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DAILY TELEGRAPH.

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Reception to the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A state reception will be given by the president and Mrs. Cleveland on Tuesday evening next to which the Cabinet, the Diplomatic corps, the Judiciary, the Congress, the officers of the army and navy, the heads of bureau of statistics and their families will be invited. The hours of reception will be from 9 until 11 o'clock. A general reception will be given on the following Friday evening, June 11, from 9 to 11 o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland will not be "at home" to callers until after the reception.

The Folsom Will.

NEW YORK, June, 10.—A Buffalo dispatch says at Folsomdale Monday the will of Col. John B. Folsom was opened. The estate is worth about \$400,000. Col. Folsom's will provides for the payment of all debts. The second and third clauses make minor bequests. The fourth provision gives all the residue of the estate to his daughters-in-law and grand children Mrs. A. R. Folsom, widow of Benjamin; Mrs. Emma C. Folsom, widow of Oscar; Frances C. Folsom, Emma A. Wm. R., Benj. F. and Alice S., children of Benjamin F. Folsom; Mary A. Martin, daughter of Dr. W. A. Martin to be divided share and share alike. Mrs. A. Folsom is given the use, occupation and income of the farm and house until her children are 21. The executors named in the will are Benj. Folsom, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Alice Folsom. The will was executed November 8, 1883.

The Maine Election—Democratic Victory.

PORTLAND, June 10.—Returns Wednesday night indicate the election of the Democratic candidates for governor, state treasurer and judge Supreme Court, and probably secretary of state. At the Democratic central committee headquarters Tuesday night the State is claimed by a small majority. Pennoyer, for governor, runs ahead of his ticket, probably 1500.

He owes his election to the Knights of Labor and anti-Coolie societies, which were very active in his support. The Republicans elect the superintendent of public instruction and a member of Congress. Pennoyer's home, the city of Portland and Multnomah county, hitherto strongly Republican, gives him 500 majority.

Little "Rhody" Democratic.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 10.—After a two day's contest the Democrats have carried the election for town officers Tuesday by creditable majorities in every instance. There was a jubilee in the party Tuesday night. This is the first time such a thing has been accomplished in three years.

There was a public celebration of the victory yesterday evening.

Second Session of the Typographical Union.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 10.—The second session of the International Typographical Union was opened at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning by President Witter. Among those present was

Hon. John A. Pasquhar, of Chicago, an ex-president, who was invited to a seat on the platform. He made a short address, in which he took strong grounds against uniting with the Knights of Labor, although he said he was not hostile to that organization. President Witter, in reply, said there was only a small fraction of printers who were in favor of such a measure.

The election of officers was next in order and Charles B. Stivers, of Chicago, and William Aimson, of Nashville, Tenn., were nominated for the presidency. The ballot was taken with the understanding that it would voice the opinion of the convention on the question of joining the Knights of Labor, Mr. Stivers being announced as a determined opponent. The ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Aimson by a vote of 69 to 45. Mr. Aimson thanked the convention for the compliment paid the South and his city. The new president has been a member of the Tennessee Legislature for three terms, and is regarded as one of the strongest men in the union. After the election the convention took recess for dinner.

On reassembling this afternoon the election of officers was continued, resulting as follows:

James F. Reymer, of New York first vice president.

Charles Gamewell of Philadelphia, second vice-president.

David M. Pascoe, editor of the Tocsin of Philadelphia secretary and treasurer.

David P. Boyer was elected chief organizer.

At 5 o'clock a letter from George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, inclosing a check for \$10,000 as an unconditional gift to that body, was handed to the secretary by the Philadelphia delegate. This gift is made jointly by Mr. Childs and Anthony J. Drexwell, \$5,000 each. Mr. Child's letter expressed deep interest in the promotion of all trades' unions, but particularly the printers union, on account of the very intimate and satisfactory business relations which he and Mr. Drexwell had enjoyed with them for years. A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions and thank. After three cheers and a tiger the matter was dropped and other business proceeded with. Just before the afternoon session adjourned, however, Mr. Dailey the Philadelphia delegate, was again granted the floor and he said that as Mr. Childs has been nominated for president of the United States by a number of newspapers he was authorized to say that Mr. Childs is not a candidate and that political aspirations had nothing to do with this gift, which had been conceived ten months ago. The convention took a recess till 2 p. m.,

At the evening session the reports of officers were read. The president referred at length to the policy of absorbing by the Knights of Labor. He said that the Knights of Labor has been made by trade unions, and without their support could not succeed. He advised against a union with the Knights of Labor. His remarks were greeted with applause that removed all doubt of the attitude of the convention on the subject of uniting with the Knights of Labor. Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 10.—Several important levee bills are now pending. One in the Senate provides for the reorganization of the Fifth district, which includes East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, and proposes an improved levee system. Another in the House provides for the staking out of Morganza and Diamond Bend levees, two of the largest in the State, and provides means by appropriation of \$40,000 from the penitentiary lease and setting aside money from other sources to rebuild these levees.

