MADISON TIMES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR,	$2 00
SIX MONTHS,	1 25
THREE MONTHS,	75

DRIFT.

Incorporate.

Build a house.

Fall has now begun.

Bring in your job work.

Rain is needed very much.

There are good times coming.

Try some of Lavigne's candy.

The assessor is worked too hard.

Are you going to the mass meeting?

Rain is still needed by the cisterns.

The equinox forgot to call around this way.

The mass meeting takes place on Wednesday.

Election tickets printed at the TIMES office.

When are passenger trains going to be put on?

Hogs are becoming a nuisance, catch them up.

Cotton on old land is making a poor showing.

Thanks to Mrs. Litchliter for a fine watermelon.

The ice season is rapidly drawing to a close.

Judge Slack has gone to New Orleans on business.

Mrs. Dr. Trezevant is dangerously ill.

Mr. Daniel Snyder has returned to Tallulah, after an absence of some months.

Rain Wednesday, the first for months. The dust was four or five inches deep in the roads, and the rain was very welcome.

Jimmie Stone—son of James A. Stone, has been dangerously ill during the week; at one time his life was despaired of, but he is now much better.

One of the locomotives of the V. S. & P., while on its way across the river took a dive, and went to the bottom of the Mississippi River. It is in 25 feet of water.

Only one turtle shell has been received, and it is not as large as is wanted. Several gentlemen know where there is a big one, but where it is wanted is right here.

Cotton is not as good as could be wished. In some instances, cotton that was the best on the place three weeks ago, is now outstripped by what was then greatly inferior.

What is the size of those locomotiues the V. S. & P., is getting? A prominent V. S. & P., man told the TIMES reporter they were 32-ton engines, but all the papers say they are 40-ton, which is it?

NOTICE.

TALLULAH, LA., Sept., 19, 1884.

To the Democrats of the Parish of Madison:

In compliance with a request signed by two Members of the Executive Committee of this Parish—in which I concur—I hereby call a Mass Meeting of Democrats of this Parish to assemble in the town of Tallulah, on Wednesday, October 1st 1884, at 12 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Democratic Congressional Committee which assembled in Monroe on the 10th inst., and for such other business as the meeting may think wise and proper.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

THE EXPOSITION.

Any information desired concerning the Madison Parish Exhibit to the Exposition can be obtained by addressing

Mr. A. W. Crandell,
Commissioner for Madison Parish, Tallulah, La.,
or, Mrs. H. B. Holmes,
Commissioner for Woman's Department, Tallulah, La.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.

I WILL be at the following places on the days designated, for the purpose of Registering all parties, not now registered who will be entitled to vote at the ensuing November election to-wit: Tallulah—Court House from September 1st to September 6th; Delta—Floyd's Store, 9th and 10th; Townes' Place, 11th and 12th; Waverly—Reichman's Stroe, 15th; Alex Montgomery's 16th; Milliken's Bend—Joe Witherows Store, 18th and 19th; White Church—23d and 24th; Omega—Mike P. Erwin's Store, 29th and 30th, and then at Court House in Tallulah until registration closes, November 1st.

J. H. GILFOIL,
Ex-Officio, Registrar,
aug21] Parish, Madison.

The Cotton Worm; The Question of Hibernation Settled.

In presenting some of the more recent discoveries of importance anent this insect to the National Academy of Science at its annual session in Washington last May, I considered the question of hibernation, and will here repeat the statement.

There are various theories held by competent men, both entomologists and planters, as to the hibernation of this Aletia; some believe that it hibernated in the chrysalis state, some that it survived in the moth state, while still others contend that it did not hibernate at all in the United States. There were many known facts which gave weight to this last hypothesis by Prof. A. R. Grote. The strongest points in its favor were that the insect was never seen in any state during the months of March, April and May, together with the tendency of error from mistaking other species on the part of those who reported having found either the chrysalis or the moth during the winter months.

