

Shreveport.

The criminal term of Caddo District Court, with about 54 cases on the docket, will convene in Shreveport next Monday.

The first bale of new cotton was received Friday night by express from Grand Cane. It classed strict middling and was sold for 9 1/4c.

Caucasian, Monday: Mr. Jules Dreyfuss leaves to-morrow for New York, where he will buy a full stock of goods of the latest styles for the firm of Julivs Levi, of which he is the manager.

Shreveport Times, 23rd: Judge L. E. Carter, who has been absent in the North several weeks returned home yesterday evening. He was most cordially welcomed by relatives and friends. The Times is pleased to know that he is greatly improved in health.

Times, August 23rd: The large saw mill of John R. Jones, situated in this city, raised steam yesterday afternoon for the first time in several years. A large force was at work. The noise of the machinery brought forth memories of the past, and caused joy to spread upon the faces of several laborers.

Mr. V. Shidet, aged 73 years, died Sunday. He was born at Achearn, Baden, Germany. Mr. Shidet was an old citizen of Shreveport, and in 1859, or earlier, he went into the watch-making and jewelry business on the north side of Texas street, "between S. Haber's and A. Marx's stores," and conducted one of the best and most popular jewelry stores in North Louisiana until the commencement of the war.

Plain Dealing Dots.

The rail road company has remodelled the cotton platform at this place, making it almost entirely new.

There is considerable sickness reported in and around our town.

Prof. Jos. E. Johnston and his estimable family left our town on the 20 inst., for Lewisville Ark., where the Prof. is to take charge as Principal of the Lewisville school. We were sorry to give them up, after they had been residents of our town for seven years, but hope their condition may be much benefited by the move, and we can congratulate Lewisville on the accession of so worthy a family.

A little orphan girl, aged 9 years, living with Mr. John Dollyfield near Bodeau in Webster parish, was missed from the house about 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday the 11th inst., and was found dead in the bayou near the house on Tuesday following. It is supposed that she went into the water to play or bathe, and met with the above sad accident.

Prof. W. A. LeRosen, of Shreveport, came up to see the people of Plain Dealing last Sunday evening in the interest of our school. MACK.

Gen. S. B. Maxey, of Paris, Tex., who died at Hot Springs, Ark., recently, graduated at West Point in the same class with Gen. Grant, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and won a major general's commission in the Confederate army by distinguished bravery on many battle fields. He served in the United States Senate from 1875 to 1877. He commanded the highest esteem among the people of Texas, and from every one who knew him, and was always a fearless champion of the rights of the people.

The brainless blowhard, who poses as Emperor of Germany, merely rattles around in the shoes of his distinguished grandfather, who could well be designed as the idol of his people.

Economy is the road to Wealth.—Buy your Drugs, &c., from Leon M. Carter, Shreveport.

All Democrats should stand together.

RAILROAD.—This morning we had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. J. S. Noel, E. C. Christian, W. B. Croom and R. T. Cole, who have just returned from Kansas City. The object of their visit to that city being to have the K. C. P. & G. railroad come through Mooringsport and which they accomplished and are overjoyed at their success. They report the conditions of the change was \$5,000 cash and 200 acres of land in Mooringsport.

This brings the road directly through the town and will make Mooringsport one of the best locations along the road. They speak of President Martin, the manager, in highest terms. Say that anything he promises he lives up to, to the very letter.

Mooringsport is situated at a proper distance from Shreveport to make it a thriving town, and its business men are alive and wide-awake to its future.—Shreveport Judge.

There is one thing certain: The new woman movement will have to be checked. It is a dangerous movement, notwithstanding the fact that it is being treated with levity. "Independence" is a sweet word and catching; but it is going to prove a very good weapon in the hands of the devil. "New women" means a certain kind of independence at the expense of modesty; modesty thrown aside, womanhood is unsexed; woman unsexed assures a promiscuous mingling of the male and female in business. This was never intended. As rare as it is now, still many young people are wisely refusing to marry on account of it. We need some sound talk on the question.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Edward Atkinson, the great manipulator of Arabic numerals, says that cows are a better measure of value than either gold or silver. He says the cow was the unit of value in ancient Greece, and for a long time was current money throughout Europe, Asia and Africa. Perhaps he is not aware of the fact that in the early history of Texas "a cow and calf" was the unit that measured all values and passed in all transactions, current throughout the Republic, and so continued until Texas had been for several years a State of the Union.—Farm and Ranch.

