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G. W. McCRANIE,

Editor and Proprietor.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

Cobb & Gunby,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA. Jan. 2, 1879.

Dr. Wendel

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

James Strother,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA., practices in the parishes of Ouachita, Richland and Caldwell. Monroe, Dec. 26,

John Pickling,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the State and Federal Courts in Louisiana, and the Supreme Court at Washington City. 11

Joseph Johnston,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA., will practice in the Courts of the Fourteenth Judicial District and in the Supreme Court of State. January 25, 1878

Dr. T. Hardson

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at Moore's drug store during the day, and at his residence at all other hours. Monroe, Feb. 6, 1879.

F. P. STURNS. TALBOT STILLMAN.

Sturns & Stillman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Parishes of *Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland and Franklin* and in the Federal Courts. Will take claims for collection in all other parishes in Louisiana, with privilege of managing same in connection with attorneys residing there. 17, 1879. 1y

Dr. T. Y. Aby,

MONROE, LA.,

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

R. W. RICHARDS C. J. BOATNER.

Richards & Boatner,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COUNSELLORS AT Law, Monroe, will practice in all the Parishes of Louisiana, in the Supreme Court, the Federal Courts, and in all Office Department of the General Government.

Office fronting east corner of public square. January 3, 1879.

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

Richard & 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 and the General Government. July 11, 1879.

John Ingrave,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. Office opposite the Court House. Practices in all the Courts of Louisiana; also in the Supreme Court of the State and the Federal Courts. Claims, including cotton claims, will prompt attention. Land Office and contest matters attended to. Mar79.

Dentistry.

DR. S. L. BRADLEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having had 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

PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH without pain. By the aid of nitrous oxide of gas by Dr. D. Beaty, of 25 years practical experience, and a well known reputation of 20 years in Monroe and its vicinity. Reference given if desired.

N. B. Who? in Bank Building, west room, up stairs.

Monroe, La., Dec. 1879.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Tribute to the Constitution of the United States.

J. B. Danforth, of Rock Island, having addressed Jefferson Davis to the effect that "something should be done at once by Southern leaders of public opinion to counteract the efforts of Republicans who are endeavoring to make a solid North on the idea that State rights mean secession; that the people of the South are still for secession; that there is no freedom of speech or of the press in the South, and that the South has been made solid by means of the shotgun," the reply comes and is published in full, as follows:

BEAUVOIR, HARRISON COUNTY, Miss., November 23, 1879.

J. B. Danforth, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—I was gratified by the receipt of your letter as a token of your remembrance of me when in former and in happier days we were officially connected with each other.

I was also gratified by the receipt of a copy of your paper, the Rock Islander.

It so happened that at the time a local candidate had called to visit me, and the conversation turned upon the time-honored doctrine of State rights. Like many others in our section, he supposed this to be a creed which peculiarly belonged to the South. I, who have known, and am happy to remember, men of every section true to the theory of a Union voluntarily formed by sovereign States, endeavored to explain that it was not a Southern idea, but a historical fact; that it belonged to no section, but sprang from the brains of men who declared the independence of the colonies, and formed the compact for a more perfect union of the States. To prove my position I read to him your article headed "What is Meant by State Rights?" and was pleased to see the effect which it produced when he knew that it came from the State of Illinois, and high up on the Mississippi river.

If there is anything which, more clearly than another, the framers of the constitution did not intend to do, it was to submit the people of the States to the unbridled will of a majority of the people of all the States. Sectional majorities have changed; they may, and probably will change again; and the bulwarks which alone can protect minorities from the usurping tendency of a general government, is a strict construction of delegated powers and a fair observance of the reserved rights of the States and of the people.

When the States delegated certain functions to a general government, the purpose was declared to be to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

The confederation, which had been declared perpetual, was terminated to form a more perfect union of those States which should agree to enter into it. Being without any precedent in history, but taught by the examples of all ancient republics of the rocks and shoals on which they had been wrecked, a compact of union was formed which must ever stand a model of wisdom on the part of those who framed it.

The reservation of rights, as you have forcibly presented it, only marks the limit between the powers of the general government and those which the States and the people thereof would continue to exercise. This was to secure liberty to their posterity, not to elevate a new master to the thorne from which George III had been deposed.