Yet there were many facts which, as I then stated, led me to believe that the theory was erroneous and that, as I have already contended, the insect did hibernate in the Southern portion of the cotton belt. How difficult it has been to get absolute and experimental proof of the correctness of this belief may be gathered from the fact that I have had competent agents each winter since that of 1879-80 fully instructed to search for and obtain such evidence, and that until the present winter it has never been forthcoming. I am glad to be able to state, however, that it is now an established fact, and that during a trip, last March, to South Georgia and Florida, I was able to completely bridge the gap which had hitherto been supposed to exist to the annual cycle of the insect's history. We have, during the past winter, been able to obtain the moth, and have watched them in fact until the early part of March. We have found the eggs deposited also in the early part of March just as the hibernating moths were disappearing; and I have found worms of all sizes on ratoon cotton during the latter part of the month. I received chrysalids from this first brood of worms on the first day of April, and the fresh moths are now issuing. This is fully six weeks to two months earlier than the first worms were discoxered in the spring, 1879 and 1880, though we then discovered them in the latter part of April, or several weeks earlier than they had previously been recorded. In short, there is nothing more fully established now than that the moth hibernates principally under the shelter of rank wire-grass in the more heavily timbered portions of the South; that these moths begin laying on the ratoon cotton when this is one inch or so high.

That the first few generations of worms are rarely noticed and never particularly injurious is due to the fact that they are more generally dispersed (the moth appearing to fly great distances, laying here an egg and there an egg, instead of laying hundreds on the same plant as it does later in the season,) few in numbers, and quite liable to attack other food; also to the less rapid development during the cooler spring months. Aside from the satisfaction of bringing over so important a gap in natural history of this destructive insect, the fact established has this important economic bearing. Whereas, upon the theory of annual invasion from some exotic country there was no incentive to winter or spring work looking to the destruction of the moths, there is now every incentive to such action as will destroy it, either by attracting it during the mild winter weather by sweets or by burning the grasses in which it shelters.

It should be a warning to cotton growers to abandon the slovenly method of cultivation which leaves the old stalks standing until the next crop is planted or long after that event, for many planters have the habit of planting the seed in a furrow between the old row of stalks. The most careful recent researches all tend to confirm the belief that Gossypium is the only plant upon which the worm can feed, so that in the light of the facts which I have presented there is all the greater incentive to that mode of culture which will prevent the growth of ratoon cotton, since it is very questionable whether the moth will survive long enough to perpetuate itself upon newly-sown cotton except for the intervention of the ratoon cotton.—Professor C. V. Reily, U. S. Entomologist.

Talk With a Diver.

"Can you see under water?" "Very seldom. I remember years ago going down to have a look at the wreck of the Forfarshire—the vessel Grace Darling and her father pulled to, not from windward of the island, as the story says, but from the lee side, where the coble lay ready, and where the water was smooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and saw the old hooker plain enough. Off that same coast I've been down in water so bright that I've stood among weeds as tall as this room a beautiful garden of them, and watched 'em with delight, almost to forgetting the job I was down there for, and I saw all kinds of fish swimming about and appearing quite close through the glass in my helmet, though if I put out my hand to them I found them to be fathoms away." "But as a rule you can't see?" "No more than if I was looking through a London fog. And then take a ship. Suppose that you were to come into this room at night without a light—you couldn't see. So it is with a ship's hold and cabin under water. It's pitch dark. A man can only grope." "It must be dangerous work moving about among cargo under such circumstances." "Why, not when you're used to it. A bit of a sea on above is often inconvenient, by making the vessel on the surface roll and tauten the tackle for heaving up the cargo, and so running up a mass of dead weight on a sudden before you're ready, and then letting it down crash again. A ground swell—I mean the swell at bottom—is also troublesom, for it'll swing a man to and fro to a distance of seven feet or more. But this is only on deck. It's quiet enough in in the hold." "Suppose such a swell should dash a diver against anything?" "It wouldn't hurt him, sir. The dress makes him so light. I have fallen through many a yawn and hole in a ship's decks, fit to break a man's neck and back, you might think for the depth of it, and have gone very softly and have come up again quietly." "Can you converse under the water?" "Yes but very few know how it's done. If you were to stand up face to face with another man, each might burst himself with yelling without producing the faintest sound. Now how do you imagine you can hear?" "I cannot imagine." "By lying down. You and your mate must lie down on your breasts—it must be on your breasts—head to head or side by side, close, and in that position you'll hear one another as easily as you and I can hear each other in this room." "I suppose the sound is conveyed by the deck, or sand, or whatever you lie upon?" "Possibly. I only know its true. When I found this out I spoke to another diver about it, and he would not believe me. Well, one day we happened to go down together. I told him beforehand what position to put himself in; and after we had been at work some time, we came together and both laid down, as agreed, and I said, 'Jim, are there many more casks left in the forehold?' 'Heaps,' he answered, right off. "And so you can hear me?" 'Ay,' he answered wonderfully plain;' and with that he laughed, and so did I, and we both heard each other's laugh just as we heard each other's words." "How deep down were you at the time?" "In about eleven fathoms."—London Telegraph.

The Latest Tramp Story.

