

Sixteen members of the Press Association assembled in New Orleans on Monday and Tuesday last, according to the notice given by the Executive Committee, and proceeded to the transaction of business, adjourning on Tuesday, to meet again in New Orleans February 3, 1883.

The session was characterized, judging from the reports of both the Picayune and Democrat, by free and cordial interchange of opinions, the greatest cordiality of feeling, earnestness of purpose and harmonious results.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance in his hands of \$145 00. Mr. J. C. White, Historian of the Association, stated that his report was progressing and would be submitted in time. The Recording Secretary made no report, and that office, unwisely we think, was abolished. The Constitution was amended so as to require only eight members to constitute a quorum, and two-thirds of the members present to amend or alter the Constitution. To these radical changes there are serious objections, and we regret the Association did not weigh such an important matter with greater consideration. A Constitution is of small consequence, if it lies within the power of six members, when there may be forty, to amend it at will.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Gen. Leon Jastrowski; first vice president, Major E. A. Burke; second vice president, Mrs. H. Hildenbrand; secretary, L. E. Bentley.

These selections meet our hearty approbation, and we congratulate our brethren upon the wisdom of their choice. Messrs. W. A. Bryan, of the Iberville South; Page M. Baker, New Orleans Times-Democrat; Mrs. M. R. Field, of the New Orleans Picayune; H. J. Hyams, of the Sugar Planter, and Mr. J. Y. Gilmore, of the Sugar Bowl, were appointed the Executive Committee of the Association.

Two premiums of \$50 each, in money or medals, will be offered for the best essay on industrial development, and for the best literary production (any subject, prose or poetry, we suppose), to be submitted 15 days prior to the next meeting; competition open to all writers in the State.

After the adjournment of the Association, the members partook of a splendid dinner at the St. Charles, given by Major Burke in their honor and as "one of them." Judge Manning, Mr. Bigney, of the Item, and others responded to toasts, gazing on Col. Rivers's \$16,000 gold dinner service.

The following letter, though mailed in ample time to reach its destination, was not received by the Secretary until after the adjournment, and appears here for that reason as well as being an expression of the writer's feelings in closing his term of office as President of the Association:

MONROE, La., Nov. 18, 1882. L. E. Bentley, Esq., Secretary Press Association.

Dear Sir—I find it impossible, at the last moment, to attend the meeting of the Press Association, and desire you will communicate to the members my regrets at not being able to join them Monday.

I have no recommendations to offer or suggestions to make, more than that I feel a deep interest in the permanency and usefulness of our association.

I have not received reports from the several officers and committees, and am therefore unable to advise the association as to its membership, financial condition and prospects.

I trust the association will act wisely in its deliberations and in the selection of its officers for the year ensuing.

I return to the members of the association the trust reposed in me as their chief officer, and assure them of my gratitude and sincere interest in the success and prosperity of the Louisiana Press Association. Very respectfully, G. W. McCranie.

It may seem strange that nearly every Mississippi river pilot who has testified before the Congressional River Committee gives it as his opinion that none of the work done on the river has been of any service, except the putting up of lights and the removal of snags. Why did the old blinkies make that exception? Because it reduced their labor.

Capt. Hopkins, of the United States Navy, has been found guilty of deserting his post as commander at Pensacola Navy Yard during the yellow fever epidemic, and dismissed from the service. Not a case of Hobson's choice.

A CASE FOR THE "LIME KILN CLUB."

J. H. Dinkgrave, Esq., has published a formal renunciation of all his right, title and interest in and to a leadership of the benighted freedmen of this district, and more particularly of this parish, which he has hitherto enjoyed, (or not, it would seem,) and we are influenced, by more than one reason to give Mr. Dinkgrave's renunciation, (which is mainly a recital of miscarriages,) space in these columns, as hereto annexed:

DINKGRAVE TO DUMONT.

MONROE, LA., Nov. 14, 1882. Hon. A. J. Dumont, Chairman Republican State Committee, New Orleans, La.

Sir—At all times and under any and all circumstances I have fought for and maintained, to the best of my ability, the principles of the Republican party since 1871, when I became of age. Almost alone in this parish (Ouachita) for the past four years I have stood up for what I believed was right and best—equal rights before the law to all men and a free ballot. I have done this in the interests of the colored people of my parish, hoping that some day they would recognize the precious boon of liberty and manhood. To-day my faith in them is gone. In this parish, with a large Republican majority, with nothing in the recent election to obstruct a free ballot—with a desire on the part of the Democrats, implied, if not expressed, to see us elect General McMillen—the colored men, of whom our party is largely composed, who were interested, at least as much as I, have refused to do their duty or help themselves. In other portions of the District, with just as large legal and conceded majorities, we have been sold out. Under this state of facts I care no longer to bear alone, as I have done, the load I have carried since 1876 with so little promise of success or change.

