The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME XXIII. MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. A. B. SHOLARS,

DeSIARD STREET, MONROE, LOUISIANA.

— DEALER IN —

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware,

Putty, Peus Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Lamps and Chimneys.

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

S. MEYER,

— Wholesale and Retail Dealer in —

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 GRAND STREET,

MONROE, - - - - - LA.

The attention of the Trade is called to his well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

All Lines Complete.

Call and examine the stock and price of goods. All mail orders filled with care and dispatch.

D. G. TROUSDALE. J. H. TROUSDALE.

TROUSDALE BROTHERS,

NO. 6 NORTH GRAND STREET, : MONROE, LA.

— DEALERS IN —

FAMILY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

E. H. RILLS,

Offers the following specialties at prices to suit everybody:

STATIONARY GENERALLY

— SUCH AS —

PAPER, PENS, INKS, ETC.

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Catridges, Shells

— AND —

SPORTING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Goods sold as represented or money returned.

E. H. RILLS, 15 Grand Street, Monroe, La

OWEN & HUGHES,

Louisville, Ky.,

CELEBRATED MONOGRAM FRUIT VINEGAR,

Trousdale Brothers

SOLE AGENTS, : MONROE, LA.

This will certify that I have analyzed the MONOGRAM FRUIT VINEGAR received from Owen & Hughes and found it to be entirely free from sulphuric or other mineral acids. I can recommend it for family use. G. L. BATTE.

CHAS. SCHULZE. J. M. KELLER.

SCHULZE & KELLER,

Corner DeSiard and Hall Sts., - - - - - MONROE, LA.

— DEALERS IN —

General Merchandise,

Have received in the FISH LINE—
- Fat Breakfast Mackerel,
- Cod Fish,
- White Fish,
- Holland Herring,
- Dried Herring,
- Canned Salmon,
- " Lobster,
- " Mackerel, Sardines.

FARINACEOUS GOODS—
- Grated Oat Meal,
- Navy Beans,
- Green Peas,
- Buckwheat,
- Barley,
- Grits,
- Rice,
- Sago.

They have also received California Canned Goods, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Apples, Oranges, Cocoanuts, and other Goods too Numerous to Mention.

Southern Carriage Factory,

BLACKSMITH SHOP

— AND —

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

Monroe, La.

The undersigned will do all kinds of work in Manufacturing and Repairing Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, etc. He is also prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at reasonable rates.

Horses and buggies kept for hire. Stock kept by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. FR. ENDOM.

-: JOB PRINTING :-

PROMPT, NEAT AND CHEAP

— AT THE —

OUACHITA TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

KLINE & HAND,

PROPRIETORS

-: COMMERCIAL SALOON :-

— AND —

BILLIARD PARLOR.

28 : : DeSiard Street, : : 28

MONROE, LA.

Dealers in Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MEDICINAL.

IMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

TORPID LIVER

Is known by these marked peculiarities:
1. A feeling of weariness and pains in the limbs.
2. Bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and furred tongue.
3. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhœa.
4. Headache, in the front of the head; nausea, dizziness, and yellowness of skin.
5. Heartburn, loss of appetite.
6. Distention of the stomach and bowels by wind.
7. Depression of spirits, and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.

A natural flow of Bile from the Liver is essential to good health. When this is obstructed it results in

BILIOUSNESS,

which, if neglected, soon leads to serious diseases. Simmons Liver Regulator exerts a most felicitous influence over every kind of biliousness. It restores the Liver to proper working order, regulates the secretion of bile and puts the digestive organs in such condition that they can do their best work. After taking this medicine no one will say, "I am bilious."

"I have been subject to severe spells of Congestion of the Liver, and have been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of calomel which generally laid me up for three or four days. Lately I have been taking Simmons Liver Regulator, which gave me relief without any interruption to business."—J. Hugo, Middleport, Ohio.

ONLY GENUINE

has our stamp in red on front of Wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Rumor has it that there was another "Pargoud Convention" on the Bayou last Sunday.

Papers are talking up immigration all over the State. It is an opertune time and a pull together will accomplish vast good.

The Republican nominees are not sticking to their ticket as we would like to see them do. THE TELEGRAPH waits a common enemy for a target.

Arcadia Advance: More immigrants arrived here Wednesday night from Eastern States. Still they come and yet the citizens are not awake looking after getting still more people; but if every town had done as much as Arcadia what a boom we would be having in immigration.

