The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME XVI. MONROE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1881. NUMBER 42.

THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Friday,

AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.

G. W. McCRANIE,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year,..... $4,00
One copy, six months,..... 2,50

ADVANCE RATES:

One copy, one year,.....3,00
One copy, six months,.....2,00

TARIFF OF ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square (one inch of space or less) for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer periods as follows:

NUMBER SQ'RES.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
One	$3 50	$ 6	$ 8	$ 11	$ 15
Two	6 50	10	14	20	25
Three	10 00	15	17	26	35
Four	13 00	20	23	32	45
Five	15 00	25	27	40	50
Ten (½ col.)	26 00	40	50	70	90
Fifteen (¾ col.)	40 00	55	70	90	120
Twenty-one (1 c.)	50 00	70	85	125	175

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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. H. Trousdale,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.,

Office in OUACHITA TELEGRAPH building.

E. G. COBB. A. A. GUNBY.

Cobb & Gunby,

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

Thos. O. Benton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MONROE, LA.

Office with Richardson & McEnery.

Dr. T. P. Richardson

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.

James T. Strother,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Monroe La. Will practice law in North Louisiana, before the Supreme Court at Monroe, Federal Courts of Louisiana, Court of Claims, and Supreme Court of the United States at Washington City.

JOHN CALDERWOOD. THOS. Y. ABY.

Drs. Calderwood & Aby,

Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery. Office on Grand street, in rear of G. W. McCrae's Drug Store, and opposite J. W. Smith's carriage shop.
January 23, 1880. n20:1y

W. F. Millsaps,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. will practice in the courts of the Fifth Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe. Will take claims for collection in all the parishes of North Louisiana, with privilege of managing same through resident attorneys.
November 4, 1880.

C. J. BOATNER. M. J. LIDDELL.

Boatner & Liddell,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Monroe, La., will practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government.
Office fronting northeast corner of public square. January 3, 1879.

F. P. STUBBS. TALBOT STILLMAN.

Stubbs & 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 one in connection with attorneys residing there. March 7, 1879. 1y

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

Richardson & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in all the parishes of North Louisiana, the Supreme Court of the State, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. January 11, 1879.

John H. Dinkgrave,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. Office opposite Court House. Practices in all the Courts of North Louisiana; also in the Supreme Court of the State and the Federal Courts. All claims, including cotton claims, will receive prompt attention. Land Office and Pension matters attended to. March 28, 1879.

Dentistry.

DR. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Is willing to warrant all work. Office at residence on Jackson street, near the Female Academy, Monroe, La.
v7-mar16:1y

John McEnery,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & LAND AGENT,

No. 9 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

LAND BUSINESS at the Land Offices in New Orleans and Washington City attended to. Agency for sale and purchase of Plantations, Farms and unimproved Lands solicited.

☞ Major J. G. Richardson is associated with Mr. McEnery in the land business, to which he will give his entire attention.
January 6, 1881.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, 1879 1y

PETER FASSOLD,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

MONROE, LA.

Watches and Jewelry skilfully repaired, at short notice, and all work warranted. Shop between Monroe Bank and Photograph Gallery.
Monroe, Sept. 27, 1880.

WAGONS! WAGONS! WAGONS

Twenty-five Two and Four-Horse

IRON-AXLE WAGONS,

made by the celebrated Studebaker Manufacturing Co., just received and for sale at the lowest market rates by

FR. ENDOM.

January 1, 1879.

CENTRAL HOUSE,

COR. JACKSON & GRAMMONT STS.,

MONROE, LA.

Convenient to railroad depot and steamboat landing, and provided with superior accomodations, is now open to the traveling public. ☞Sample Room for Commercial travelers. D. B. TROUSDALE,
(Formerly of the Monroe House,)
Feb. 27, 1880. Proprietor.

DEW DROP-IN SALOON

(NEAR THE R. R. DEPOT,)

MONROE, LA.

