

MADISON TIMES

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Editor & Prop.

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In future all legal advertisements must be paid for before the second insertion. If not paid for before the day on which they should appear the second time, the publication will be discontinued.

The Mahdi is still reported dead.

The cholera has spread from Spain to France.

Gen. Grant ought to be buried at Washington City.

The price of barbed wire will shortly be advanced.

Cincinnati quotes the thermometer at 95 on Tuesday.

The Virginia Democratic Convention met Wednesday.

Sir Moses Montefiore died Tuesday. He celebrated his 100th birth last October.

Chicago is said to be slaughtering diseased sheep and the meat is sold to the public.

The funeral ceremonies of Gen. Grant take place August 8. It will be a public holiday.

Array yourselves in favor of silver. The silver question will be prominent next Congress.

Senator Eustis is on his way home. It is to be hoped he will stir things up again. They need it.

The Washington correspondent of the Times-Democrat has been somewhat mild lately, and the Picayune man correspondingly fierce.

The Governor has ordered the District Attorney of Richland Parish to investigate the charges of cruelty to convicts at Crow Lake.

Cleveland, Ohio, has a car drivers strike. Eighty-seven horses of the company were poisoned with croton oil, presumably by the strikers.

Sam'l Flower, the well known Notary has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., at New Orleans. He was strongly recommended by Gov. Nicholls.

Ex-Consul Packard is expected shortly in New Orleans. Some anxiety is felt, as to whether or not, he will take a hand in politics. It is rumored that he will assume the leadership of the republicans.

Princess Beatrice of England, and Prince Henry of Battenburg, were married July 23, at St. Mildred's Church, Whippingham, six miles from Osborne.

Rice is "heading" most beautifully: Rice cutting will soon be the order of the day. Occasional rains are doing immense good to the "last" rice and also to gardens. —Plaquemines Observer.

Some of the Tax Collectors are making a fine showing of collections, and on the face of the showing, our Madison Parish Collector appears to be not doing so well as he might; but it is in appearance only, for as a matter of fact, he has collected every cent due the State, possible to collect, except \$200. Madison Parish has a lot of overflowed land, that by making affidavit that it was overflowed last year, the payment of taxes can be postponed for twelve months. There is also the railroad property, on which, being litigation—as to paying taxes on it—no taxes can be collected. These circumstances make the percentage of collections for Madison much lower than some other Parishes, but, our tax-collector, has in reality, been beaten by very few.

MAD DOGS.

Late news from London, England, is to the effect that the heat is intense in that city, and to add to the trouble, hydrophobia is rampant, there being numbers of mad dogs in the streets. The citizens are buying revolvers with which to protect themselves, and there is danger ahead, not for the dogs, but for the citizens. The average London Englishman could not hit a barn door with a revolver; a brickbat or stone, would be a much more potent weapon in his hands, but if he ever opens up at a mad dog with a revolver, some peaceable citizen is going to get hurt.

The probabilities are that a small riot will take place at the first attempt to kill a mad dog, for no man will stand being shot and not shoot back. The bullet intended for the dog, will hit some human, and he will naturally shoot back, missing the man he shot at and hitting some one else, who in turn will unintentionally shoot some one looking on, who will join in the fracas and cripple another outsider, who—but there is no end to the combinations, and the prospects of a riot are decidedly good.

Tallulah can sympathize with London, for we have just emerged from a mad dog scare ourselves, and while it does not take quite as many dogs to fill the streets of Tallulah, as it does to fill those of London, the conditions are identical, and the chances of missing the dog are nearly as numerous. Sorry for you London, and hope you will come through all right.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Some of the railroads have published in the papers, prices of excursion tickets to various summer resorts, or what are supposed to be summer resorts. The price of a ticket is purely arbitrary, and has no reference to the distance to be traveled. For instance the price of a round trip ticket to Staunton, Va., is given as \$52.10, while to Pittsburg, Pa., it is \$55.25, a difference of \$3.15, and to Lake Chat-aqua, N. Y., it is only \$51.75. To Hagerstown, Md., it is \$43.50, and to Deer Park, Md., it is 49.80, while to Louisville, Ky., it is \$40.00, and exactly the same to Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a poor list anyhow, and an excursion ticket to any of the Eastern cities is not to be bought. That Staunton, Va., or Norfolk, Va., or Pittsburg, Pa., Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, (price \$40.00) Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio, should be called summer resorts is absurd. To all of these places you can buy an excursion ticket, but to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington you cannot. St. Louis is also left out. This is mysterious; you ought to be able to buy a ticket anywhere and return. Most of the summer resorts are near large cities, and an excursion ticket to any of the cities, would put you pretty close to any place you might want to go. It would be a good idea to revolutionize this matter, and make excursion rates to all the important cities, and then get from them to the country resorts.