The two members from Richland on the Senatoral Executive committee refused to go into the meeting last Monday unless they could have their way. Everything they asked, notwithstanding it was on the "Ouachita plan," was conceeded. The Anti-Ring will win on its merits before the people or not at all.

It is suggested in certain quarters that in case McEnery fails to nominate a successor on the Supreme bench to Justice Todd, Gen. Nicholls may name his late competitor in the family fight for the place. Stranger things have happened.—*Shreveport Democrat.*

And would it not be a handsome and magnanimous thing to do?

"A United States Senator from North Louisiana, why not?" asks the Jackson Patriot and adds: "Why not? The doctrine of evolution itself would naturally bring us a Senator since the days of Solomon Downs. A senatorial germ we are sure, was planted up this way more than twenty-five years ago—wonder if climatic and other influences will not be favorable to its development some time about next spring, say in May for instance?"

New York Star: The process of equipping the Bell Telephone Company for general long-distance business goes on rapidly. The latest acquisition of that corporation is the purchase of the St. Clair and Sanilac Telephone Company, taken by the Bell lines in settlement of an old debt. There are odds and ends enough of telegraphic lines between paying points already in the hands of the telephone company to make a formidable beginning of competition with the Western Union.

The Charleston News and Courier knocks the black out of the negro exodus scheme so far as South Carolina is concerned by warning the negroes that there is danger of their being sold into slavery. The article says: "Slaves sell in the market in Brazil for about $300 each. It is intimated that hundreds of thousands of colored people will join the exodus, and that the Exodus Association represents a capital of $2,000,000. If 300,000 colored people join the Exodus, and if emigrants be sold at the average price of $300 per head, the exodus Association would make $88,000,000 on its original investment."

Labouchere, in a recent cable, makes the positive statement that Dr. Mackenzie, the distinguished English physician in charge of the Crown Prince's case, has just refused $30,000, which was offered him to cross the ocean to see a patient in Michigan. Mr. Labouchere adds: Sir Morell was unwilling to undertake a journey that would place him out of reach of his illustrious patient at San Remo, even for a short time. He will, however, probably go a little out of his way in returning from Italy, in order to call professionally at Barcelona. I may say that $30,000 is probably the biggest thing in the way of a single medical fee that has ever been heard of in our day. Sir Morell himself got 1000 guineas for going to Cannes to see Mr. Stirling Craufurd, and Dr. Hahn had the same amount for coming from Berlin to see Mr. Montague Williams. Sir Henry Thompson received 2000, of which he returned half, for his attentions to the late Emperor Napoleon III, but these are unconsidered trifles compared with the fee Sir Morel Mackenzie has just declined.

AGRICULTURE IN LOUISIANA IN 1887.

Report of Thompson J. Bird, Commissioner.

STATE DEPA'T OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, Baton Rouge, January, 1887.

The year just closed has been mostly a prosperous one to the agriculturists of the State. Opening with clear bright skies, splendid opportunities were offered, which were eagerly seized by our farmers for that thorough preparation of soil so essential to large production. Early planting with good seed enabled the industrious husbandman to anticipate the wants and needs of his growings crops, and with the aid of propitious seasons to realize a most bountiful harvest.

While recognizing the potent influence of seasons, much of our success is directly traceable to the application of intelligence and business principles to our work. This is apparent in the discriminate use of fertilisers and the interest manifested in labor saving machinery, improved stock and diversified industries. Already are there indisputable evidences of that glorious future which the God of nature has vouchsafed to Louisiana, and the "stranger within our gates" is strongly impressed by the ceaseless activities which betoken its coming. Many instrumentalities are at work hastening its approach. The Louisiana State Agricultural Society organized during the year, has under its efficient officers, been a potent agent in enhancing the agricultural progress of the State. Under its constitution its organization penetrates every district and nearly every parish in the state. Through its influence local and parish clubs have been formed and agricultural thought and enthusiasm increased. It holds its second annual convention in Shreveport on the 25th inst., and a large attendance is anticipated. Encouraged by its success it is now proposed that this society shall hold annually a State Agricultural Fair, when the valuable products of our soil may be exhibited, where may be presented in one grand harmonious glow the pride of every parish and the accomplishment of every community. It is to be hoped that our next Legislature will give pecuniary aid to this laudable project. That the "fullness of the times" demand such enterprise is fully attested by the successful issues of a half score of local fairs held during the past year in the State.