The undersigned having leased the saloon known as above, purposes keeping it well supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and invites a liberal share of public patronage. Good order and polite attention may be relied upon.
MICHAEL COLLINS.
Monroe, La., Feb. 20, 1880. n24-1y

CITY STEAM SAW-MILL.

J. R. MUIR. - - Proprietor.

Having purchased the interest of the succession of H. M. Bry, deceased, the undersigned, of the late firm of Bry & Muir, becomes sole proprietor of the Monroe City Steam Saw and Planing Mill, and will continue it in active operation—sawing lumber, pine or cypress, planing, making shingles, &c., to be furnished, on short notice, in any quantities desired. A large lot of superior, timber, both pine and cypress, on hand. Prices to suit the times. Address orders to J. R. MUIR,
P. O. Box 31.
Monroe, September, 20, 1880.

OFFICE SALOON,

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.

[Established 1867.]

The Proprietor assures his many friends and customers that he will constantly keep on hand the finest and best brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

All of which will be served with promptness and politeness.
A. J. KELLER, Proprietor.
January 1, 1879.

T. PURCELL. D. B. GUNBY.

PURCELL & GUNBY,

Produce Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents,

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.

Flour, Meal, Pork, Oats, Corn, Bran, Hay, Wagons, Lime, Cement, Coal, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Orders for all kinds of merchandize filled at Manufacturers' prices.

T. PURCELL,

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

Prompt attention given to consignments of goods to his care. Charges reasonable.
Monroe, La., Feb. 20, 1880. n24

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.,

CANTON, OHIO.

N. B. MILTON, AGENT,

MONROE, LA.

Safes sold for less money than by any one traveling, on time, or for a heavy discount for cash.
Guns, Pistols, Clocks and Sewing Machines repaired on short notice by
N. B. MILTON,
27 Bilbo' Nowe Depot.

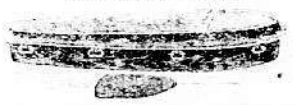
J. E. PETERS,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE & WINDOW SHADES,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WAGONS

AND VELOCIPEDES.



COFFINS AND COFFIN TRIMMINGS

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Services of Undertaker and preserving dead bodies with embalming fluids furnished if desired. All orders promptly attended to. Terms, reasonable.

Store on Grand street, near the Court-house.

J. E. PETERS.
Monroe, La., March 18, 1878. n26-tf

MILLIONS OF WILD PIGEONS.

A Roost of Immense Extent in the Indian Territory.

[N. Y. Sun.]

There arrived on Saturday night, at a place near Jersey City, a car containing 8,500 wild pigeons that had been shipped from Atoka, Indian Territory. They are the first installment of 20,000, which W. P. Thomas of Phillipsburg, N. J., contracted to supply to the New York State Sportsmen's Association. The pigeons were placed in pens, from which they will be taken as wanted. These pens are simply low, close sheds. An inclined plane of slatted framework in each pen furnishes the pigeons with a roost. They are very shy. A slight noise on the outside of a pen produces a loud whirl on the inside. When the trap door of a pen was cautiously opened yesterday to allow the reporter to peer inside, the twitter and rustle made up a strong volume of sound.

"They make a good deal of noise," said Mr. Thomas, "but it is nothing to the din at the pigeon roost where these were trapped. I have heard the cackling of the pigeons, as they were settling on their nests in the evening, fully a mile away."

Mr. Thomas makes a business of trapping pigeons for field sport. He will get four more car loads from the Indian territory, making a total of 10,000 pigeons.

"The business will not be a profitable one this year," he said, "because we have had to go so far to get them. Heretofore the pigeons have roosted in Pennsylvania or Michigan. But this year, owing to the late, cold spring, they did not come as far north as usual and they made a roost in the Pottawattomie reservation of the Indian Territory, 110 miles away from the nearest railroad station. I had to transport all my lumber and supplies from Atoka, and the pigeons had to be hauled there for shipment. At one time I had fifteen wagons on the road. There are several streams to be forded, and the Arbuckle Mountains have to be crossed, but most of the way the road is pretty level. It took a wagon about three days to make the trip from the roost to Atoka.