TOO MANY LAWS.—The Yazoo City Sentinel, which is presided over by a lawyer, thinks the country, and especially Mississippi, is burdened with too many laws. It argues that laws are "made but to be repealed before thoroughly promulgated and continual changes made in our statutes, often as otherwise for the worse, keep the citizen for whose benefit they are supposed to be made, completely at sea and the business interest of the country in a state of perpetual uncertainty waiting for the settlement of questions that, like Banquo's ghost, won't remain quiet."

Let the press and the people be conservative, but brave and sensible. Discard personal abuse and adhere strictly to teaching only pure Democratic doctrine, which is the doctrine of the people, and in which are couched all the needs, wants and demands of the people, and there need be no fear but that the overwhelming majority of the masses will rally to the enthusiastic support of the Democratic ticket and successfully carry it to victory in November.—Clarksdale (Miss.) Banner.

The cottonwood manufacturing business in Memphis is a very important industry. This wood is said to have a greater and more promising future before it than any other in the South. It is especially desirable for making packing boxes. It has a uniform color and takes ink like paper, thus making it possible for advertising or other printed matter to be put on it with type.

The danger point will never be passed until the United States Government shall quit borrowing money in time of peace.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

What Lemons Will Do.

"Lemonade from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest of drinks for any person, whether in health or not" says the New York Journal of Commerce. "It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness. In case of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise people to rub their gums with it to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon juice instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong coffee without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds and heal diseased lungs, if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it internally the better we shall find ourselves. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with success, and thinks that it will in time supersede quinine."

CAUSES OF LYNCH LAW.—The Bay St. Louis Echo contends: "That the most damaging foe of trials by law in this country is delay. A crime, however heinous, is made to wait for trial, as well as the most trifling depredation. That is wrong. A speedy trial should follow every case, while the evidence is still warm and charity has not yet had time to transform the monster into a martyr. In most instances months are waited before the criminal is brought to trial, and then, if he be prominent and influential, may succeed in having his case continued and finally nolle prosequi."

"It is not surprising that under such conditions lynch law thrives.—Human nature at best is very impatient, and the delay and negligence which have characterized most of the great criminal cases in the past have developed to exhaust the people's patience and destroy their confidence. When a people is outraged it is but reasonable that they demand redress, and if the law fails to provide it, then, we ask, is it to be wondered that they carry out the law's intentions?"

There never was a time in the history of this country when crime of every grade was so rife as in this present year of our Lord. It is not a spontaneous outburst of devilry, but the accumulated growth of years. The turbulent times just after the war developed a large element of lawlessness, but nothing to exceed the doing which the papers now lay before us daily. It seems that law is powerless to check the madness of crime. But there can be no wonder at this when the influential murderer can daily with the courts until the evidence against him is obliterated, and the pauper, guilty of the same crime, is promptly hung or imprisoned; when the high-toned gambler, who plies his trade in guilded saloons, and despoils his victims of hundreds of dollars, is winked at, or if brought to the bar is promptly discharged, while the negro caught "shooting craps" for nickles gets no mercy except that measured out on the poor farm, people lose respect for law and courts, and this is the essence of lawlessness. A recent case in Mississippi is an example which should be imitated in every State and county.—Three men of influence, one a member of the State Legislature, committed a murder, were arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and given a life sentence, and were duly incarcerated in the penitentiary, all in the space of fourteen days. If such speedy justice were the rule instead of the exception, we would hear of fewer crimes against persons or property.—Farm and Ranch.

Country Roads for a City.

