleasure to see a more tastily and elaborately decorated table than presented itself to view when the guests were ushered into the commodious dining-room used for the occasion.

The dinner, according to the invitations, was fixed for six o'clock, a little after which hour Senator Kellogg arrived, and the guests, about fifty in number, were seated with ex-Governor Hahn at the head of the table, flanked on his left by Senator Kellogg, Gov. Antoine, General Souer, Judge Marks, Collector Smith and Dr. Roudanez; on the right by ex-Gov's. Warmoth and Foote, Col. Lewis, Mr. Joubert, General Anderson and Col. Weeks.

Col. Jack Wharton was placed in charge of the foot of the table with Judge Dumont and the editor of the Louisianian, facing each other and supporting his wings in company with Senators Stamps, Harper and Blunt, Hons. Wm. G. Brown, Desmarias, Ingalls, Morey and others. Besides these gentlemen, we recognized among the guest Messrs. Bonzano, Shaw, Merchant, Casanave, Herwig, Kenner, Woodward, Judges Pardee, Fontelien and Cullom.

The dinner was excellent and well served, and judging by the way course after course disappeared in the capacious stomachs of the guests was highly relished. At the proper time Gov. Hahn, in his characteristic manner, after a highly eulogistic speech, proposed the health of "our distinguished guest," to which—after it had been drunk standing—Senator Kellogg responded. He acknowledged in suitable terms the honor conferred, plead for harmony and unity among Republicans, and pledged himself to an honest and faithful discharge of the trusts committed to his hands. The Senator was vociferously applauded, and was followed by Gov. Warmoth, who made a very happy and neat speech, in which he predicted that with Grant as the national standard bearer in 1880 the Republican party of Louisiana under competent and energetic leaders, and a ticket representing character and intelligence, would again, as of old, march to victory. The utterance was received with enthusiastic applause.

Gov. Foote was the next speaker; he believed in the supremacy of law and declared the constitution, as amended, the most perfect piece of work ever performed by man. At the conclusion of his remarks, Col. Lewis proposed that the other end of the table be heard from, and called upon the editor of the Louisianian, who expressed his pleasure at witnessing such a truly representative assemblage. It remind him of the early days of reconstruction, and argued well for the future unity and harmony of Republicans of the State; he attached special importance to the presence of Dr. Roudanez, so long a stranger to such occasions and expressed the belief that it, more than the presence of any other man, demonstrated the possibility of Republican unity. This brought the Doctor to his feet; he feelingly acknowledged the complimentary allusion made to himself, and spoke at some length of his aims and purposes in the early days of reconstruction which had ever been to elevate the oppressed, and to educate and advance the interest of his down-trodden people. The Doctor was given the closest attention and frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his remarks he shook hands with Gov. Warmoth as an evidence of his desire to let the past be forgotten.

The call for our representative being renewed, he resumed his remarks and stated that no man should make greater sacrifices for harmony and unity than he, but admonished his hearers that all efforts of his and theirs would fail to accomplish the result, unless accompanied by the fraternal feeling which characterized the early days of the party. Colored men did not expect nor desire social equality but they did expect on all such occasions as these—*semi-official* in their character—to receive such considerations as the nature of the case justly entitles them to, and the recognition of this fact and its observance in the future will enable us to work harmoniously together.

Judge Dumont was then called for and made an excellent speech, in which he declared he would never stand in the way of unity; his highest ambition was to serve his party, and if need be to fall in its defense like Gair and others.

Speeches were made by Judge Cullom, W. B. Merchant, Esq., and others.

Col. Lewis, also, made a very happy speech, defended the ins and sympathized with the outs.

Col. Jack Wharton closed the speaking with an able and eloquent speech and, at a late hour, the party dispersed.

REPUDIATION.

[Alexandria Democrat.]

Almost every day this word is heard on the streets and in the conversations of gentlemen who are the leaders of public opinion and whose views are worthy of serious consideration. The management of the State government, under its present officials, is anything but satisfactory. While discontented murmurs are heard from the best citizens almost every day, against those who control our financial affairs, this is not the worst, as the Democratic party is seriously affected by their conduct. Unquestionably a large majority of the people of this parish are in favor of reducing the debt or, at least, the interest thereon, and if the present state of taxation is kept up, the disposition will be to scale the debt, or repudiate it altogether. Such men as Judge Blackman, Capt. Jeffries, James C. Wise and others, who have the respect and confidence of the people, are openly in favor of reducing the interest on the bonded debt to one-half of the present rate. How much further these gentlemen are prepared to go we cannot say, as they are discreet and look well to the interest of the State and the people.