Besides this agricultural organization we have the grange, alliance and union, all zealous in their work and accomplishing great good. It is to be hoped that all will work together in a successful prosecution of the grand enterprise of redeeming our state.

Immigrants in a large number, of a desirable character, are occupying the prairies of Southwestern Louisiana. Already has Kansas, Iowa and other Western States, furnished us with some of their best citizens. To all such, every live Louisianian extends a cordial welcome, and bids them a prosperous future in our sunny clime.

The Experiment Stations during the year have been successfully conducted by Dr. Wm. C. Stubbs. At the Sugar Experiment Station, experiments have been conducted in oats, corn peas, rice, sorghum and sugar cane. Bulletin No. 10 from this station, contained the results of the work in the sugar house.

Bulletin No. 11 contained the results of the experiments in oats.

Bulletin No. 14, now in press, will contain the results of the field experiments in sugar cane.

The State Experiment Station has recently moved its quarters, and is now permanently domiciled upon the grounds recently donated by the U. S. Government to and A. and M. College of Louisiana. There has been erected a dwelling house for the superintendent, a stable and necessary fences. Arrangements have been made for building a large and commodius barn early in the spring. During the year it is hoped that means will be provided for consummating the plans for a fully equipped Experiment Station.

Upon this Station experiments in grasses and cotton have been made, the results of which will be embodied in Bulletins.

Over fifty grasses and clovers have been tried the past year, some with promise, others worthless. The cotton crop is a fair one slightly above the crop of 1886, the prices are better, and the net receipts to the planter will be larger.

The corn crop is gathered in good condition, and is the largest raised for years in the State, believed to be more than sufficient to most localities for home consumption.

The rice crop is below the average yield, but the big prices prevailing had given incomes far beyond the last previous crop.

The sugar crop is very large, far beyond the crop of 1886; many planters are still grinding.

The sweet potato crop is some larger than the last crop; the yield per acre is not so much but the acreage is considerably increased.

The Irish potato crop is about the same, both in area and number of bushels raised, but the yield per acre is short as compared with last crops raised. The small crop of potatoes made in the United States last year has so enhanced their value that prospects are fair for large prices for early spring potatoes. Accordingly preparations are being made for a large planting in South Louisiana.

The oat crop is greater than the last, the acreage was increased but the yield per acre is not as large as the crop of 1886.

CONGRESSMAN BLANCHARD SPEAKS HIS VIEWS.

He Announces Himself a Candidate for the United States Senate.

[Special to The Times-Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is a part of an interview published this morning, in which Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, was the speaker: "It was generally accepted throughout the State that the result of the struggle for the gubernatorial nomination would determine to a large extent the Senatorial election. The friends of Senator Gibson felt that his return to the Senate depended on the success of the Nicholls party. Senator Eustis and his friends felt that his chances for return to the Senate would be best subserved by advocating the nomination of Mr. McEnery. Ex-Senator Jonas, whose nomination by the President for collector of the port of New Orleans had been asked by Senator Gibson, myself and other prominent friends of Nicholls, joined the McEnery movement no doubt thinking it was the stronger side. He was a candidate for Senator himself and doubtless considered that his interests would be more surely advanced by an affiliation with that element of the party in the State, notwithstanding they had used every effort in their power to defeat his nomination as collector of the port. Mr. Jonas is still a candidate. I take it that Senator Gibson's return to the Senate is assured. For Senator Eustis' seat a hard fight will be made.

"Besides Senator Eustis and Mr. Jonas the name of Judge E. D. White, one of the ablest and best men in the State, is mentioned and many of my friends are presenting my name. The country portion of Louisiana has not had a United States Senator for thirty-five years. In all that time Senators have been chosen from the City of New Orleans. That city now has both Senators and it is also favored with the nomination for Governor. The claim of Northern Louisiana for one of the Senators to be elected in May is therefore very strong. All the gentlemen named for these places, except myself are from the City of New Orleans. My home is in North Louisiana. I am a candidate for the position."

Avoid the Blizzards.

[Times-Democrat.]

The Chicago papers frankly admit that the Northwest is the region of the blizzards and that the frequency with which they occur, their violence and the lose they entail, both to life and property, must be a serious hindrance and objection to immigration into that section. The Tribune says:

We are in the midst of one of the most destructive blizzard winters yet known. The loss of life, human and animal, and the deterioration of materal resources along the great plateau between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains and Sierras, stretching south even to the Gulf of Mexico, have been appalling. Ravaged by blizzards, in winter and by tornadoes and wind-storms in the other seasons, this great stretch of country would apparently have little attraction for settlers, but, undismayed by natures violence, the hardy pioneers continue to pour in there and retain their hold with surpassing hope and courage.