"Kansas City has undertaken the improvement of the roadways in its vicinity and is building good roads into the neighboring country districts. Hitherto the movement for good roads, which has shown such great strength recently, has been confined to the rural districts as a matter with which cities have little concern. Kansas City, however, takes a different view of the matter. It is working earnestly to improve its business and increase its trade, and one of the steps it has taken to bring this about is the construction of good macadamized roads into the surrounding country. Five great roads are to be built, all beginning at Kansas City, and leading in various directions, each reaching some point on the county boundary. Forty four miles are already completed and the entire system calls for 116 miles in all. When they are completed, Jackson county, in which Kansas City is situated, will have the most perfect road system in the United States.

"It is expected to benefit the country through which these roads pass pecuniarily, as New Jersey was benefitted by similar highways. Every acre of rural land will, it is thought, advance in value, because it will be brought nearer to town and the cost of travel or transportation there will be reduced.

"Kansas City is able, by the roads already constructed, branching out from it in all directions, to estimate their value and their influence. They have affected the growth of the town and residences now stretch out along these highways miles from town, where the people can enjoy the advantages of both city and country.—The increase of travel on these highways is already considerable and gives promises of being even greater.

Kansas City, although its system of roads is by no means completed, already realizes that they are a profitable investment. Other cities would do well to follow it in this new departure.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Good roads appear to be one of the investments that pay from the start. The first county in New Jersey to thoroughly improve its roads is Union, and the increased valuation of its property in a single year is \$1,359,600. At Summit, N. J., the increased valuation is \$419,000, or over 25 per cent. The Telford roads going down in New Jersey are pronounced excellent by all who drive and also by bicyclers.—Globe-Democrat.

Carrol D. Wright, now head of the census bureau, thinks that \$2,000,000 and one year's time might have been saved on the census of 1890. Any one who contemplates the enormous volumes of statistics, utterly useless to the country at large, even if they were correct, as they notoriously are not, is prone to think that \$10,000,000 and five years' time might have been saved, and yet a census full enough for all practical purposes would have resulted.—New Orleans Picayune.

Ohio has not money enough in her treasury to make an appropriation for the representation of the State at the Atlanta fair, but that does not keep the Ohio Republicans from prating about the scarcity of funds in the national treasury.—N. O. Picayune.

"There is nothing new under the sun" on the financial question—all the twaddle is threshing old straw. There is not 412 1/2 grains in the whole pile.—Farm and Ranch.

OUR MOTTO.—"Small profits and quick sales." Leon M. Carter, druggist, Shreveport, can convince you the above is not a myth but solid facts.

There are 157 boy white children and only 115 girl children in ward 6 of this parish. In ward 5 the sexes are equally divided, there being exactly 78 of each sex.—Monroe Bulletin.

Leon M. Carter, druggist, corner of Texas and Spring streets, has just received a fresh supply of Landreth's garden seed and onion sets.

A Distinguished Confederate.

John H. Reagan, of Texas, is nearly the last of the distinguished Confederates. He served in the House of Representatives for four years immediately prior to the war, was Postmaster General in the Confederate Cabinet during the war, and afterwards served in the House of Representatives and the Senate, retiring from the Senate in 1891 to become Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission. He is now about 77 years of age. The other members of the Confederate Cabinet were Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Secretary of State; C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; L. P. Walker, of Alabama, Secretary of war; S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy, and J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Attorney General.

Nearly all these were well known to the country before secession days, and Toombs, Benjamin and Mallory were men of great political experience and high ability. With Jefferson Davis as President, Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President, and this Cabinet, the Confederacy had a strong intellectual equipment at the start. In its Congress, too, it had many men of ability and distinction, among them being William L. Yancey (the "morning star of secession"), Benjamin H. Hill, B. Barnwell Rhett, James L. Orr, R. T. M. Hunter, Augustus H. Garland and Louis T. Wigfall in the Senate, and Meredith P. Gentry, Roger A. Pryor and Thomas S. Bocock in the House. All of these except Garland, Pryor and perhaps one or two others, and all of the Cabinet except Reagan, are dead.—Yancey died about the middle of the war. Reagan, therefore, is among the last survivors of the men holding high place in the Confederate Government. He is a picturesque character, an interesting link between the days of Buchanan, Douglas, Crittenden and Corwin and the present time. If Reagan would print his recollections of his service under two flags he would tell a "tale which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE POPULITES' PREDICAMENT.—The Meridian News argues that from "debate, thus far, in the campaign, it would appear that the Populites are completely at sea, unless they pronounce distinctly for socialism.—Their method of relief lies along the lines that contemplate government ownership of common carriers, government ownership of telegraph lines, government ownership of telephone lines, government ownership of everything that contributes to the public comfort."