The idea that the Board of Liquidation is ready and willing to pledge all the taxes due to the general fund to any bank which will advance the money to pay the interest on the bonded debt, to the exclusion of all other creditors and constitutional officers, is unjust and will not be acquiesced in by the people. If the State is bankrupt let us so declare it and settle as this class of unfortunate debtors usually do. If not, let the taxes be collected by a strict adherence to law, force every one to bear his burden, and not rob one set of creditors, who are working for the State, to pay the interest on a fraudulent debt. Before this there has been an honest division of opinion on the best method to revise the constitution, but now all, it seems, are in favor of a constitutional convention, in order to rectify the abuses of the government. The present State government, to say the least of it, is weak and does not meet the wants and demands of the people. A new deal, without embarrassing alliances or promises, is the only hope of change. We say now to the members elect of the Legislature that a very short session is expected, and, if the whole sixty days is consumed in useless debate and unnecessary legislation, that the Democratic party will be hopelessly injured. Fifteen days, at the outside, is long enough to do what is required. Give way to a constitutional convention that will have power to repudiate the fraudulent debt, or, at least, cut down the interest.

This is what the Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) thinks of the Grant movement:

The people have abundant time to consider the proposition that we have but one man fit to be President, and he our most distinguished military chieftain, whose most commendable quality in civil office was that of adhering to his friends, who were chosen without special regard for the general interests. If we must have Grant for a third term, we must have him for a fourth. If he is a necessity to the country in 1880, he will be indispensable in 1884, and, indeed, we shall need him during his life. The tendency on this policy is perfectly plain. The American people cannot fail to understand it completely and reject it accordingly. We shall not be at special trouble to stop the Grant movement; it will stop itself long before the meeting of the next National Republican Convention.

The United States Treasury has on hand a coin balance of $226,000,000 with which to undertake and maintain the resumption of specie payments. Of this sum, $200,000,000 is gold and $26,000,000 silver, besides subsidiary coin amounting to $12,500,000. With such a stock of specie on hand the problem of resumption may be considered as solved, and note holders will be in no hurry to exchange their paper currency for the more bulky and less convenient coin.

THE PARISHES.

St. Landry.

Mr. Joseph Frozard, of Prairie Basse, near Grand Coteau, last week killed a hog of the Berkshire-Chester breed, which weighed 555 pounds and gave 33 gallons of lard. It was raised by Mr. Frozard, was only about 2½ years old, and shows what may be done in St. Landry in the way of hog-raising.—*Opelousas Courier.*

Orleans.

We are reliably informed that contracts have been made and signed for the completion of the Morgan, Louisiana and Texas Railroad to Orange, Texas, by the first of January, 1880.—*N. O. Democrat.*

A disease somewhat like leprosy appears to be developing itself amongst colored people in the upper portion of the city, and already has created some alarm. If the disease be indeed leprosy its spread should be carfully guarded against.—*N. O. City Item.*

Morehouse.

The house of Mr. Wm. Humphrey, in the second ward of this parish, was the scene of a terrible tradedy on last Friday night, which resulted in the death of a young man named Sims Stevenson, at the hands of Willian Stevenson, a cousin to the murdered man. The former was the son of R. W. Stevenson, Esq., and the latter a son of Mr. Sam Stevenson, both residents of the second ward. A dancing party was in progress at Mr. Humphrey's on the night mentioned, at which were gathered the young people of the neighborhood, among them the two Stevensons, between whom a feud of long standing had existed; they had not been on speaking terms for several years. They renewed the quarrel at this party, and after exchanging a few harsh words, William Stevenson drew his pistol and fired two shots at Sims, both taking effect, causing death in a few minutes. The murderer fled and is still at large.—*Morehouse Clarion.*

New Iberia.

On Christmass eve, about 10 o'clock p. m., upon his return home, Mr. Gonsoulin discovered his wife dead. Mrs. Gonsoulin was burned to death. Her remains were so charred and blackened by the action of the fire, that she could be scarcely recognized. Mrs. Gonsoulin had been for many years affected with fainting spells, and a species of epileptic fits. She was alone in their home, near the lower limits of town, at the time of the burning, her husband being up town. It is not known in what manner she caught fire, nor whether while sufferring from one of he spells or not. There are reasons for believing that she had been dead some time when her husband came and found a corpse instead of a living wife whom he had left in the evening. The fire in the chimney-place was burnt out except a few coals, there were no coverlets left of the bed, a pile of ashes on the floor indicated that the poor woman may have wrapped herself in the bed-clothing in order to extinguish the fire.—*Sugar Bowl.*

Calcasieu.

