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NUMBER 21.

THE TELEGRAPH:

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AT MONROE, OUCHITA PARISH, LA.
G. W. MOORANIE,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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NUMBER OF LINES.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
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Fifteen (3/4 col.)	34 50	67 00	100 50	134 00	167 50
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Cards of a personal character—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.

Obituary 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.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "ill 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.

H. G. COBB, A. A. GUNBY.

Cobb & Gunby,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Jan. 2, 1879.

Dr. Wm. Sandell

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. E. TODD, DAVID TODD.

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

L. N. Feltz,

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. 19-nd1y

FRANK STUBBS, JNO. E. STONE.

Stubbs & Stone,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., Office in Henry Kindermann's building, upstairs, on DeSard street. October 2, 1874. 11

Franklin Garrett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. Lands for sale and rent in the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse and Richland, including desirable farms. Special attention to real estate titles. Communications solicited from parties to buy, sell or rent lands and houses. Enquiries promptly answered. Correspondents in all the States. December 6, 1875. 1y

Dr. Thos. Y. Ahy,

OFFICE on DeSard street, at the intersection of First, in the rear room of building formerly occupied by A. J. Keller. January 6, 1876. 1y

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

Richardson & Boatner,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 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. B. Sholars,

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

R. RICHARDSON, S. D. McENERY.

Richardson & McENERY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in all the parishes of North Louisiana, the Supreme Court of the State, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. Office fronting northeast corner of public square. January 11, 1878.

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. 17-mar10:ly

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 least possible delay.
August 10, 1877. 1y

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. PEIER.
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 Blacksmith shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.

January 1, 1879. FR. ENDOM.

THE CORNER SALOON,

CORNER DESIARD AND ST. JOHN STS.,
MONROE, LA.

The undersigned, having opened a new and elegantly furnished saloon in Monroe, respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Every attention will be given by a polite and experienced barkeeper. Imported and domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of MIXED DRINKS, in season, a specialty. M. L. DEDEMAN, Proprietor. Jan. 1, 1879.

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

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, Ruffs' News Depot.

REDUCED PRICES.

Look out for the

LITTLE BARBER SHOP

Around the corner, next to D. A. Broad.

B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Hair-cutting, 35c; Shaving, 15c; Shampooing, 35c. Oct. 12, 1877.

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.

January 3, 1879. 3m

W. A. PEALE,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 52 UNION STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton. 11:20am

A STATESMAN INDEED.

The current number of the North American Review contains a very valuable article by Gen. Richard Taylor, entitled, "A Statesman of the Colonial Era," setting forth the biography, political ideas, and revolutionary and constitutional services of George Mason of Virginia. To all who have studied the history of that epoch, the name of this great man is already familiar; and how profoundly he understood the fundamental principles of free government and the methods of making liberty safe against the perpetual encroachments of power, may best be seen by the subjoined document, which he prepared for the Virginia Convention, where it was reported by the Committee of Safety on May 23, 1776.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

A declaration of rights made by the representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free convention; which rights do pertain to them and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of government, unanimously adopted by the Convention of Virginia, June 12, 1776:

1. That all men are created equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural rights of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is by God and nature vested in and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community. Of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of administration; and that whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge to be hereditary.

5. That the legislative and executive powers of the State should be separate and distinct from the judicial; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the burdens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, and return into that body from which they were originally taken, and vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.

6. That election of members, to serve as representatives of the people in the Legislature, ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent, common interest with and attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage; and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented for the common good.

7. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage; without unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; and that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

9. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

10. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

11. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

12. That a well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defense of a free State; that standing armies in time of peace should be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

13. That no free government or the blessing of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

14. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force

or violence; and, therefore, that it is the mutual duty of all men to practise Christian forbearance, love and charity toward each other.