Come and see us when you come to Shreveport. After getting our prices and spending your cash you will feel happier. Leon M. Carter, Texas Street, Shreveport.

An elegant assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery Goods can be found at Miss Mary A. Files', on Texas street, Shreveport. Miss Files has in her store goods only of the finest and best material, and purchasers can rely on bargains being as represented.

Why worry and fret over politics, when you can be made happy for so little by buying your drugs etc. from Leon M. Carter, druggist, Shreveport.

Cholera is spreading in the far East and the mortality shows an alarming increase.

Come, everybody come, to Leon M. Carter's Drug store, Shreveport, for patent medicines, drugs, etc.—We defy competition.

Cullman, Ala., shipped to Chicago at one time the other day eighteen cars of pears and grapes.

Why pay stamped prices for patent medicines when you can save from 15 to 25 per cent by buying from Leon M. Carter, Shreveport?

Out of the 247,000 Indians in the United States statistics show that 189,000 are self supporting.

A statement of net railway earnings for 1895 shows a great improvement over 1894.

The number of suicides in the German Empire is not far from 10,000 every year.

We sell every year about \$800,000 worth of goods to foreign countries.

Public Schools.

The last national Democratic platform, adopted at Chicago June 22, 1892, contained this clause: "Popular education being the only basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence."

The national Republican platform, adopted at Minneapolis June 9, 1892, contained this feature: "The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people, and the maintenance of freedom among men. We, therefore, declare our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and State."

The national Prohibition party platform, adopted at Cincinnati June 30, 1892, said: "We stand unequivocally for the American public schools, and opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools taught in the English language can we hope to become and remain a homogeneous and harmonious people."

The last Democratic State convention of Alabama placed in its platform the following: "We pledge our party to the maintenance of a system of free public schools and to increase the appropriations for that purpose whenever the financial condition of the State will permit."

One night when Mr. Isaac Reese was stopping with me, says M. F. Hatch, a prominent merchant of Quartermaster, Washington, I heard him groaning. On going to his room I found him suffering from cramp colic. He was in such agony I feared he would die. I hastily gave him a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He was soon relieved and the first words he uttered were, "what was that stuff you gave me?" I informed him. A few days ago we were talking about his attack and he said he was never without that remedy now. I have used it in my family for several years. I know its worth and do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and customers. For sale by W. M. Abney, druggist.

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT.—Some Populites are making a vicious attack on our State constitution, and they seem to have no object in view only to reinstate the negro in politics, in the hope of getting his vote in support of their fimsy doctrine. All Pops are not that way, but some of the leaders are, and would be willing to support any measure, however hazardous, to accomplish their ends. They are vainly expecting help from the Republican Congress to accomplish their work, but they are reckoning without their host. White supremacy is a fixture in the South, and no power nor combination of powers on earth or hell or in the Republican party or any other party can undo it. White supremacy is right and it will prevail because it is right.—Conehatta (Miss.) Index.

Mr. C. G. Strong, principal of the public schools at Anderson, Cal., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and have found it an excellent remedy for lameness and slight wounds." Lameness usually results from a sprain, or other injury, or from rheumatism, for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially intended and unequalled. It affords almost immediate relief and in a short time effects a permanent cure. For sale by W. M. Abney, druggist.

Money saved, is money made. Remember the wide awake druggist, Leon M. Carter, Shreveport, is selling goods so cheap, that it will make you forget that the Solons in Washington will do nothing to relieve a suffering people.

Last year a great North Carolina manufacturing concern spent \$100,000 in advertising, and the results were so satisfactory that it has increased its advertising fund for this year to \$250,000.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cotton is low, but you can buy from Leon M. Carter, Druggist, Shreveport, at prices that will make you think that the world is coming to an end.