If there was any necessity for the new settlers pushing on into this country, we would not regard the lives lost in the storms there as sacrificed in vain. It is natural for the farmers in the Eastern and Central Western States, who cannot cultivate land at $100 an acre, and for the young men who want to start for themselves, to seek new quarters, but there is no necessity for them to rush unprepared into a land ravaged by the blizzard and offering only the advantage of cheapness, when just as cheap land can be found in the South, free from the dangers of storm and snow and ice.

The Commissioner of the United States Land Office has reported that there is very little desirable land remaining undisposed of in the country, yet the new-comers push on into Colorado and Dakota, taking up in many cases undesirable land, without the proper transportation, and subjecting themselves to great hardships and suffering.

The story of the fight these immigrants have made in the back portions of the Territories is a story of heroism and determination; but it is heroism in a foolish cause. There is no reason why these immigrants should subject themselves to the rigors of hyperborean weather, in a region where no fuel is to be obtained, when they can get the same lands, equally fertile and productive, in the South, without any danger, without any possibility of a blizzard.

For the Ladies.

Fine perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, Colgate's Extracts, Wright's Extracts, Lazell's Bulk Extracts, Imported Cologne, Home-made Cologne, Lily White, Toilet Powders, all sorts. Fine Toilet Soaps; fine Tooth Brushes, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, etc.

AT CALDERWOOD & CO'S.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gen. Rice [illegible] more than [illegible] country [illegible] Natchez. He said that [illegible] made in the [illegible] as he [illegible] [illegible] line, but that it would [illegible] manse [illegible] country south [illegible] ing it. Growing more [illegible] convinced, he said, "The [illegible] Natchez and Fort Scott [illegible] be built, whether John [illegible] or not. I hope he will live [illegible] the consummation of this great enterprise, and I believe he will. But there is one thing certain, the road will be built sometime on the proposed line. The country demands it. We need your Southern products and you need our Western products, and we should be mutually benefited."

He was entirely non-committal, so far as stating what kind of a report he should make to the stockholders he represents. But we believe he is favorably impressed with the enterprise and with the country through which the road is to pass. Whatever what we can gather, it is certain he should make a favorable report, the Western syndicate represented by him will furnish the money to build the road.

Gen. Rice speaks in a very sanguine way about the enterprise, and is firm in the belief that he can secure the money for it, either from the Pennsylvania or the Western syndicate.

Mississippi Valley Railroad.

We understand that Judge Hiram R. Steele, president of the Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, has received a cablegram from Mr. Henry Law, stating that the capitalists he represented in his recent investigations, were well pleased with his report, and that the prospect is favorable for securing capital to build the road.

Natchez should have cause for congratulation on the receipt of such encouraging news. The Mississippi Valley, though across the river from us, will be the same as a Natchez road, especially if we should ever have a transfer or bridge at this point. The beginning of work on this important trunk line may be looked upon as the first blow struck in awakening a new prosperity in this section of country. This road would be an important feeder to the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott railroad or the Houston, Natchez and Birmingham railroad. The building of the Mississippi Valley will furnish another inducement to the other two roads named and will hasten their construction.

Let us hope that the next news from Mr. Law will be the announcement that everything has been consumated and that work will begin at once.

Paying Taxes.

[Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The basis of good citizenship is, after all, paying taxes. In that way the Christian era commenced. Joseph and Mary were going up to the capital of their province to be taxed. The tax collector would not even do them the politeness to come down and tax them where they lived. They had to make the journey, and there is no record in any of the Evangelists that they complained, though they had not enough money after they turned the taxes over to stop at the hotel, but took up their quarters at the manger.

Thus the Christian era is a romance of fidelity to financial obligations. And further on, when the Pharisees, the self-righteous of that time, poked into the hand of Jesus a Roman coin and thought to trip him up by making him offensive to the Jews if he said one thing, and offensive to the Romans if he said another, he made a look at the coin and said: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" but he knocked them endwise by his addition of the remark, "and render unto God the things that are God's."

The young man who has wasted himself on pleasure has no room for the serious business of life.—*Plaquine.*