Believing that the colored men of the District will not soon learn to appreciate their advantages and chances, and that I can do them no good politically, because they will not help themselves, I am unwilling, longer, to spend the best of my life fruitlessly. I shall, therefore, hereafter take no active part in politics, as they now are. I reserve the right to act as I see best. You will please consider this my resignation of membership on any State, congressional or parochial committee to which I may at this date be assigned. Respectfully,

JOHN H. DINKGRAVE.

That Mr. Dinkgrave has sedulously striven for several years to train the colored people in the Republican school, and after a very ugly model, and that, at times, he has had to carry the front row and take the butt cut, will not be denied in Democratic Ouachita. And, for a young trainer, his methods have evinced present skill, but were wanting, as his letter confesses, in calm reasoning-out of the political hereafter. The formation of a living Republican party out of raw colored people was never more than a possibility, and that only when patronized and fostered by State and National administrations.

But there is an inconsistency in attributing the failure to keep the party alive to the blindness of the negro in not appreciating "the precious boon of liberty and manhood," and declaring that "my faith in them has gone," and then avowing that there was no obstruction to a free ballot in this parish, the result being, as the returns show, that they voted very nearly solid for the Democratic nominee. This was certainly, liberty and manhood, without obstruction. Under such favorable and even encouraging circumstances, faith ought to have survived; or else, the apostle, finding his creed proven false, should have followed his disciples.

It is added, that there was "a desire on the part of the Democrats, implied, if not expressed, to see us (the Republicans) elect Gen. McMillen." This, the writer adduces as proof of a free and fair election. Such a wholesale aspersion against the Democrats of Ouachita was not required. It lacks consistency in logic and consistency of fact, since the Democrats of this parish "expressed" by their ballots their decided preference, not for McMillen, but for Gen. King. Neither the editor nor the publisher of the Bulletin, in whose columns this letter appeared first, desired McMillen's election, though the accusation against their party fealty is not editorially denied, nor did the editor of this paper, for whom Mr. Dinkgrave knows he has no authority to speak. If it were easy for the colored voters to support King, why, equally as free to choose, did not the white Democrats support McMillen, whom, it is charged, they desired should be elected? There is an extravagance of assertion in Dinkgrave's statement which reaches sublimity.

Mr. Dumont, who is a colored man, will, doubtless, respond to Mr. Dinkgrave with an open letter, for which also we will endeavor to find space, as we shall expect him to defend the intelligence, "liberty and manhood" of the race to which he belongs.

WHO AND WHAT HE IS.

In several of our exchanges, many of them of respectability and of extensive circulation, we notice the card of one "Rev. Jos. T. Inman" of New York. Who this individual is and what his business, may be gathered from the following, published in the Agents' Herald, a paper published in Philadelphia and devoted to the exposure of advertising frauds:

Of all base and degrading tricks, that of assuming "the garb of Heaven to serve the devil in" to create confidence on the part of unsuspecting and unfortunate persons, is the most atrocious. This "Rev." who is not a Rev. at all, for Jos. T. Inman is a myth, advertises himself extensively in home and foreign, and—we see it with deep regret—many of the religious newspapers of the land do not scruple to accept his advertisements, notwithstanding that he is well-known as a fraud. He advertises himself as having long labored in the "beautiful vineyard of God," as a missionary, and during that time discovered a remedy for certain nameless diseases, by which he himself was cured and which he now, from a sense of duty to deluded and suffering humanity, will make known, free of charge, to all who write him. Those who answer his advertisements receive a receipt, but they are also directed that in case they cannot obtain ingredients at home—which are given a fictitious name—they can purchase them from him at absolute cost—a cunning trick, but a base one, nevertheless. Chemists in Philadelphia and New York, declare the names of some of the medicines, given in the "Rev.'s" free prescription, to be unknown to them. This proves that the statements of the "Rev." Jos. T. Inman are utterly false and that the labor is not a work of charity, but a matter of dollars and cents. The prescription filled "at absolute cost of \$3.50," the chemists says is worth about 25 cents, and yields the "Rev.?" a profit of \$3.25. They also declare that it is composed of harmless and inappropriate drugs.