"The roost is the largest I have ever seen. The country there is thickly grown over with what they call post oak timber, from the fact, I suppose, that the trunks are just about post size. The acorns are so abundant that it is a splendid feeding ground for them. I went into the roost for about ten miles without finding any signs of an end. Every tree was thick with pigeons, the branches bending down with their weight. When the birds have been coming home from the feeding grounds in the evening I have seen a stream about a mile broad flow through the air for two hours thick enough to hide the sun and making a noise like thunder. I should judge the roost to be about twenty miles long and fifteen broad.

"There has been little or no shooting, and that has been a good thing for us, as shooting makes the birds scary and harder to trap. There is plenty of deer and turkeys on the reservation, and the Pottawattomies do not care for pigeons, so they do not hunt in the roost. The Indians were very friendly, and some of them are working for a St. Louis firm that are catching squabs and shipping them to market. Men go about with poles punching the squabs out of their nests. They are packed in barrels with ice, and sent to all the large cities as far north as Boston. My business was altogether with the live pigeons, which we caught in nets."

Mr. Thomas explained the methods of the trappers. The nets used will cover a space of 10 feet by 30. One end of the net is fastened to a rope, which is drawn taut, so that when let go the net is thrown out like an arrow, falling upon the pigeons that have gathered in front of it. The pigeons are generally caught on their feeding grounds or their water beds. When a good feeding ground is located the nets are set, and the trapper puts himself in a hut of boughs at one end of the net line. Pigeons are saved from one season to another for use as decoys. When a flock of pigeons is seen coming, a pigeon is thrown up in the air to attract the attention of the flock, the bird being pulled down again with a string. This bird is called the flyer. Another decoy bird called the stool pigeon is made use of at the same time. He is tied to a perch on the free end of a strip of iron band about four feet long. As the flock approaches a string is pulled which makes the spring bounce him up and down, and he flaps his wings to keep his balance. He presents the appearance to the approaching flock of a bird hovering over a feeding ground, and they settle down around him.

"How many pigeons have you caught at one time?" the reporter asked.

"I once saw sixty-seven dozen caught at one cast of the net," said Mr. Thomas, "but thirty or forty dozen is an average big catch. Sometimes there will be only a dozen or so. I have seen the net lifted up on the wings of the pigeons until it bellied out like a balloon. A number of pigeons toward the edge are apt to get out, but the men are quick, and work around the edges, stowing the birds in crates as fast as they get them out, and rolling the net up as they work in, until they have got all the pigeons, when the net is set again for another cast."

The pigeons are caught on water beds as well as on feeding grounds. A water bed is made by filling an excavation with water. The pigeons on their way home from feeding will stop to drink, and are caught under the nets. Sometimes salt is used. "This season," said Mr. Thomas, "the acorns were so plentiful that the birds did not have to search for feeding grounds and did not decoy well. The water beds did not draw well, either, as they had the Canada river, the water of which is alkaline, so that salt also had no attractions for them. We caught the most on gravel beds along the river as they would settle down for stones to put in their crops to grind up the acorns."

Pigeons are methodical in their habits in these great roosts. Early in the morning the Tom flight occurs. This is composed of the male birds on their way to the feeding grounds. When they have fed and drank, they return to the nests, and the female birds go to feed. The hen flight takes place between 8 and 9 o'clock. In the afternoon there is another Tom flight, and toward evening another hen flight. The birds stop for gravel or water on their way home from feeding.