He entered the coach like a man who owned stock in the road and dropped into a seat next to the window. When the train started he took from his pocket a little piece of cardboard, which he stuck in the band of his hat. Presently the conductor entered the car. The man with the hat was interested in the scenery and did not look round. When the conductor got within two seats of him his interest in the landscape became greater, and he stuck his head and hat out of the window in order to get full benefit. The manipulator of the punch tapped the scenery student gently on the shoulder, with the usual request, "Ticket, please." Like a man suddenly aroused from a deep reverie, the passenger started and quickly drew his head in. This operation was only partially successful, however, the sash striking the hat and knocking it off his head and out of the car.

"What do you mean? You have lost my hat. Stop the car and let me get it at once, or I will sue you for damages!" irately remarked the traveler.

The train was going forty miles an hour, and to stop and back would have caused the loss of at least fifteen minutes. This was out of the question. The conductor considered and concluded he could not stop. He once more asked for the ticket, but in a mild, hesitating manner, as if he didn't know what else to say.

"My ticket!" said the man of the lost hat. "My ticket! didn't you see it sticking in the band of the hat you bunglingly, carelessly knocked out the window? Oh, you have nerve, you have! But I shall report you to my friend Harahan and have you dismissed, I shall." And the conductor passed tremblingly on his dreary way, while the man whose friend was the general manager spread himself out on two full seats and took a nap. When the beat left the car at Nashville a little slip of paper was found lying on the seat he had occupied. On it was scribbled:

Mr. Conductor—This is an old trix, but it wurked butiful, that hat cost 50 cts. at Louisville, which I boute it to beat my way with, the fare is 5 fifty and I save the 5. yours till next time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Which is very neat but that old dodge was said to have been played by the celebrated Beau Hickman on the road between Washington and Philadelphia. Beau however made the conductor furnish him with a new hat to replace the lost one.

LETTERS

Remaining in Post Office at Tallulah, La., September 11th, 1884.

David Cooper—2, Thomas Conway,
Minon Dolphin, Marshall Davis,
Sarah Hawkins, John Harris,
Mrs Louise Hudson Clem Jackson,
Reddick Jackson-2 Mrs Mattie Johnson
Rev. M C King. Elias H. Perry,
William M. Scott—Section 4,
Albert Webster, Luke Warren.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please say "advertised."

J. M. HEBERT, P. M.

The republicans appear to think they can win at their old games, witness the arrest of the State Registrar at New Orleans.

BOATNER RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District in regular convention assembled, That we ratify and endorse the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks, as the candidates of the Democracy for the offices of President and Vice President, and pledge them our hearty and united support. That we indorse the platform as adopted by the National Convention at Chicago, and ratify and approve it as containing sound Democratic principles and doctrines.

Whereas, upon the assembling of the various delegates in convention, Hon. C. H. Moore, chairman of the District Executive Committe, took the chair and proceeded to organize the convention by calling on J. M. Kennedy of East Carroll to preside as temporary chairman, and upon his taking the chair a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Hon. Charles J. Boatner, Gen. J. Floyd King, and Judge A. A. Gunby, the three candidates, with a request that they should present themselves before the convention for the purpose of declaring their intentions respectively to abide by the proceedings of the convention and to support the nominee whoever he might be, and after the adoption of these proceedings the convention then adjourned until 5 p. m. That during the absence of the temporary chairman, while he was at dinner, before the assembling of a majority of delegates, J. Floyd King and his friends undertook to inaugurate an irregular manoeuvre for purpose of reorganizing convention, and in truth for the purpose of repudiating the proceedings of the convention; that this revolutionary conduct was followed by their naming a spurious chairman and taking other unauthorized and disorganizing proceedings.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that in view of these facts, in connection with the public pledge of J. Floyd King given to the convention to abide by its proceedings and to support its nominee, we feel constrained to make known to the Democratic party of the district the facts and to proclaim him to be a bolter, a disorganizer and repudiator of his solemn pledges to the party and this convention; that any bolting or independent movement which he may deem proper to pursue in placing his name before the people as candidate for Congress should be met by a resolute and stern condemnation.

Resolved further, That the true, genuine Democracy of this district do not desire an election of their candidate by means of fraudulent votes, but demand a free ballot and a fair count; that we propose that our candidate shall go before the people with a clear record.

KING RESOLUTIONS.

We, the people of the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do hereby resolve as follows, to-wit:

1. That we have learned with great pleasure and satisfaction of the nominations made by the National Democratic party of Chicago on the 8th day of July, 1884—Grover Cleveland, for President and Thos. A. Hendricks for Vice President—and that we cordially indorse and enthusiastically approve of the platform adopted at said Chicago Convention on the 8th day of July, 1884.