While astronomers are raiding through the heavens with their tell-tale telescopes, conquering new worlds, the patient railroad hand, with his spade and shovel, is furnishing material from the solid earth no less interesting to the student and the thoughtful. The following relates to some remarkable discoveries made recently in grading the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad:

Recently, the laborers excavated a fossil tree which was found in a cut thirty feet deep on the hills adjoining Wolf Creek. The trunk was that of an oak or hickory tree, thirty feet in length by eighteen inches in diameter. An Indian mound was also cut into and a number of skeletons found, but the laborers unfortunately broke them in pieces with their shovels and picks before Mr. Nicholson was aware that they had reached the mound. The remains were undoubtedly those of Indians, but of what tribe or when buried is unknown.

The skeletons were found in the upper portion of the mound, which would lead one to infer that they were placed there at a comparatively recent date in Indian history. Other human remains, with implements of war, deposited centuries ago, are supposed to be in the lower portion of the mound. Whether excavations will be made for the purpose of unearthing these in the interest of science, or whether the further contents of this Indian tomb will be allowed to remain untouched, it is impossible yet to say.

Petrified wood has been found in grading the Shreveport road west of this, but none, we believe, at so great a depth as 20 feet, nor any only in detached pieces.

A MAD COMMITTEE.

The House committee appointed to inspect the Mississippi river improvements is hastening from its rise at Cincinnati to its setting at New Orleans, without hardly giving the fellows with bee-gum hats and gold-headed canes at the cities along the river a chance to drive them around town and give them a dinner at the expense of the cities aforesaid. There is indignation at Memphis and Helena, and Vicksburg is scornful, with her harbor, and didn't want to see them any how. Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans are to be heard from. The Herald, of Vicksburg, however, lets it leak out what may be expected, as follows:

New Orleans has appointed three or four committees to meet the Congressmen on the Guiding Star, but if the Congressmen are in as big a hurry in New Orleans as here, the committees had best conduct them to the depot.

The Vidalia Sentinel states that Gen. King will leave that place in a few days for Washington, to be present at the opening of Congress on the 4th. Is he prepared for McMillen's contest? Or, is Mac prepared to contest? We ought to ask first.

By the way, King is still getting ballots out in Union—the last one weighing 10 pounds, voted by Mrs. Tilman Phillips. Not a rare instance of woman suffrage, you will say, Mister Smarty.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR MONROE.

Editor Telegraph: Why don't some of our monied men build a nice brick hotel, with modern improvements? One of this kind will pay; two will not. Our hotel men cannot do for our friends as they wish, with such as they have. We say brick hotel, because we want to make our little city attractive, and we want our friends to feel more safe among us when they lie down to sleep at night. If we had all brick buildings in our town, our people would be more secure, and save money that builds up insurance companies abroad.

If we are going to build Monroe up into a city, the head-centre of North Louisiana, let's do it. The Rip Van Winkle policy of the past will not do it. Don't demand things of our officers and give them no money or authority to act. There is no sense or justice in such a policy. Let every one of us do his duty—pay his taxes; sustain and assist our officers, and don't ask them to shoulder all the responsibility of public affairs. Many of our officers are paid niggardly salaries, from the Governor down. He cannot maintain the dignity of the State on the miserable pittance allowed him, and the proud old State of Louisiana, so long under a corrupt and despotic rule, cannot afford such a narrow minded policy. We want brains to manage our public affairs, and they are worth money, as well as labor and merchandise.

A broad and liberal public spirit and fair policy is what is needed. If we ask men to work for us, and don't pay them what it is worth, we are not apt to get the best men, and not apt to get justice in all cases. It is often said that Shreveport is going ahead of us. Whose fault is it? Has Shreveport any advantages of location? With the K. & A. R. R. and the P. R. R. who will have the inside track?

Individual enterprise and more public spirit should be called into play. The public ferries and the country roads need better attention. The producing classes need a better home market to encourage the production of other growths besides cotton, upon which the merchant is almost solely relying for clerk's salaries and the landlord for rents. Realizing the present low price of cotton, and the consequent stagnation in business here, as elsewhere, it is the purpose of this communication to direct attention to the vital importance of providing other sources of income and of causing earnest thought, in time, toward the future prosperity of our little city. A thought too much can be given the subject.

P. B. M.

A correspondent of a New York journal, who signs himself "Last Chance," suggests as Republican candidates in 1884—

For President: JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio.

For Vice-President: AGNES D. JENES of Louisiana.

"Or how would this do," asks the correspondent, "for the party of Fraud?"