In the many years that have passed since the formation of that constitution with the many Chief Magistrates the South has given to the Union, it seems strange that, in this day, belief in the doctrine on which the Union was founded, and which was uniformly avowed by the men who illustrated its early history, should now be regarded as hostility to its existence, and that the creed of State rights should be held as the synonym of a desire to destroy the Union of the constitution. Truth is said to be eternal. It is well that it should be, for error so far outstrides its stately steps that otherwise we might fear whether truth would finally overtake it.

Those who have carefully noted the usurpation and oppression to which the South was subjected after she had laid down her arms and faithfully agreed to abide by the laws of the United States, would have no need to go further in order to find a reason why the South was solidified in defense of her rights of person and property. Would the North, under like circumstances, have been less so? Would they have shown equal patience under wrong?

It is surely little less than a fraud to state that the assertion by the South of her right to protection under constitution is equivalent to a declaration on her part of a desire to secede from the Union. Any logical mind would draw from these facts the reverse conclusion. It may serve the purpose of artful politicians to foment sectional discord, and thus make a solid North, which, being the majority section, can then wield the power and appropriate as well the political as the financial benefits of the general government. But the men who desire a fraternal union and a general prosperity must see that is not the road by which either can be reached.

In 1860 the secessionists, *per se*, to use the phrase of that day, were few and far between. They are fewer now and further between.

It is, therefore, untrue that State rights, as asserted here, mean secession. And equally untrue is it that there is no freedom of opinion or of speech, or the press, among us. Personal difficulties and family feuds have been misrepresented as political combinations to suppress the freedom of elections, while in point of fact our elections have been as peaceable and orderly as elsewhere. Indeed, there has been a studied effort not to permit any riotous proceedings which could be used by emissaries as the means of injuring our reputation or invalidating our elections.

Impoverished by a devastating war, we desire emigration to cultivate our waste lands and to restore prosperity to our communities. We have a soil and climate inviting to the agriculturist and the manufacturer, and would gladly welcome both to a home among us.

I have no present or prospective connection with the politics of the day. My observation and reflections are those of a man who has served the country long, and would be glad, before he goes hence, to see peace and prosperity throughout her borders.

For myself, my dear sir, accept assurances of the good wishes and kind remembrances of your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

PERILS OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

What Making a Great Speech Subjects a Man To.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

The member in question, who was talking upon the subject the other evening, said that any man who makes a speech in Congress that was the subject of any sort of attention was sure to be made the subject of an attack from some feminine hero-worshiper. Said he: "There is nothing in God's world that women so much admire as a man who can make a speech."

To continue quoting his own language: "I never met a woman in my life who could tell what is 'free trade' or what is 'protection,' or who understood, in the slightest degree, the issues of the two contending parties of this country. But all the same, whenever a man who has the reputation of an orator gets off anything in Congress, the female hero-worshipers in the galleries sit and drink in the sound of his voice, catch here and there a flowery sentence, and rave with delight over what they call 'such a b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l speech,' without apprehending, perhaps, a single one of his main thoughts or underlying suggestions."

"Why," said the Congressional orator, "I made a speech in the House which I myself considered something in the way of a hit. At any rate it received the attention and approval of a large number of my associates. That night I received one of the longest and most ardent love-letters that was perhaps ever penned to any man. The full name of the writer was signed to it. The subscriber said that she was in the gallery when I made my speech, and that its influence had caused her to fall madly in love with me. She knew nothing of me, whether I was married or not. She was just swept away by 'the mad impetuosity of love kindled by my fiery eloquence.' I think that was the expression she used. And she placed herself at my disposal, granting in advance anything I might demand, for 'the small favor of loving me unchecked and unrebuked.' Well, unless a man is a fool, such a note is devilish embarrassing. It is not flattering at all to a man's vanity, for I knew perfectly well that she was an absolute stranger to me, knew nothing about me, one way or the other; and that it was just a feminine craze, peculiar to, perhaps, a not very strong mind, occasioned by a speech that seemed to command attention. I paid no attention to the matter for a day or two. The notes then began to rain in on me from her to such an extent that I made up my mind to find out who she was, at least, and acquaint her friends of the fact in a quiet way, if she had any, as I had no idea of playing Paul to a lackadaisical Virginia. I found that she was a young lady of a very good family. Her people live in the interior of New York. They are rich well-to-do people. The girl had been well brought up and well educated. So now I was put in a still more embarrassing position, because I could not go to these people and say that their daughter was making violent love to me, so I just adopted the policy of totally ignoring the whole thing. But I have had more trouble than I ever had in my life in just trying to get rid of this woman. And I can not say that I am yet clear of the matter, for I still continue to receive notes; and only this session I have heard through her that she has a rival in town, and will never renounce her pursuit of me. She says she loves me more than any one else can, and she knows she can make me love her. She keeps up her amorous bombardments; but, up to the present time, the Congressional fort holds firm."