The Sunday law comes up to-day as a special order in the Senate. Friends of the measure claim a majority in its favor. There are some amendments to it and if adopted the bill will be returned to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Foster, of Caddo, has introduced a bill in the House to prevent the sale in this State of oleomargarine, butterine or other substances as butter.

The Senate elections committee reported adversely on the bill prepared by the committee of 100 but favorably on registration bill. A large number of bills were reported on and the bill creating the Twenty-eight judicial district of Avoyelles passed the third reading.

Mr. Smart's bill to take the sense of the people on calling a constitutional convention failed to pass a third reading.

No bills finally passed yesterday.

In the House the general appropriation bill was reported. Also Senator Wells' (of Richland) bill to place the funds received from the collection of State taxes due by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad up to 1883 in Ouachita and Richland to the Tensas basin district for levee purposes.

Mr. Wells' levee district bill amending the constitution failed to pass, securing 58 votes to 29 against.

Mr. Downing's bill limiting labor on street cars to twelve hours passed.

The bill to enforce article 172 of the constitution to fine and to suppress gambling, came up under an unfavorable report of the judiciary committee, was discussed and laid over.

The bill to abolish the privilege granted by law to furnishers of necessary supplies in money was opposed by Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Madison, of Claiborne and Pointe Coupee, and supported by Mr. Pierson, of Red River, and Mr. Wells, of Richland, and was finally passed by 44 to 84.

The House made a special order for Tuesday, the bill adopting the Revised Statutes.

AN ITEM FOR TEMPERANCE REFORMERS.

In an interview with a newspaper reporter, the proprietor of a large drug establishment in Denver has this to say on the use of opium:

"Why, you would be surprised if I should show you a list of my customers who are in the habit of purchasing this drug. The drug is used as freely as tobacco by a class, aside from those who use it in physicians' prescriptions. These slaves of the opium habit comprise lawyers, preachers, artists, merchants and all kinds of mechanics, tradesmen and laborers. Women as well as the men are slaves to the opium fiend. A certain lawyer in a neighboring town, who was connected

with a certain famous case not many years ago, is a confirmed slave to the opium pill. At the close of this trial the lawyer made the closing speech, occupying several hours, and many wondered how he could stand the endurance of speaking so long. Had they watched him take an opium pill at the end of every hour, they would have known the secret of his wonderful endurance. There are hundreds of people in this city who are such slaves to the drug that they are never without a pill in their pocket to take when necessary. None but those who have fallen into the habit can express the feeling of an opium-eater when without it. I imagine that it must be an awful feeling, more severe than the lack of intoxicating drink to a confirmed drunkard.

"I think physicians are much to blame for people acquiring the opium habit, because they are so willing to prescribe for people who could get along without it just as well as not. An invalid is sleepless and nervous, and opium is given in small doses. By-and-by larger doses are required, under similar circumstances, and finally the patient finds it is almost impossible to get along without the drug. The opium habit is an expensive one, and makes wealthy people poor. In this respect it is a great deal more of an enemy to the human race than strong drink, and has more of a tendency to injure a man's business capacity than intemperance."

ADULTERATION OF TABLE SPICES.

"Give me a quarter of a pound of black pepper, said a customer to an uptown New York grocer recently. I want it pure."

The grocer took down a little package done up in foil and adorned with a yellow label bearing the legend: "Pure black pepper."

"This is what sells for black pepper, but seeing I know you pretty well I don't mind telling you that there's not a grain of black pepper in it. I worked for five years in the milling room of a spice-mill, and I'm on to the business from end to end. Now, this particular spice is made this way: Take eighty-six pounds of finely-ground bran mixed with pulverized charcoal—the last to represent the black hull of the pepper grain; then add fifteen pounds of ground cayenne pepper and there you are with 100 pounds of pure black pepper.

"It's the same way with mustard," the grocer continued. "Fifteen to twenty pounds of cayenne pepper, the balance of cheap wheat flour colored yellow, makes 100 pounds of genuine mustard. The highest grades, which aren't often retailed, contain as much as one-half of the real mustard. But cream of tartar is the biggest swindle.

A fifteen-pound can of the low grade contains one pound of tartaric acid and fourteen of terra alba. The terra alba is a mild alkali and neutralizes the effect of the acid. Higher grades of the mixture contain a trifle more tartaric acid.

"You probably think you've eaten some cinnamon in your time," the grocer went on. "Well, you haven't. I don't suppose there's ten pounds of cinnamon bark in the United States. What passes for cinnamon is the bark of the cassia tree. This is adulterated with a still coarser bark, known as cassia versa. The article is also mixed with peas and roast bran. I need not tell you about roast coffee; everybody knows about that. It's just the same way through the whole list of spices. If you could smuggle yourself into the basement of some spice mill you would find bins of brand, peas, terra alba, etc."—Mail and Express.