This declaration of rights, as Mason himself says, "was the first in America;" and, as Gen. Taylor justly remarks, "herein we to be found all the principles of the subsequent Declaration of Independence and the declaratory enactments of the several States. Indeed, the great principles on which free government rests are more perspicuously and forcibly stated by Mason than by his followers and copyists."

Every reader of this admirable instrument will return thanks to Gen. Taylor for having at the present time brought it and its author freshly to the public notice. Its doctrines must be held in perpetual honor, or republican institution cannot long continue.

AN INTERRUPTED STORY.

Old Bodkin liked a game of euchre, but he is such an inveterate narrator of pioneer incidents that he often makes it unpleasant for others by trying to play and tell a yarn at the same time. The other evening he began a story just as he and three others sat down to play a social game. He said: "It was in 1849 that a family by the name of Gobins emigrated from Greenbrier County, Va.—out for deal—to the glorious West—shucks, I never could cut any thing bigger than a ten spot. There were seven in the family, three girls and four boys. The girls were bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked—I pass—graceful gazelles, and two of the boys were big enough to handle their axes and rifles—d'ye turn it down? I'll make it clubs—and could help their father a right smart chance—an ace beats a king, every time. Play on a heart. They wound slowly over the Alleghanies, and finally, in May, '49, crossed the Ohio Valley—good enough! hearts are better 'n trumps, but I haven't any left—heading straight for Arkinsaw, intending to make that territory—hold on! you don't play that on us, my future trumped the last trick—their future home—take it up; best we've got, lead, partner, according to Hoyte. They got away out there in the wilderness, and the weather was getting pretty hot—that's it. Now, we'll come the cross-lit on em! play on that bowler! One evening they stopped near where a spring gushed up—that makes us a couple more! dog my picture if it wouldn't be a good joke if we would skunk 'em, the first game. They thought it would be a good place to camp and the old man unhitched the horses—well, what a foolish play that was of mine; it let 'em have one on our deal—and one of the boys ran to the spring to get a drink—pass—it was one of the hot springs—play, Cap., don't be so undecided—and when he touched his lips to the water—that's our trick—he bounced up and yelled to the old man—whose ace is that? eh? I'll salivate it with my trump—yelled to the old man, 'hitch up and drive on, dad! Hell's not half a mile from here? How did you come by these points? Seems to me you're good counters if you can't play much. Well, sir, it had the effect—diamonds? hasn't any; pass—change the old man's opinion of Arkinsaw and—what led? Spades? Have a little one—he started across the wilds for Oregon."

Thus old Bodkin continued the same narrative through thirteen games, and when the party rose from the table at 10 o'clock, Bodkin had the Gobins family away out beyond the alkali desert in the sage-brush, with their horses stolen and two of the girls captured by Indians—the boys following the Plutes with their rifles, and the old woman a raving maniac. And yet the story was not more than half completed when the party walked off on the narrator.—Madison (Ind.) Courier.

All the States which were to elect United States Senators have been heard from, except Louisiana and Wisconsin. New York returns Roscoe Conkling; Missouri sends Shields for the short and Vest for the long term; North Carolina sends Vance to succeed Merriman; in Indiana Voorhees succeeded himself; Illinois elects Logan; Call from Florida, succeeds Conover, and Cameron goes back from Pennsylvania.

Chief Joseph created much amusement during his recent speech in Washington by relating how, when the Nez Percés were retreating, with Howard very close in their rear, and a fight was imminent, a council was held, and it was decided "to take Howard's mules and pack train. We took them," he said with great naivete, "and the pursuit was interrupted."

Two great political truths have been unearthed in this country within the past ten years, viz: The ex-Republicans who vote the Republican ticket can get office and honor from the Federal Government, and negroes who vote the Democratic ticket get plenty to eat.

"The strongest propensity in a woman's nature," says a careful student of the sex, "is to want to know what is going on, and the next is to boss the job."

John Sherman is "ooming" for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1880. The Democrats would like to take the contract of defeating him.

VITALITY OF THE INDIAN.