MR. WHITMARSH'S CALF.

Mr. Whitmarsh has a fine cow, or at least, he thinks it a fine cow. He also has a fair average vegetable garden, and the cow has a calf, which is now, about eight months old, and very well grown for its age. A few nights ago, Mr. Whitmarsh was awakened from a refreshing sleep, about 1 o'clock a.m., by a noise in the garden, and looking out of the window, he saw the calf, engaged in the pastime of making kraut of the cabbages.

As the night was warm, Mr. Whitmarsh, did not increase his costume, which consisted of a neatly frilled night-shirt of light material, but sallied out to capture the calf, and retie him, to the stake, from which by some means, he had gotten loose. It was bright moonlight, and Mr. Whitmarsh saw that the rope was still on the calf, and dragging behind. He thought, therefore, that he had an easy job, and expected to quietly take hold of the rope and lead the calf back to the stake.

struck the foot. At the end was a large knot, which striking the foot—the calf was at full run—jerked Mr. Whitmarsh from the perpendicular and transferred him to the horizontal, where he lay among the cabbages, reflecting on his mistake.

He got up, and after racing around awhile, scratching his legs on the briars, and disposing of the greater part of the frills on the night-shirt, he succeeded in getting hold of the rope. He was in a great hurry to catch up with the calf, however, and as the calf flew around the garden, Mr. Whitmarsh had to follow suit, or let go the rope. This he determined not to do, and the result was, some fast time around that garden. Occasionally the calf would make a spurt, and Mr. Whitmarsh would be propelled forward, with a violent jerk, in some instances, as determined the next morning by actual measurement, clearing eighteen feet at a leap.

This style of performance, was not conspicuously advantageous to night-shirts, and by the time the circuit of the garden was made, the back part of the night-shirt was split into innumerable strips, extending from collar band to tail, which whistled and snapped like whips at every leap, and giving Mr. Whitmarsh the appearance of a shooting comet. A backward glance, revealed this vision to the calf, and increased his terror, which was further aggravated, by the appearance of the entire household, and some of the neighbors, who hurriedly came to see the cause of the disturbance, and who were likewise, each arrayed in a single white garment.

Mr. Whitmarsh was afraid to let go of the rope, for fear of falling, and he called to his audience to disappear, when he intended to let go and fall. But no one disappeared; they stood right there, amazed at the agility displayed by Mr. Whitmarsh in his flying leaps, and it began to look as though the race would be kept up until, either Mr. Whitmarsh or the calf, fell from exhaustion; but the calf suddenly took a straight shoot across the garden, and by a desperate effort, cleared the fence at a single bound dragging Mr. Whitmarsh after him, the nails on the fence catching in the night-shirt, and putting the front of the shirt in the same condition as the back.

The fall so much dreaded by Mr. Whitmarsh occurred at this juncture, and as he lay on the ground with the strips of night shirt extended in front of him, he strongly suggested a home made paper fly brush, which is made by tying a number of long strips of paper to the end of a stick. He slunk into the house, and had the wounds caused by the nails and briars, washed, and rubbed with Mustang Liniment. He has presented the night shirt to the children to make tails for kites, and if Tallulah boasted a butcher shop, there would be nice young beef for sale, this week.

Tobacco.

The fact has been pointed out that men are on the whole as healthy as women, while nine out of ten of the male population of the world use tobacco, and women as a rule abstain. In the learned professions, about one-half of the ministers are addicted to it in some form, likely three-fourths of all physicians, and nine-tenths of members of the legal fraternity.

