

# The Meridional.

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ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

NO. 1.

## News From Everywhere.

Excessive rains are reported all through the State.

Banks are all the go now-a-days in Louisiana. Money somewhere.

Athletic exercises seems to be the order of the day in Franklin, so says the Banner.

It is rumored that there will be a new anti lottery paper started in Rayne shortly.

The Guardian and Journal, of Homer, have consolidated under the name of Guardian-Journal.

A colored woman named Deliah Clark, died at Washington some time ago, who was 125 years old. She died of asthma.

The bill has passed the house, changing the parish site of Richland parish from Rayville to Chenault City.

Iberville South: A floating skeleton was found in front of Mr. Guemard's place last Monday. It was that of a white man, who wore No. 7 shoes. Part of the foot had flesh enough on it to identify his race. Mr. Carville, Justice of the peace, had the bones buried.

Algiers Advocate: Thursday about 9 o'clock a. m., a crevasse occurred at about 7 miles below here, about 12 feet wide, 15 feet deep. Mr. Freret, levee inspector, and Mr. Rutledge, worked on and closed it by night. The road of a mile on each side is inundated.

The Catahoula Times is authority for the following: Monday was a busy day in town. The "loaves and fishes" brought up by the Sentinel for the relief of the overflowed sufferers, were distributed by the committee charged with this duty, and it is to be hoped that all are now satisfied.

Dr. R. E. Ambrose, was bitten by a rattlesnake's pilot last week, near Baton Rouge. One of his dogs ran a rabbit in a hollow log, and without suspecting danger, the doctor showed his hand in the hollow to pull out the rabbit, with the above result.

Pt. Coupee Banner: The cave in the river bank in front of the St. Francis Catholic Church, has of late made frightful progress, and unless immediate steps are taken to save them, the venerable building, together with the remains of the thousands who have found a last resting place around it, will sink into the Mississippi.

The Tensas Gazette reports the cut worms as doing considerable damage to the growing crops in the overflowed districts of the Yazoo Delta. Entire plantations on the Valley railroad have been devastated by the ravages of these worms. The destruction of crops by these pests ends the planting operations for this year, as it is too late to replant with any hope of raising a crop.

Baton Rouge Capitol Item: It gratifying to note that the vacant two squares of ground east of the penitentiary, belonging to the State, will very likely be granted for the purpose of making a city park. This ground is now utterly useless and might be made a beautiful resort for our own people and those who visit the town with summer excursions.

St. Martinville Messenger: Our planters are experiencing considerable trouble with the worms; the scratch on any animal will breed

immense quantities of these vermins, and unless the animals are attended to they soon die.

Our bakers are having a little war among themselves and 40 fourteen ounce loaves is what one dollar. This is indeed cheap bread, and our poor people do not object to this kind of war in the least. This racket can not last any length of time.

## Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin Louisiana Weather Service.

New Orleans, June 14, 1890.

There was considerably more rainfall than usual in nearly all portions of the States during the past seven days, the average fall in North Louisiana being 2.12 inches and in South Louisiana 1.65 inches; the extremes ranging from .01 of an inch at Port Eads on the Gulf to 4.40 inches at Farmerville in the extreme northern part of the State. The greater part of the rain fell in the first three days of the week but since then we have had good growing weather.

In the sections that were overflowed in North Louisiana, where the ground had become baked hard the rains are reported as beneficial elsewhere generally too much fell.

The temperature was slightly below the average and there was less than the usual amount of sunshine, the deficiency in both conditions resulting from the rainy first half of the week. Grass secured a strong foothold and cotton is reported as being very grassy in the north central parishes; more favorable reports are received from the remaining parishes in North Louisiana cotton crop looking well, stand good, and growth about the same as last year at this time. The water continues receding and has left nearly all farms from the Atchafalaya north. Cotton on these uncovered fields is coming up and growing nicely.

Cotton and corn are reported in good condition in the Florida parishes.

Encouraging reports continue from all portions of South Louisiana. The crops have all been benefited by the weather of the past week and are growing with wonderful rapidity. Planters are busy laying by cane and corn, and rice and corn look fine, although the effects of too much rain are apparent in some few localities by the grass that sprung up during the first half of the week. Cotton blooms are reported from many sections, and the Sugar Experiment Station reports sorghum all tasseled except late varieties.

A comparison with former seasons gives promise of a comparatively dry week after the 17th instant, that will be favorable to clearing crops of grass, and to complete necessary replanting.