Esquire W. C. Martin has held the office of justice of the peace in Webster parish for just thirty-four years. He received his first commission in 1844 from Gov. Walker.

THE LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Thirty-Fourth Session.

[Baton Rouge Capitolian.]

The Louisiana Annual Conference met in the Methodist Church in this city on Wednesday, December 10th, 1879, and adjourned on the night of Monday, December 15, 1879.

Rev. John C. Keener, D. D., LL. D., was the Bishop who presided.

Rev. John T. Sawyer was elected Secretary and Rev. Lewis A. Reed, Assistant Secretary.

Though all the proceedings of this body of earnest Christian men were most interesting, there was a culmination of the interest when the time came for reading the appointments, assigning the members of the Conference to their new fields of labor.

The Secretary having kindly furnished us the list of appointments, we publish them, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—Rev. Linus Parker, P. E.

Carondelet Street—Jos. B. Walker.
Felicity Street—John Hannon.
St. Charles Avenue—John Matthews.
Moreau Street—James M. Beard.
Louisiana Avenue—Christian Keener.
Algiers—Lewis A. Reed.
Lafourche mission—To be supplied.
Baton Rouge—John T. Sawyer; A. G. Miller, Supernumerary.
Plaquemine and Grosse Tete—T. Kinlock Faunt LeRoy.
Editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate—Linus Parker.
S. W. Bible Society—James A. Ivy, Agent.

DELHI DISTRICT—B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Trenton, Monroe and Delhi—C. W. Carter.
Cally and Faulk's Chapel—C. W. Hodge.
Bastrop—J. M. McKee.
Lind Grove—A. A. Cornett.
Oak Ridge—R. S. Trippett.
Rayville—N. S. Cornell.
Winnsboro—Phillip Allen.
Waterproof, Vidalia and St. Joseph—Jas. L. Wright.
Tensas Circuit—J. Landrum.
Tensas Chapel—A. M. Walles.
Lake Providence and Pecan Grove—Henry O. White.
Floyd—T. H. McClendon.

HOMER DISTRICT—J. H. Stone, P. E.

Homer—James A. Parker.
Tulip—Thos. J. Upton.
Haynesville—John A. Miller.
Minden—J. E. Bradley.
Sparta—R. M. Crowson.
Arcadia—James J. Billingsley.
Vernon—J. M. Brown.
Indian Village—R. T. Parish.
Rochester—To be supplied.
Downsville—R. Parvin.
Farmerville—J. F. Patterson.
Webster—To be supplied.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—Robt. Randle, P. E.

Shreveport—Joel T. Daves.
Mooringsport—T. S. Randle.
Caddo—Geo. M. Liverman.
Logansport Mission—John Pipes.
Mansfield—J. Lane Borden.
Pleasant Hill—W. D. Stayton.
Natchitoches—Thos. J. Hough.
Natchitoches Circ't—R. M. Blocker.
Anacoco—To be supplied.
Springville—A. T. Galloway.
Coushatta—J. B. Cassity.
South Bossier—J. W. Wedlock.
North Bossier—R. A. Davis.
Many Circuit—To be supplied by J. A. Monroe.
Cotile—To be supplied.
Lone Oak—To be supplied.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT—Felix G. Hocutt, P. E.

Alexandria and Pineville—Jacob D. Harper.
Rapides Circuit—S. U. Whatley, supply.
Montgomery Circuit—Wm. Hart.
Harrisonburg and Trinity—C. R. Godfrey.
Sicily Island and Bœuff Prairie—W. R. Whatley.
Genan Circuit—C. R. Benson.
Columbia—R. T. Isabell.
Castor—C. T. Munholland.
Bayou Bœuff and Evergreen—J. L. P. Sheppard and Chas. F. Stivers; Fred. White, Supernumerary.
Spring Creek—Silas H. Cooper.
Simsport—Patrick Galvin.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT—J. M. Johnston, P. E.