It is one of the boasts of British rule in Canada and the Northwest that the aborigines have been generally well treated and allowed to develop according to their own notions and opportunities. The consequence has been a remarkable preservation of the old historical tribes throughout the Dominion. The Micmacs are still strong in Nova Scotia; the Abnakis hold their own in New Brunswick; there are deep traces of the gentle and faithful Hurons in Quebec; Ontario has thousands of Iroquois and Algonquins in her borders, while Keewatin, Manitoba, the Saskatchewan valley, the Rocky Mountain region and Columbia are the homes of tribes quite too numerous to mention. All this is gratifying enough, but what is really remarkable is the vitality of the Indian tribes under the adverse circumstances in which they have always been placed by the American policy.

Notwithstanding all the injustice and cruelty they have endured from this cause, we are assured by a writer that they have not appreciably diminished in numbers during the past hundred years. It seems to be a fallacy that the American aborigines ever exceeded the figures of 300,000, and that is still about their number within the limits of the United States. Montcalm's Indian contingent at Fort William Henry, in 1757, was only 2,000, in 11,000 whites. The Iroquois of the Lake Champlain region, numbered 11,650 souls in 1763, and they now count 18,660; 5246 of the Six Nations living at Forestville, N. Y., alone. The Seminoles are said to be more numerous today than when they withstood, for five years, the whole military force of the United States.

The noble Cherokees and Choctaws are, perhaps, more populous in their Arkansas reserves than they were fifty years ago in Georgia and Alabama. The redoubtable Sioux are said by Capt. Mallory to have quadrupled in 140 years, and doubled in twenty-nine. Notwithstanding the terrible retribution visited on the Modocs, fully one-half of them survive, while the California tribes still muster three-fourths of their original strength in spite of the ferocious leveling of the "Fortyniners." We are informed that fragments of tribes which have for generations been legally isolated in Massachusetts, on Long Island, on the Pamunkey in Virginia, and other Southern States, retain as sound a vitality, both physical and moral, as similar bodies of whites would in analogous circumstances. Indians enough are employed on the boats of the Mississippi, Missouri and St. Lawrence, to equal the Prophet's force at Tippecanoe.

PICTURESQUE STATISTICS.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]
As I was going through the Senate wing this morning I stopped at the picture stand of Mr. Bowden, who has in steel engraving, the photographs of all the illustrious men of the present and past. I asked him of the prominent men of to-day of whom he sold the most engravings. He said: "I sell the most of Thurman, Conkling, Ben Butler, Jim Blaine and John Sherman. You would be surprised," he says, "to know how great a demand there is for Butler pictures. Of the five I have just mentioned I think the honors would be divided between Thurman and Butler, next in order would be Blaine, then Conkling and Sherman. I also have a great many orders for Chief Justice Waite. As for Hayes, I don't think I sell one of his to ten of Speaker Randall, and yet I am on the Senate side. There is but little demand for Garfield, but some for Sam Cox and Fernando Wood and Gen. Banks, but the principal sales are confined to those I have just mentioned. Of those who are dead the greatest demand is for Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln and Chief Justice Chase, though there is a fair market for George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Thomas. You would be surprised to know, also, the number of engravings I sell of Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee. The sales of these two are not as extensive as those I have heretofore mentioned, but they are considerable. Grant, for some reason, don't sell well. It may be because every one has a likeness of him, but I sell three of Sherman to one of Grant; yes, Gen. Lee outsells Grant."

The Commune of Samnunc, one of the most remarkable, as it is one of the least known, in all Switzerland, is situated in a mountain valley, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and almost cut off from the world. The inhabitants fetch their daily supply of provisions from Martinsbruck, on the other side of the Inn and for the greater part of the distance, seven hours in all, they have to carry everything on their backs up the steep mountain paths. They get their letters from the Austrian village of Rauders, which involves a walk for the postman of ten hours, four thither and six back. Fifty years ago the members of the commune met together, and, being of opinion that German was on the whole a more desirable language for the ordinary purposes of life than their mother tongue, they resolved thenceforth to speak German only, and to

teach it to their children. So thoroughly has this purpose been carried out that, with the exception of a few old people, the Romanish speech, their native tongue, has been completely forgotten by the inhabitants of the valley.