For President: RUTHERFORD B. HAYES of Ohio.

For Vice-President: JAS. MADISON WELLS (the peery) of Louisiana.

The average Louisiana Republican could not fail to support either of the candidates for the second place on the proposed tickets; but would not John Sherman and Eliza Pinkston get up more enthusiasm and work together more stylish like?

The city of Baton Rouge is having a boom on railroads. The Mississippi Valley and the Louisiana Central railroad, under an agreement with the City Council, in which they have been donated three squares of ground for a union depot, have contracted to commence work within 12 months, and the Mid-Louisiana has contracted to organize construction camps within two years. The right of way along Church and Front streets has been granted to the two first-named roads. This looks like the Capital of Louisiana has a real capital future in view.

Not many moons ago the papers of New Orleans were almost daily lamenting the lawless condition of that city, and denouncing the outrages of the hoodlums and the utter inefficiency of the police.

A few days ago, Tom Doylan, who for four or five years has been Chief of the police, tendered his unconditional resignation. This was accepted with more than formal regrets by the Acting Mayor, Walshe, and nearly every paper in the city followed with an article, more or less lengthy, feelingly expressive of its regrets and at the same time praising the matchless vigilance and efficiency uniformly shown by Col. Boylan.

Radiant auroral display of jewelry, this.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

WHERE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!

I have the pleasure of informing the Public that I have just received an immense stock of

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY SHADE, —CONSISTING IN PART OF— CASSIMERES, SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES, AND PLAIDS.

I have also a large stock of Cloaks, Dolmans, Waterproofs, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, and Fancy Novelties too numerous to mention, which I will sell for

CASH ONLY, —FOR ONE-HALF— ITS ACTUAL VALUE.

In addition to the above, I offer for sale, at prices lower than ever, a large and well-selected stock of

SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

My customers will find me supplied, also, with a large and fresh stock of

GROCERIES & PRODUCE,

In which is comprised everything usually required in the Household or on the Plantation, and which is offered at bottom prices for the cash.

I ask the Public in general to call and examine my GOODS and PRICES before making purchases elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND-BY, S. MARX, NO. 12 DESIARD STREET.

N. B.—MR. M. J. WALDENBERG is always to be found at my place of business, who takes great pleasure in waiting upon his old customers and friends.

MONROE, November 23, 1882.

LIST OF JURORS.

Following is a list of the jurors drawn for the term of the District Court beginning the last Monday of November:

Table with columns for names and ward numbers. Includes names like D. A. Beard, Jr., W. T. Theobalds, W. J. Hughes, etc.

Table with columns for names and ward numbers. Includes names like Wm B Custer, S. N. Camp, Wm Dunbar, etc.

Table with columns for names and ward numbers. Includes names like T. L. Simpson, Wm Dunbar, J. B. Wheaton, etc.

FOR RENT. THE PARGOLD UPPER PLANTATION above Monroe on the Ouachita River. Fine lands and well improved. For terms apply to J. E. MCGUIRE, Agent. Monroe, La., Oct. 21, 1882.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY STORE! LATEST NOVELTIES!

To the Ladies of Monroe and North Louisiana:

I take this method of thanking you for your patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. I am now receiving the latest PARIS AND NEW YORK NOVELTIES in Millinery and Straw Goods, and solicit an early call. Special attention given to Country orders. Very Respectfully, Mrs. ANNIE MITCHELL, Monroe, September 9, 1882.

P. V. PATTON, ALEX. LEVYER.

CRESCENT RESTAURANT.

—AND—

OYSTER SALOON.

25 DESIARD ST., MONROE, LA.

Best quality of Wines and Liquors, best brands of Cigars, Fresh Fish, Game and Vegetables in season kept constantly on hand. Private Saloons for families, and respectful attention guaranteed. Meals served to order. Monroe, La., Oct. 4, 1882.

J. C. CARSON.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

MONROE, LA.

Plans, Specifications and Quantities furnished at reasonable terms on application either in person or by letter, addressed as above. March 25, 1882.—m.

SHINGLES, POSTS AND PICKETS.

All persons in need of well-made express shingles, pickets, posts, etc., will find the undersigned, at his shingle-yard at the upper corporate limits, prepared to fill their orders at short notice and at prices to suit the times. References to any of his old customers. JOS. BENNETT, Monroe, August 18, 1882.

NOTICE.

DEBTS DUE THE LATE FIRM OF Campbell & Heekin are payable to me on 15. A. CAMPBELL.