2. That we heartily approve of and cordially indorse the course of our indefatigable and faithful Representative in Congress, the Hon. J. Floyd King; and it is our earnest wish and sincere desire that he should be re-elected to Congress from this district, and we hereby pledge him our hearty support.

L. V. REEVES,
A. J. WYLY,
J. D. PIERCE,
EMILE GIROD,
H. F. VICKER,
T. B. GILBERT,
A. C. GIBSON,
Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

KING PROCEEDINGS.

Whereas, in pursuance of a call of the Congressional Committee of the Fifth Congressional District, fixing the basis of representation of the several parishes, the following delegates from the respective parishes have assembled in convention at Monroe, this 10th day of September, 1884, all uncontested and instructed to support Gen. J. Floyd King, a candidate for the Congressional nomination constituting a clear majority of all the delegates elected to said convention, to-wit: Caldwell, 7 delegates; Franklin, 9 delegates; Jackson, 7 delegates; Lincoln, 12 delegates; Madison, 8 delegates; Richland, 12 delegates; Tensas, 38 delegates; W. Carroll, 5 delegates; Ouachita, 5½ delegates, making in all 103½ delegates from nine parishes; and

Whereas, the chairman of the Congressional committee, in the exercise of a right claimed by him, has selected as the temporary chairman of the convention, a delegate supposed to be fair, impartial and unbiased; and

Whereas, a majority of said delegates have acquiesced in said appointment, believing that the rulings of said temporary chairman would be impartial and according to Democratic usages; and

Whereas, a minority of the delegates composing said convention, for the purpose of controlling the organization thereof and defeating the expressed will of the people, have challenged the right of the delegates of the Parish of Tensas to participate in the proceedings, although uncontested, upon grounds which are unworthy of the consideration of the convention, an insult to the Democratic party of the State of Louisiana, and which could emanate only from Republican sources, being a repetition of the charges of the Republican party against the Democratic party of the South; and

Whereas, the said temporary chairman has illegally and arbitrarily sustained said challenge, and by his said rulings endeavored to exclude the delegates from the Parish of Tensas from participating in the organization of the convention; and

Whereas, it has since transpired that the said temporaray chairman was, at the general election of 1879, a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of district judge, in the parishes of East Carroll and Madison, and contested the right of the Democratic nominee elected to said office by a judicial proceeding, charging the practice of fraud and intimidation and violence by the Democrats in said election, and was selected by the caucus of the friends of Mr. Charles J. Boatner; and

Whereas, these are grave reasons to distrust the loyalty of said temporary chairman to the Democratic party, and good cause to suspect him of so ruling as to bring about a split in the party in this congressional district with a view to the success of a Republican candidate in the approaching election; therefore be it

Resolved, That the uncontested delegates accredited to this convention proceed to the exercise of their inherent right to reorganize the convention upon a Democratic basis, and that Dr. G. McD. Brumby be made temporary chairman of said convention, and that a vote be had by parishes whose delegations are here uncontested, and that when the vote of any parish is contested, the vote of said parish be divided between the two delegations.

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The King of Sweden had narrow escapes, it seems, while on his recent tour in England. A tremendous storm arose soon after he left Gothenburg, and another as he neared the English coast. While he was visiting Holyrood a violent thunder storm came on, and the lightning struck close to a window by which he was standing. Later in the day it actually struck a carriage which was awaiting him. The coachman escaped by being at the horses' heads.—T.-D.

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TIME TABLE NO. 7.

Taking Effect Friday, August 1st, 1884, at 5:30 A. M.