In looking calmly at the tobacco question, there is one feature calculated to excite alarm, and that is the habit of chewing and smoking so widely practiced among boys. This, to young, growing boys, is unqualifiedly hurtful. They voluntarily endure the first disagreeable effects of the tobacco to acquire what they consider an accomplishment, the habit is finally confirmed, and with an entire ignorance of its powers, added to a tendency to immoderation, the growth and development is often interfered with, and the worst results follow. They smoke and chew generally the worst tobacco, and to a degree which would positively be harmful with the majority of adults. This matter should be corrected by proper action of our legislators, with whom the responsibility rests.

Smoking, when done at proper times, facilitates digestion. The sense of relief obtained by a cigar, after a heavy meal, is well known to smokers. Dyspepsia sometimes follows the discontinuance of tobacco, and is removed when the habit is resumed. While the abuse of tobacco weakens the system and leads to emaciation, used intelligently it exerts a favorable influence upon nutrition.

Hammond, by observation upon himself, found a gain in weight with the use of tobacco. Fiske attributed an increase of twenty-four pounds in three months to tobacco. "Tobacco, when the food is sufficient to preserve the weight, increases it; when insufficient, and the body is losing, tobacco restrains the loss." (Hammond). Boerhaave, of Holland, over 200 years ago referred to tobacco as being antidotal to hunger. It seems that the power to undergo severe exertion and fatigue, either mental or physical, is aided by tobacco. "Soldiers of all nations use it. It was a standing injunction of Napoleon that his troops should have tobacco, and it was of great advantage in the retreat from Moscow." (Fiske). During our late war the soldier would be patient under very severe privations, if he had a good supply of tobacco to smoke or chew, and when on picket duty would risk his life to strike a match for his pipe.

Situations of loneliness are always rendered more tolerable by tobacco, and it is the constant companion of those who lead lives of solitude, such as that of herdsmen and ranchmen. A feeling of unrest or discontent, made up of ill defined longings, of imaginary disappointments, and unpleasant anticipations, commonly known as ennui, is responsible for much unhappiness. This unfortunate condition of mind is removed by the soothing influence of a cigar, and the moroseness and gloom are quickly dispelled. As much as every day is filled up with care, our degrees of comfort in this life will depend largely upon our ability to bear it uncomplainingly. That tobacco assists us to do this, that it enables us to look upon life more complacently, must be the conclusion of everyone who has experienced its influence. That it enables us to toil with less fatigue, is equally true. The readiest writers generally use tobacco, and cannot accomplish the same amount of work in the same time without it, and those connected with newspaper and other literary work, who have often to write against time, find it of inestimable value.

Tobacco formerly enjoyed a deserved reputation as a medicinal agent, and was extensively used in scabies and other cutaneous disorders, it has been largely supplanted, however, in modern practice, by other remedies. The use of tobacco during a mercurial course decreases the risk of salivation, and cases of pyralism have been reported cured by its employment. Before the discovery of chloroform, tobacco served a useful purpose in the hands of surgeons in cases of strangulated hernia for obtaining complete relaxation. Tobacco constitutes a most valuable addition to the ordinary poultice in local painful affections. In two cases of carcinoma of the breast, by incorporating it in a local application, a marked advantage was noticed by the writer in the relief of pain. As an ingredient in asthmatics, cigarettes with belladonna, stramonium, etc., it is entitled to share in the remedial

The limited medicinal range of tobacco is unimportant in comparison with its social and psychical influences. Among its many benevolent powers it appears to allay worry and lighten toil. It is an aid to mental work, and a help to reflection and complacency. It promotes sociability, and in the words of one of its champions, "makes a man act more like a Samaritan."—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

The Political Situation.

The recent appointment of Mr. S. H. Buck, as Postmaster at New Orleans, upon the recommendation of Senator Gibson and Congressmen Gay, Irion, King and Blanchard, leaves no further doubt that President Cleveland has irrevocably determined to lend his assistance to this group of the so-called "Reform Democracy" in the warfare they have been waging since the Presidential election against the Regular Democracy and the State administration. Indeed, no appointment has been made by the President that did not have the endorsement of the Gibson group.