Weekly Rainfalls Reported, Minden 2.13, Farmerville 4.40, Delhi .69, Girard 2.18, Vicksburg 1.18, Monroe 2.12, Shreveport 2.80, Liberty Hill 4.18, Winnsboro 1.81, St. Joseph .80, Coushatta 2.12, Grand Cane 2.80, Natchitoches 2.55, Trinity 1.15, Midalia 1.22, Alexandria 1.05, Marksville 3.15, Cheneyville 1.83, Clinton 3.77, Amite .68, Melville 1.45, Hammond 1.41, Bpton Rouge 2.00, Madoeville 1.06, Plaquemine .48, Crowley 1.66, Lafayette 2.69, Shell Beach 2.55, Abbeville 4.15, Painscourtville 2.05, Edgard .20, Sugar Experiment Station 1.18, New Orleans .54, Emilie 1.45, Thibodeaux 1.17, Houma 2.00, and Port Eads .01.

R. E. KERKAM, Signal Corps, Direction

## Signing a Check by Electricity.

Scientific American  
One of the marvels of electricity, and one of the most striking of the Edison exhibits at the Paris exposition, was the little instrument which enables the operator to sign a check 100 miles distant. The writing to be transmitted is impressed on soft paper with an ordinary stylus. This is mounted on a cylin-

der, which, as it revolves, "makes and breaks" the electric current by means of the varying indentations on the paper. At the receiving end of the wire a similar cylinder, moving in accurate synchronism with the other, receives the current on a chemically prepared paper, on which it transcribes the signatures in black letters on a white ground.

The returning board will elect or defeat candidates of their own sweet will. The choice of the people will have no sort of weight, with the members of the chamber, and for all practical purposes, Chandler, Quay, Dudley and their brother rascals and conspirators might as well be empowered to name the member from every district in the Union. And were it not that the plan devised will, through the enormous expenditure of public money involved, largely assist in depleting the surplus, no doubt the other would be performed. Of course all this is suggested in pretended aid of honest and virtuous elections. It is proposed by a speaker of the House who has deliberately violated the constitution in order to count in congressmen who were never elected. It is sustained by Chandler, and the new machinery will, as we have said, be in the hands of Quay, Dudley & Co.,

A contemporary well remarks that "a law for the prevention of burglary, drawn by William Porter the notorious professional house-breaker, would be quite as much entitled to respect. Unprincipled and reckless partisans have control of the government and they are determined to continue their hold on power by the enactment of revolutionary laws." Yes, even if such a course result in the total disruption of the government.

In conclusion, this election bill means trouble, strife and, may be, the shedding of blood in the Southern States, at least.

## The Press and the Lottery.

If the people of Louisiana accept this sum under the pretense that they need it to educate their children, build their levees and keep up their asylums, they can never again with any degree of consistency condemn their law makers for doing the same thing when the opportunity and a sum worth while is offered them to vote for some pernicious measure. The Senator or the Representative, in fact any public official, can hereafter reason this way: "Here is a nice sum offered to me to do a thing that won't hurt the people much. I need the money to send my boys to college, my girls to boarding school, and I need more money for various business purposes."—Capitol Item.

At present the biggest prizes in the Louisiana lottery are those drawn by Louisiana newspaper and legislators.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

John A. Morris and Albert Baldwin solicitous for fear that the lottery question will split the Democratic party? "Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!"—N. O. New Delta.

St. Mary's representatives are divided on the lottery. Loret is against and Sigur for it.—Morgan City Review.

A gentleman who has returned to this city from an extended business tour through the North Louisiana parish said that the question of the renewal of the charter of the Lottery company is discussed in every circle by everyone. It is the great and all absorbing topic before which all others pale into insignificance. He says that while a large number are in favor of extending the privilege requested by the Lottery company the majority are strongly opposed to it. He expressed the opinion that a big majority would be polled against the Lottery company if left to the decision of the people of the North Louisiana parishes.—Shreveport Caucasian.

The existence of the Lottery means a continuation of a corrupt power in politics. It means politi-

cal slavery to every citizen in the State. If it gains a new lease of life and power it will be done by corruption. Its corruption power in the politics of our State is enough to damn it in the minds of all right thinking men. It is undermining to the fundamental principles of good government.—Lake Charles American.

In the Legislature in 1884 an amendment was proposed to the constitution repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Mr. Shattuck of Calcasieu, then, as now, a member of the House of Representatives, was one of its strongest supporters, and voted in favor of the repeal. He is one of the lottery's leaders now. Will he state what are his reasons for this violent change of front?—New Delta.

Mr. John A. Morris virtually says to the people of this State: Your manhood is for sale, I know. It is only a question of price. How much do you want?

Honored sons of Louisiana resent with all the vigor and might of your soul the imprecation so insolently thrust at your beloved State!—Lafayette Advertiser.