The crates in which the birds are put when caught are simply large flat coops. The netters are spread over an area of twelve or fourteen miles. Every evening the teams make a round and collect all the crates. It is now necessary to get the birds "on their feed," or else they will die. They are put in pens and given corn to eat, with plenty of water to drink. For several days after they are captured they will hardly eat at all, and it is only after they have become accustomed to the change that they can be again crated and shipped. Two men travel in the car, and the pigeons are regularly fed and watered. The car load which arrived on Saturday night was shipped on Thursday morning, and the birds were fed and watered four times while en route.

Pigeons nest four times a season, having one egg to a nest. "One result of the inaccessible nature of the locality of this year's roost," said Mr. Thomas, "is that the increase is larger than ever known before. The number of squabs killed and pigeons netted is insignificant in comparison with the number hatched out. There are millions of them there."

These wild pigeons are smaller than the domestic pigeon. Their plumage is a mixture of slate and gray. They have long tail feathers, and are birds of far quicker and stronger flight than ordinary pigeons. The pigeons now penned near Jersey City will be used in the pigeon shooting tournament at Coney Island next week.

Boston seems determined to have the World's Fair. New York sends greeting and encouragement.

A Mormon leader says that in Utah there are fewer woman than men. As women are the most enthusiastic of proselytes, and as Mormon women are said, by their masters, to be the most earnest defenders of the peculiar institution, it is somewhat strange that they do not coax members of their own sex to Utah. There is a loose screw loose somewhere.

Fifteen thousand dentists make Americans happy.

BISMARCK IN DEBATE.

Prince Von Bismarck, without being an orator, has force, and, in ways that are characteristic, often succeeds in managing deliberative bodies. In the German Parliament, a short time ago, he was defending a measure for equalizing taxation, and adduced the example of France, where his plan was, as he claimed, very successful. An exchange translates the following conversation:

Bismarck—I am told, in reply to my previous statements, that living is very dear in Paris. I answer by asking a question of any man who has actually lived in Paris, "Is living dear there?"

Cries on all sides—Yes, yes, yes; very dear!

Bismarck—That depends upon what sort of life one lives at Paris, and what pleasures one seeks. [Great Laughter.] For my part, I declare that I can live cheaper there than here, even in furnished rooms. And I call to witness every workman who has lived in Paris if I am not right in saying that he can live there both better than he can live in Berlin. In truth, there are too many progressives in the government of Berlin. When I read the names of certain members, I seem to feel a progressive wind blow over me.

A Deputy—That is insolence!

Bismarck—Insolence is an insolent expresssion. [Tumult of applause, hisses and cries of order.]

The President—Was the word "insolence" pronounced? I did not hear perfectly.

Many Voices—Yes! yes!

Bismarck—Yes (pointing with his finger), in that part of the chamber over there; a member who has no shame used the word.

The President—I regret not to have heard it. I should have interposed with the utmost severity.

Bismark—I hope that the gentleman will give his name.

Herr Struve—It was I who pronounced the word in question.

The President—The Deputy Struve acknowledges that he spoke the works, "That is insolence." I call him to order. [Applause from the Conservatives.]

Herr Struve—I ask the President, who called me to order for pronouncing the word "insolence," what course he intends to adopt with respect to the Chancellor, who said that the word was offered by one "who had no shame?" [Applause from the Radicals.]

Bismarck—In my own justification, I will say that I spoke that work before Deputy Struve had had the goodness to name himself. Now that he has done so, I withdraw the expression, and I add that the deputy, at the present moment, does certainly know what shame is. [Roars of laughter from all sides.]

WILD CAMELS IN ARIZONA.