Considerable excitement was created in our town on Sunday night, about dark, by the escape from the parish jail, of one of the prisoners therein confined, under sentence of death, for the murder of Dr. Jos. Bazee. It appears, from what we could learn, that the two prisoners, who were confined in the dungeon of the jail, built a fire of old rags and other material, which caused a great deal of smoke. One of the prisoners, Absolom W. Ford, had, meanwhile by the use of a plank torn from the walls of the jail, managed to climb up to the upper room of the prison. Having concealed himself by the door, the alarm of fire was given. The jailers upon opening the door, were met be a volume of smoke; and believing that there was really danger to the inmates of the jail, devoted their whole attention to the extinguishment of the fire. Profitting by the occasion, when all were thus occupied, the prisoner jumped suddenly from his place of concealment, into the crowd standing about the door; and in the confusion that ensued, succeeded in making his escape. The night was so dark that is was found impossible to follow him, after the start he had. The sheriff has sent out deputies, we are informed, to attempt his recapture; and offers a reward of $250 for his recapture.—*Calcasieu Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The Legislature convened to-day. J. C. Moncure, of Caddo, was elected Speaker, and C. M. Pegon, of Natchitoches, was elected Clerk. The Senate re-elected the old officers. A bill was introduced authorizing the Governor to issue a million and a half new 5:20 bonds to restore the credit of the State, the bonds to be sold at par for cash, or coupons due upon present State consols. A bill will be introduced to-morrow calling a constitutional convention.

Potter's Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—At to-day's session of the Potter Committee, Mr. Ray, counsel for Secretary Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the elections of 1876. Ex-Gov. Hahn was examined, and corroborated the statement of ex-Secretary of State Deslonde, to the effect that blank commissions of appointment for supervisors of registration and clerks had been furnished to Geo. L. Smith for use in the Fourth Congressional District. Hahn at that time was State registrar of voters. The witness testified that while Superintendent of the Mint he appointed Thos. Jenks to a position. The only recommendation Jenks had was a verbal one, and he declined to make known the name of the gentleman who made the recommendation. Chairman Potter then announced that inasmuch as several witnesses wanted by the committee were in Washington, the committee would adjourn to meet in that city next Tuesday. In the meantime, John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, and another gentleman to be selected by the chairman, would remain in New Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in rebuttal of the evidence already taken by the committee. The committee then adjourned, the members leaving for Washington this afternoon.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[OFFICIAL.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MONROE, December 31, 1878.

The Board met pursuant to call of the Mayor.

Present—F. Endom, Mayor; J. G. Sanders, T. N. Conner, W. P. Renwick, F. Cook, V. F. Vogh. Absent—J. Hoffman, A. Harvey.

The reading of the minutes of last meetings was dispensed with.

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting.

The Board proceeded to the examination of the matter relative to the Monroe ferry, and having agreed upon the details of an ordinance thereon, to be submitted to the Council at their next meeting, adjourned to January 2, 1879.

FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

W. P. RENWICK, Secretary pro tem.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MONROE, January 2, 1879.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—F. Endom, Mayor; T. N. Conner, J. G. Sanders, W. P. Renwick, F. Cook, A. Harvey, V. F. Vogh. Absent—J. Hoffman.

The minutes of meetings of the Board of November 13th, December 2d and December 5th, 1878, were read and approved.

The finance committee reported favorably on the following claims, which were allowed by Ordinance No. 384:

ORDINANCE NO. 384.

Relative to claims.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That the following several claims be and they are hereby allowed:

1. J. E. Vinson, for serving as juror on inquest on four bodies hung on public square, July 30, 1878, $2.

2. W. P. Vinson, for juror on inquest on four bodies hung on city public square, and inquest on body of Jim Williams, $4.

3. T. N. Conner, for rent of house to paupers, as per account presented this date, $26.

4. T. J. Larkin, for provisions for prisoners from December 1st to December 31st, 1878, $89.

5. A. Green, clerk, for fees in case of Widow B. Richl vs. L. L. Frantom, $2.35.

Fees in case of City vs. Richmond and Dobson, $12.40.

6. Lehman, Abraham & Co., for rent of house for poor house, from July 29 to Nov. 15, 1878, 3½ months, $17.50.

7. L. W. Surghnor, for coroner's inquest on body of Jim Williams, $10.

8. H. D. King, brogans for city, per bill December 27, 1878, $5.25.

9. H. O'Kelly, provisions for paupers to January 2, 1879, $7.

10. T. P. Richardson, sheriff, for conveying Cath. Fay to insane asylum at Jackson, La., Nov. 22, 1878, $97.50.

Maintenance of prisoners, Calvin Morehead and Chas. Morgan, 29 days, to 31st December, 1878, $8.70.