The President was made aware of the fact that the movements of the so-called Reform Democracy had endangered the election of his electors in this State, by their revival on the stump of quarrels that had no place in the national canvass; by their attempt to have the names of 7000 registered voters stricken from the rolls in New Or-

leans, and by their friendly relations with the leaders of the Republican party, evidenced by Marshal Pitkin's recent statement that he had received a letter from Mr. Hunt expressing his appreciation of his (Pitkin's) conduct during the last canvass. He was also informed of other facts proving that the Regular Democracy had borne the brunt of the campaign.

This was of no avail. The President led off with the appointment of Mr. Kernochan, the organizer of the Hunt independent movement in the First Congressional District. It was quickly followed by the appointment of O'Brien as Inspector of Steam Vessels, whose political claims were based upon the services he had rendered in the Kernochan-Hunt movement. Since then, with but few exceptions, men seem to have been selected on account of their known hostility to the State administration and the Regular Democratic organization.

While leaders and members of the Regular Democracy endorsed or presented a number of applications for appointment, but one was insisted on with the President. That was the appointment as a last resort, of Gen. Fred. N. Ogden as Postmaster of New Orleans, which, it was intimated to the President, would be regarded as a recognition of the regular Democracy, who had presented it on their own responsibility, to give proof of their desire to harmonize the party by lending their aid to confer merited honors upon the leader of a large and influential element of the organization. The sequel has shown how Gen. Ogden, the candidate of some of these self-same Reformers for the gubernatorial nomination in 1883, was opposed and repudiated by them when his appointments to a comparatively modest position was asked of the President. The most that the Regular Democracy at any time requested of the President was that an equitable distribution be made of the patronage among both wings of the party.

He has responded by ignoring a Senator, a Congressman, the Governor and other State officials the Electors, members and chairman of the State Committee, and numerous other Democrats and substantial citizens. Republican administrations have interposed the bayonet and United States marshals in our affairs. President Cleveland has armed with the patronage a group who presented for appointment men who had gained notoriety by leading or supporting independent movements against the Democratic organization.

The patronage should not have been dispensed at the suggestion only of Senator Gibson and his four allies, who were directly interested in their own re-election to the positions to which they were elevated by a Democracy who had been given no warning of their intention to levy war against a majority wing of the party and the administration that had been regularly nominated and elected.

These are the facts as they present themselves to the Democracy of this State. It remains to be seen whether the so-called "Reform Democracy," armed with the Federal patronage, will ally themselves "with men of all colors and political opinions," in accordance with the declaration made by one of their leaders during the Hunt-Kernochan campaign, to wage bitter war against the Democratic organization in a stand-up fight within the party lines.

The Democratic organization has gained its victories against the weight and influence of Federal patronage. Knowing how much its supremacy is necessary to the preservation of the social structure and the material advancement of the State we feel confident that the loyal Democracy will await firmly any attack that may be made against them, whatever may be the guise of their assailants.—Capitolian-Advocate.

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Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, DAILY, GOING NORTH, DAILY. Lists train schedules between Memphis, New Orleans, and other stations.

Sleeping Car Service.—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping-Cars from Louisville to New Orleans on Train No. 3; from Vicksburg to Louisville on Train No. 2; from Memphis to Vicksburg on Train No. 1; from New Orleans to Memphis on Train No. 4. Train No. 1.—At Huntington for Arkansas City and all Arkansas points; at Ethel for Clinton and Port Hudson Branch; at Harrison for Natchez, J. & C. R. R.; at Ethel for points on Clinton and Port Hudson Branch. Train No. 2.—At Baton Rouge with steamer Morning Star for Bayou Sara; at Ethel for Clinton and Port Hudson Branch; at Harrison for N. J. & C. R. R. points; at Huntington for all Arkansas points; at Memphis with C. O. & So. W. R. R. for Louisville, St. Louis and points North; Memphis & C. O. R. R. for all points East. Train No. 3.—At New Orleans for all points in Texas and Florida. Train No. 4.—At Huntington for Hot Springs and all other points in Arkansas and West; at Memphis with Kansas City, S. & M. for St. Louis and the West. P. R. ROGERS, Gen'l Traveling Passenger Agent. A. J. KNAPP, General Passenger Agent.

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