Opelousas—M. C. Manly.
Washington—John F. Wynn.
Vermillionville—Baxter Clegg.
Plaquemine Brusle—John N. Pointer.
Abbeville—Enos B. Foust.
New Iberia—Alfred E. Clay.
Attakapas French Mission—W. J. Picot.
Franklin—B. F. White.
Pattersonville and Morgan City—Samuel Keener.
Lake Charles—J. F. Scurlock.
Sugar Town—John W. Hearn.
Calcasieu Mission—To be supplied by John Hiner.

Superanuated—H. C. Thweatt, John T. Davis, W. E. Doty, E. W. Yancy, Philo M. Goodwyn, Joel Saunders, P. H. Diffenweirth, J. C. Reid, Jesse Felton, George Jackson.

Transferred—Shepherd Halsey Werlein to the Texas Conference; John T. Graham and John W. Chambers to the Mississippi Conference.

Withdrawn—Patrick Lane.

Located—J. M. Franklin, at his own request.

The place chosen for the holding of the next session of the Louisiana Conference is Shreveport, La.

PROF. RILEY AND THE COTTON-WORM

[New Orleans Democrat.]

Some disappointment will be felt at the absence in the national Agricultural Report for 1878 of a specific and definite solution of the cotton-worm problem. It has been known that Prof. Riley, the head of the entomological bureau, has been engaged in the study of the habits of the cotton-worm, and has been taking extensive observations, not only personally but through correspondence, and many were the hopes cherished pending the appearance of his report. We have before us, however, the latest report from the department, containing the compilation of all the information thus far gathered in the premises, and it is our regret to say that, although a great deal of new and reliable light is thrown upon the subject, we are not yet in possession of the full and complete data which we had hoped by this time to have. Prof. Riley states that the epidemic of 1878 and the network of *cordons sanitaires* with which the South was veined during that season so embarrassed his operations as to render them almost fruitless. By these causes he was prevented from visiting the regions which it was most important to visit in order to properly prosecute his investigations, and thus a full year was lost. It would, perhaps, be too much to say that no advance has been made, for Prof. Riley tells us of at least one significant discovery he has made and which may yet turn out to be the clew to the secret.

Let us quote a sentence or two from the Professor's report: "It had often been a wonder to me that no true parasite had ever been found infesting this insect, since there scarcely exists a plant-feeding species that is not attacked by some parasite. No less than nine distinct species of these parasites have been discovered on the cotton-worm this summer, and this fact has an important bearing on several of the knotty questions that present themselves in our inquiry." Professor Riley does not elaborate this branch of the investigation, it being his purpose, as he states further on, to make a special report to Congress during the winter, but proceeds to another interesting and important detail: "Again, I had wondered what plants the moths naturally fed from, since it was known to be fond of sweets and had, to my knowledge, done considerable injury by boring into various ripe fruits. The cotton plant is peculiar for having a gland on the under side of from one to three ribs of the more mature leaves, and a still larger gland at the outer base of the three lobes of the involucre. As soon as I learned that these glands secreted a sweetened liquid, I inferred that the plant would be found to furnish nourishment to the moth as well as to the larva, and drew attention to this belief in the Atlanta Constitution of September 8, 1878. It was with no small degree of pleasure that at Baconton, subsequently, in company with Professors Comstock and Willett, I was able to prove my anticipation correct, by studying the normal habits of the moth with a dark lantern at night. The moth is, therefore, attracted to the plant by the sweets which this last affords, and, as these sweets are first produced when the plant begins to flower and fruit, we have here a possible explanation of the well known fact that the worm is seldom noticed on the young plant till about the time of fruiting. * * * It is by taking advantage of this love for sweets which the moth possesses that we shall probably arrive at one of the most effectual ways of preventing the ravages of the worm, for if we can allure the first moths of the season to certain death, we nip the evil in the bud."

These are unquestionably important discoveries, and when we consider them in addition to the prospect that, during the winter, a determined and systematic effort will be made to ascertain the form and manner in which the worm hibernates, there is much to console us for the absence of conclusive information in the Professor's report now before us. We notice furthermore that the government scientists lay great stress upon the point heretofore made by the Democrat, that much of the solution of the problem depends upon the accuracy and completeness with which the hibernation can be unveiled, and it is safe to anticipate that in the forthcoming special report there will be a strong effort made to illuminate this branch of the inquiry. Pending the appearance of that report, therefore, we can only await the result of Prof. Riley's investigations, noting meanwhile that it is gratifying and encouraging to observe the nature and extent of the movement set on foot by the government in the interest of the South's most important industry.