Train No 1. Westward. LEAVE	STATIONS.	Train No 2. Eastward. ARRIVE
9:00 a. m.	....Delta....	5:45 p. m.
		LEAVE
9:05 a. m.	St. Martin Str.	5:40 p. m.
9:25 a. m.	....Mound....	5:20 p. m.
9:42 a. m.	...California...	5:03 p. m.
10:05 a. m.	....Barnes....	4:50 p. m.
10:15 a. m.	....Lums....	4:30 p. m.
10:25 a. m.	...Tallulah....	4:20 p. m.
10:50 a. m.	...Lake One...	3:55 p. m.
11:05 a. m.	....Quebec....	3:40 p. m.
11:25 a. m.	....Dallas....	3:20 p. m.
11:40 a. m.	....Waverly...	3:10 p. m.
Arrive 12:00 m. / Leave 12:20 p m.	...*Delhi*....	Leave 2:50 p. m. / Arrive 2:30 p. m.
12:40 p. m.	..Carpenter's..	Leave 2:10 p. m.
1:05 p. m.	...Bee Bayou...	1:45 p. m.
1:25 p.m	RAYVILLE.	**1:25** p.m
1:40 p. m.	....Girard....	1:10 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	...Crew Lake...	12:55 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	....Gordon....	12:15 p. m.
Arrive 2:55 m. / Leave 3:05 m.	....Monroe....	Leave 11:50 a.m / Arrive 11:40 a.m
		Leave
3:10 p. m.	West Monroe	11:35 a. m.
3:30 p. m.	...Cheniere...	11:15 a. m.
3:50 p. m.	...Forkeville..	10:55 a. m.
4:00 p. m.	....Calhoun...	10:45 a. m.
4:12 p. m.	....Averitt....	10:35 a. m.
4:30 p. m.	...Choudrant..	10:20 a. m.
5:00 p. m.	...Ruston.....	9:55 a. m.
5:22 p. m.	...Allengreene..	9:30 a. m.
5:35 p. m.	.. Simsboro...	9:20 a. m.
		Leave
6:00 p. m	.New Arcadia†.	8:55 a.m. / Arrive 8:35 a.m.
		Leave
6:25 p. m.	.....Gibbs.....	8:10 a. m.
6:40 p. m.	.... Taylor.....	7:58 a. m.
7:05 p. m.	...Dubberly....	7.35 a. m.
Arrive 7:17 p. m. / Leave 7:25 p. m.	‡Minden Junc.,	7:25 a. m.
8:00 p. m.	.....Doyle.....	6:50 a. m.
8:20 p. m.	...Haughton...	6:30 a. m.
8:40 p. m.	....Bodeau	6:10 a. m.
ARRIVE		LEAVE
9:15 p. m.	..Shreveport...	5:30 a. m.

*Twenty minutes for Dinner.
†Twenty minutes for Breakfast.
‡Eight Minutes for Lunch.

PASSING POINTS IN BOLD TYPE.

TRAINS RUN DAILY.

Passenger trains will wait for each other at Passing Places THIRTY MINUTES, and then proceed, running THIRTY MINUTES behind time until opposing train is passed.

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Mail from Omega and Millikens Bend arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a.m., and leaves at 2 p.m. of same days.

J. M. HEBERT, P. M.

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Associate Justice.....Felix P. Poche
" " .....R. B. Todd
" " .....T. C. Manning
" " .....Chas. E. Fenner
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H. C. Brown.....H. B. Thompson.
John Smythe.

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E. John Ellis.....2nd "
W. P. Kellogg.....3rd "
N. C. Blanchard.....4th "
J. Floyd King.....5th "
E. T. Lewis.....6th "

Court of Appeals—Second Circuit.

Judges. T. P. Clinton and A. A. Gunby
Clerk.....Francis M. Dawson
Madison—Fourth Mondays in March and October.

District Court—8th Judicial District

Composed of the parishes of Madison and East Carroll.
E. J. Delony.....Judge
Joseph E. Ransdell. District Attorney
Francis M. Dawson.....Clerk

Terms of Court.

Madison—Jury Term—1st Mondays in January and June. Civil term—1st Mondays in April and November.

East Carroll—Jury term—1st Mondays in July and December. Civil term—1st Mondays in May and October.

25th Senatorial District.

Senator.....Geo. W. Montgomery

Parish of Madison.

Representatives.

Gov. Hawkins.....W. W. Johnson
Sheriff.....H. B. Holmes
Clerk.....Francis M. Dawson
Treasurer.....Geo. T. Trezevant
Coroner.....Dr. W. P. Yerger
Assessor.....J. H. Gilfoil

Police Jury.

Ward 1.....J. T. Cochran
" 2.....G. M. Long
" 3.....G. A. Richardson
" 4.....Geo. W. Sevier
" 5.....M. P. Erwin
" 6.....
" 7.....President—E. S. Dennis
Clerk.....R. C. Weightman.

Parish School Board.

S. B. McClellan, President; W. B. King, J. G. Clarke, W. H. Harvey, A. C. Monette, Sec'y.

Justices of the Peace.

Ward 1.....R. L. Carpenter
" 2.....P. J. Watson
" 3.....H. R. Herd
" 4.....Chas. T. Gilpin
" 5.....M. C. Atkins
" 6.....W. H. Dixon
" 7.....Jas. Davis