11. M. R. Vinson, for services as juror on inquest of Jim Williams, $2.

12. J. G. Sanders, for material for roads and bridges and paupers, from December 1, 1878, to January 2, 1879, $15.25.

13. O. D. Stillman, for paper for assessor's tax roll, 1879, $1.50.

14. Steamer Bastrop, for passengers from city as paupers, December 23, 1878, per order of Mayor, $6.

15. Bry & Muir, for lumber and coffins for city, from May 9th to Dec. 31, 1878, $184.07.

16. H. C. Downs, for juror on inquest of four bodies hung in court house square July 30, 1878, $2.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

Mr. Renwick presented, in pursuance to action of previous meeting, the following Ordinance No. 385, which on motion was unanimously adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 385.

An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to contract for the maintenance of the Monroe ferry.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to close contract with W. E. Hoggard for the purpose of running the Monroe ferry for the year 1879.

Sec. 2. That said contract shall bind the said W. E. Hoggard in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful compliance with said contract.

Sec. 3. That said contract shall bind said W. E. Hoggard to cross all wagons coming to Monroe loaded with cotton and all wagons returning from Monroe loaded with merchandise, and all persons exempt from paying ferriage by Ordinance of the Police Jury of Ouachita parish, shall not be charged any ferriage.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

A petition from T. Purcell was presented, and on motion received and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned *sine die.*

FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

O. D. STILLMAN, Secretary.

Major Burke's absolute majority for State Treasurer, according to the official returns, is 41,374. His plurality over Gardner is 43,012.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. SANDERS,

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS

AND

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES

AND IMPORTER OF

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

WAGONS, WHEELBARROWS, PLOWS.

August 17, 1872. 48:tf

HENRY KOCH. J. P. WETZEL.

KOCH & WETZEL,

Dealers in all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COFFINS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, &c.

Furniture repaired, or made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. All orders for Furniture promptly attended to. Coffins supplied at short notice, with services of Undertaker, if desired.

Store and shop on Grand street, opposite McFee's drug store. An inspection of our work and furniture is respectfully invited.

January 1, 1879. 1y

NOTICE.

All my interest in the mercantile business, heretofore carried on under the name of D. A. Breard, Sr., has been transferred to A. G. Breard, who will assume all liabilities of the late firm, and will conduct the business, in the same building, in the name of A. G. Breard.

D. A. BREARD, SR.

Monroe, January 1, 1879.

Referring to the above announcement, I respectfully inform the Public that I assume all the liabilities of the late firm of D. A. Breard, Sr., and that I will continue the business conducted by D. A. Breard, Sr., in the same building. A cordial invitation is extended to the Public to call at Breard's Corner.

A. G. BREARD.

Monroe, January 1, 1879. 3t

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

JOE HALL,

UPHOLSTERER,

DeSiard Street, near O'Kelly's,

MONROE, LA.

Repairs sofas, lounges and bed-testers, and will lay carpets, clean and varnish furniture. Mattrasses made to order. 36

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.

All persons are forbidden from trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, situated eight miles from Monroe on Bayou DeSiard and known as the Stewart tract and notice is given that all persons cutting wood on such lands will be held to strict legal accountability. A. L. SWAN.

December 6, 1878. 3t

WAGONS! WAGONS!

Twenty-five Two and Four-Horse Iron-Axle Wagons, made by the celebrated Studbaker Manufacturing Co., just received and for sale at the lowest market rates by FRED ENDOM.

October 3, 1873.—3:tf

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

ONION SETTS,

RED AND WHITE,

12 AT McFEE'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIP TOP,

THE CELEBRATED

HARNESS AND SADDLE STALLION,

Will make the present season at my stable on the McGuire place, three miles north east of Monroe, La. His services are offered at $10 a single leap; $20 the season or $25 to insure a mare in foal. Money due when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with. The colt, in all cases, standing good for the money.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

TIP TOP is a beautiful bay, full 16 hands high, strong and muscular, possessing fine style and action. Was sired by the world-renowned old Edwin Forrest, owned by Alexander of Kentucky; dam by Excelsior Morgan; grand dam by old Gray Eagle.

PERFORMANCES:

He has taken several premiums at various fairs in Kentucky. Also, in St. Louis, Mo., and a number of premiums at Columbia, Fulton and Jefferson City fairs, competing with some of the best trotters in the West. He has trotted a mile in 2:40.

March 29, 1878. H. W. McLEOD.

VICK'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are planted by a million people in America. See

Vick's Catalogue—300 illustrations, only 2 cents.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 pages, fine illustrations, and colored plate in each number. Price, $1.25 a year; five copies for $5.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden—50 cents in paper covers; with elegant cloth covers, $1.

All my publications are printed in English and German.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.