It is not generally known that camels roam over the desert wastes of Central and Southern Arizona, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Many years ago—we believe it was in 1857—a number of camels were imported into Texas for use on the western plains, where the scorching rays of the sun poured down on the sandy desert, and where water was to be had only at long intervals. We are not advised as to the success of the undertaking on the plains of Texas. The war coming on, the camels were either sold or allowed to roam at large, and a portion of them found their way into Arizona, and were used for a time in carrying freight across the California desert; but from some cause or other, perhaps from a want of knowledge as to the peculiar habits of the animal, they did not prove profitable, and were turned loose on the Gila and Salt River bottoms where they continue to remain. The old camels have brought forth young and multiplied, until now they roam along the lower Gila in large numbers, and seem to be contented and happy. The old ones are still tame, but the younger generation is a little shy, not having been accustomed to the ways of men. The country seems to be peculiarly adapted to the camel, and we have no doubt they will continue to increase in numbers, until a drove of wild camels will become as common on the western plains of Arizona as buffalo now are on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains.—*Citizen.*

SNAKE BITES.

Mr. Abel Sion, of Hookerville, Burleson county, Texas, writing to Popular Science, says;

In your issue of March 10th, the statement is made by a scientific contributor that no true antidote has been found for the bite of venomous snakes. While this may be true of the snakes of the whole world, I believe that as to those of the United States there is an antidote. There are very many poisonous snakes in this part of Texas, and a snake-bitten person is not hard to find here. Many remedies are used, but the really only satisfactory one, and yet the one that is the best known, is the use of alum, the dose of which is about a heaping large teaspoonful. I have heard of many more. The eight cases referred to comprise six different species of snake, namely—the large rattlesnake, the water moccasin, the ground rattlesnake the spreading adder and the blunt-tailed moccasin, by far the most venomous snake in this country. Alum was used in all of the eight cases with the greatest satisfaction and the best of results, although (as is claimed in the article referred to) the venom may be of a different nature in each species.

In one of the cases, I myself was the sufferer, being bitten by the dwarf or ground rattlesnake, whose bite is nearyl as poisonous as that of the large moccasin; and, although I could not get the alum for at least an hour after being bitten, and the limb swelled from the foot to the groin, yet I am now well and hearty and no bad effects followed the bite. This I will add yet: My sufferings were greater than those of any one bitten person with whom I am now acquainted, but this I attribute to the length of time which elapsed between the bite and the taking of the remedy, and also to an overdose of alum, as I took a piece nearly the size of a hen's egg. I do not know in what way alum counteracts the venom, but it gets in the circulation and seems to act within a few minutes from the time of taking. In my case it was powerfully emetic and drastic, but I was well in three hours, save the pain in my leg as far as it had swelled before taking the alum. In cases where less alum was taken the patients recovered without any other effects than sick stomach; in one case the man only lost his dinner, and went back to work as soon as he got the alum.

You may give this publicity if you see fit. It may save others' lives and be of great benefit, but at the same time I care nothing about my name in print.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

As warm weather approaches, we devise all sorts of plans to keep cool, and by very earnestness defeat our purpose. To be cool, one must be tranquil—and avoid unnecessary exertion. The prudent housekeeper will make her morning fire suffice to do the chief part of the cooking for the day. Cold boiled meats, cold vegetables, cold deserts for dinner, when that meal comes in the middle of the day, are in order. Potatoes made into sallad are not to be scorned by any lover of that vegetable. If a cup of hot tea or coffee is desired, it can be made on an oil stove, and such food as is prepared warm can be warmed over. But custom renders cold food as palatable as any during hot weather and even more palatable than hot food is in cold weather. A little persistence on the part of the house mother will prove this the case, and the experiment is certainly worth trying. Farmers, wives who stew over the stove in mid-summer noons have a harder time of it than farmers do in the fields, and there is no necessity for this. Iced tea and coffee and milk are as delicious as hot tea and coffee when one's palate is accustomed to them. The hardest part of the work should be done in the morning, if possible, and if you can lie down for awhile in the heated part of the day, so much the better. Plenty of sleep, with frequent baths, will enable almost any one to bear the warm weather philosophically.

Peddlers of the revised New Testament do tolerably well in cities and large villages, but make hardly any sales in the country, where any alteration of the sacred book is generally regarded as awful profanation. The pious women of Wedlof, Iowa, chased an agent out of town.