The income of \$8,000,000 of the Lottery Co., represents a capitalization of \$300,000,000; twice the value of the great Standard Oil Co., which has been denounced as a monster monopoly, robbing the people to whom it supplies one of the necessities of life, whilst this one passes unnoticed—and it supplies nothing but want and misery. Even courts and law officers have felt the touch of the invidious hand and velvet words of the La. Lottery Company. Appeals which should have been made have not been made; decisions have been warped and the servants of justice have been blinded by the glare of gold to the iniquities of the Lottery Co, and to the plain letter of the law.

## Washington Notes.

Washington June 13, 1890: A majority of the state have been very slow in honoring their favorite sons by placing their carved images in the gallery of the great at the Capitol. It was in July, 1864, that Congress passed the law setting aside the old hall of representatives as a place where might be placed by the states at their own discretion statues of their most distinguished citizens, deceased, not to exceed two from each state. Up to this time but ten states have taken advantage of this privilege. The rest are still unrepresented.

Rhode Island was the first to place the statues of two of her distinguished citizens in this hall. For this extraordinary honor she selected Nathaniel Greene and Roger Williams, and now all Rhode Islanders are excluded from this hall for the rest of time—Rhode Island's quota is filled. In 1872 Connecticut followed the example of Rhode Island and presented Congress with statues of two of her most distinguished citizens, Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman. In 1873 New York had placed in statuary hall two statues, one of George Clinton and the other of Robert B. Livingston. Vermont, in 1876 presented the statue of Ethan Allen and in 1881 the statue of Jacob Collamer. Massachusetts has filled her two places with statues of John Winthrop and Sam Adams, two gentlemen who had something to do with the early history of that State. In '83 Pennsylvania placed the statue of Robert Fulton in statuary hall and a year later presented one of Peter Muhlenburgh, the preacher-statenman-soldier. Maine in '78 presented Congress with a statue of William King, but has as yet found none to keep him company.

The statue of William Allen and James A. Garfield represent the human greatness of Ohio, New Jersey is represented by Gen. Phil Kearney and Richard Stockton. A statue of Lewis Cass was presented by Michigan in '89, and that is the last up to date.

Not a southern state is represented, in this hall by a statue, but it is the desire of Congress that each state should be represented, and each state may select those two of its citizens which it most delights to honor. Congress has nothing to say about the selection the only requirement being that the men so honored shall be a distinguished citizen of the state presenting the statue. There can scarcely be a doubt that when Mississippi sends her two statues one of them will be of Jefferson Davis, and this statue cannot be denied a resting place among the rest. It is hardly to be supposed that when the southern states begin sending in their statues they will refrain from sending those of the men they most honor because they took part in the rebellion and perhaps were not reconstructed. The statues of a number of ex-Confederate crept to find their way into the statuary hall of the Capitol and to be honored with the rest of the great men in marble there.

There is a good deal of politics being stirred up by the strife over the building of the great armored cruiser for the navy, for which bids were opened Tuesday. Pennsylvania wants the contract very much, and her big men have been working hard to get the Secretary of the Navy to award the construction to the Cramps, of Philadelphia. Yesterday Senator Don Cameron chairman of the naval committee of the upper house, and Postmaster General Wanamaker called on the President to urge this settlement of the case. Scott, it is said, will bring the entire western portion of Congress into the field if there seems to be any disposition on the part of the authorities to settle the case in any other way than upon the merits of the bids themselves. Just nothing is being done except in the way of wire pulling.

Members of the House are using a great deal of freedom of expression in regard to the Senate. Following Mr. Buchanan's remark that "the Senate would pass any bill at any time on any subject" Mr. Springer observes: "We now enter upon the consideration every week day of private claims if the Senate can keep us supplied with that class of claims or with raw material to work upon. I have never known the Senate to be negligent in the passage of claims of this sort. It will always meet the most anxious and earnest expectations of all claimants before Congress." The most severe of all is the declaration of Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, concerning the anti-trust bill, namely: "I never yet knew the time when the Senate did not get in a little railroad deal somewhere in a conference report. That is what they are for." If the Senate calmly submit to imputations of this sort from the co-ordinate branch, its boasted bigamy is an impenetrable article.

Col. Rob Ingersoll says there are but few real orators doing much at the business these days. Colonel Ingersoll would experience considerable difficulty in having this opinion indorsed at a night session of the lower branch of Congress.

## The High Water Panic.

When we look back, and reflect how little damage was done the cane crop, when so much was expected, it should make all feel exceedingly thankful. Two months ago few believed one-half the sugar crop would be made this year which we now have a good prospect of realizing. This illustrates that we should never lose hope, for more than half our troubles are imaginary. Unless Louisiana makes as much sugar this year as she did last season, we are greatly mistaken.

ONE DOLLAR will secure the New Orleans Weekly Picayune for a year. It is a 16-page paper, with reliable market reports and interesting reading matter for all classes. It is issued every Thursday morning to reach all post offices Saturday, thus affording excellent Sunday reading matter.