POISONED BY ARSENIC IN STARCH.

[Rocky Mountain News.]
A well-known physician, in conversation with a representative of the News, a few days since, detailed a remarkable occurrence which has just come under his notice. For some weeks past he has been attending a young lady who has exhibited every possible indication of arsenic poisoning. Her appetite failed her, and her face became of a ghastly pallor, while the features were bloated, and the eyes watery, with swelling of the lower limbs. Day by day her body was racked with intense pain, and finally her condition became so unendurable that she almost longed for death to put an end to her sufferings.

The physician was satisfied from the beginning that she was afflicted with some disease produced by arsenic poisoning. But the most rigid investigation failed to reveal in what possible way it could have been administered to her. Her food was inspected, the water she drank was most carefully selected from the wells, where no impurity by any means could find its way to it. By the merest accident in the world the cause of this remarkable condition was discovered. The doctor happened to be present when the young lady's clothes were brought home from the wash. The singular luster of the linen struck him as remarkable. He inquired who did the washing; and was told that an old negro woman whose great skill in polishing linen, made her very popular with the girls.

The doctor thought he was now on the road to the discovery, and concluded for the nonce to play the amateur detective. He visited the old woman and soon learned that her "polish" was produced by the use of arsenic in the starch. Then the whole case was plain. The girl was afflicted by arsenic poisoning produced by absorption. Being of a peculiar temperament and organization, she incurred a danger which others might have escaped. Absorption aided it and her bodily susceptibility to the fatal drug, conspired to produce the dangerous condition which has just been detailed. Of course she changed her washerwoman, and is now considered out of danger; but the circumstances of this remarkable case shows on what a slender thread a human life sometimes hangs.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, says the Nashville American has introduced a bill which is as important as any could possibly be, which effected one single, simple commodity. It is in five lines and enacts that sulphate of quinine shall be imported free of duty. The burden of the quinine monopoly falls upon the sick and afflicted, and the United States is the only civilized nation barbarous enough to deny cheap medicines to its citizens. A few respectable highway robbers who pray, no doubt, each Sunday, "Do unto us as we do unto others," line their pockets through their infamous monopoly, with no benefit—not a dollar to the revenue, nor to any human being except themselves. The vote upon this act of simple justice will be closely watched.

When Gen. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator from Illinois in 1871 there was something in the shape of excuse for the act—the war fires were still burning. But as this notorious blatherskite will now return to the Senate as a product of Illinois enlightenment and civilization in 1876, the great "Sucker State" should wrap her head in a towel and hide it from public gaze for a while. Stephen A. Douglas—John A. Logan! the descent is calculated to make one dizzy.

A new word of French extraction has been added to the great family of the English language—"Vicereine." The London Graphic has published the portraits of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise as those of "the Vicereine and Vicereine of Canada." It has been cordially accepted, like "the telegram."

An exchange says: There were ninety-six executions in this country in 1878, and nearly two hundred hangings by mobs, Judge Lynch, etc.—mostly in Texas. Pennsylvania has had the greatest number of legal hangings, and Texas the majority of the impromptu neck-tie parties.

The first appointment under the new determination to give colored men places in the South was that of Pinchback, who is made special treasury agent, in place of Longstreet, for Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama. Longstreet preferred to be Postmaster at Gainsville, Ga.

The yellow fever relief committee in Grenada, Miss., has published its report, showing that it received \$24,193 in subscriptions, disbursed \$16,298, and now has claims before it for \$12,260.

Give Wendell Phillips credit for this neat distinction—when our troops kill Indians it is war, but when Indians kill our troops it is massacre.