Dr. I. Johnson & Co., of Bangor, Me., will send by mail, postage paid, a quarter of a pound sample pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders on receipt of 25 cents. These powders are worth their weight in gold to make hens lay, and will prevent all manner of diseases common to hens, hogs and horses, including hog cholera.

THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Awards of the Commission Appointed by Congress.

[Chicago Times.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Gen. John Coburn, of Indiana, a member of the Hot Springs commission, passed through the city to-night en route to Washington, where he goes to lay before Congress the report of the commission. The commission was appointed in the spring of 1878. The members were instructed to investigate the claims of all who contested the right of the government to the property, survey and lay off the city as might be deemed to the best advantage, to condemn such property as it shold be found necessary to destroy, and to appraise all of the property. The commission concluded the work entrusted to them. Dec. 6 six hundred and fifty claims were awarded, the most important being the Gov. Rector claim, at over $11,000; the Hale, at over $5000; the Sumpter, at over $15,000, and the Gaines, at over $21,000. The majority of the claims were small, ranging from $10 to $1000. The right to buy lots covering one hundred acres was granted. A tract of two hundred and sixty-five acres, embracing the Hot Spring mountains and all of the hot springs, was laid off into streets, lots, parks and drives. The principal streets are seventy feet wide, the others are forty and fifty feet in width. Two avenues in the suburbs, called Grand and Crescent, are 125 feet in width. All of the streets and avenues are laid off so as to avoid steep grades. The mountain just west of the Arlington Hotel was appraised at $1000 per acre, and on the opposite side of the ravine, in which the city of Hot Springs is situated, at $100 per acre, the object of the commission being to place such a high price on the property that no one will purchase it from the Government. The mountains are covered with a fine growth of timber, which will be preserved, and lend very much to the surrounding beauty of the city. The certificates allowed for condemned buildings amount to about $75,000. The Grand and Arlington Hotels were both condemned, and the Grand Hotel has been torn down, as it interfered with the opening of one of the streets. The Arlington Hotel was to be on the Government reservation, but it will be allowed to stand. It is being rented by the Government at $1000 per year. The commission allowed $40,000 for the two hotels. The expense of the commission was about $75,000.

As evidence that good farming does pay, the LaGrange Reporter reports the case of Mr. A. J. Heard, who resides in the western portion of Troup county. When he came out of the war all he possessed in the world was a shotgun, a wife, a child, to which may be added robust health and indomitable energy. He went to work first as an overseer; then, by thrift, he managed to get possession of a piece of land. He now owns two plantations and runs a third, makes from 100 to 125 bales of cotton yearly, owes nothing, and has sold this year $300 worth of wheat and 250 worth of oats. He has this season killed nine hogs and has eighteen more to kill, and in addition to this has meat of last year's killing for sale. In his capacious cribs there are about 600 bushels of last year's corn, and he has on hand about forty bales of the present cotton crop. He has a charming home, having a new house, handsomely finished inside, and when his family take a ride they go in an elegant phaeton. Evidently some kind of farming does pay.

It is related of Thackeray that, being very desirous to see a "Bowery boy," he went with a friend into the haunts of that peculiar creature to look for one. Very soon his companion pointed out to him a genuine specimen, standing on the corner of a street, against a lamp post, red-shirted, black-trowsered, soap-locked, shiny-hatted, with a cigar in his mouth elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees.

After contemplating him for a few moments, Thackeray said to his friend that he would like to talk to the fellow, and asked if he might do so.

"Surely," he was told; "go to him, and ask him to direct you somewhere."

Thereupon Thackeray approached and said politely:

"My friend, I should like to go to—," such a place.

"Well," replied the Bowery boy, in his peculiar tones, and without moving anything but his lips, as he looked up lazily at the tall, gray-haired novelist—"well, sonny, you can go, if you won't stay too long."

Thackeray was satisfied.

"Dat cullud pusson on the jury him's de man I object to," said a negro when put on trial in the Marton (S. C.) Court the other day. The black good man and true was unseated, and the prisoner given acquittal. After his release the darkey was asked what he had against a juryman of his own color. "Nuffin at all, boss," he said, "dat ye see I know'd ef I flattered de prejudice ob de odder jurymen I'd get off, and golly I did."—*Winston News.*

According to the New York Herald, oculists say that any paper but white hurts the eyes to write on, and that unruled should