

The Bossier Banner.

W. H. Scanland, Editor and Proprietor.

BENTON, LOUISIANA,
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

Stand by true Democracy.

The sun is beginning to have some power now.

The biggest convention of all will be held November 3, at the polls.

The court of public opinion doesn't often deliver an opinion, but when it does it goes.

Five thousand men employed in window glass making will be idle until September 1.

The New Orleans States correctly sizes up Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, when it calls him a "cheap Jack politician."

Lasting reforms do not come with a rush. Measures and principles that stand the test of time come slowly, steadily, surely.

Let us do more to help our public schools. In doing this we will be doing something that will make mankind better and nobler.

Adlai has waited too long. His views on the silver question should have been known long ago. Eleventh hour statesmen are not reliable.

Joe Blackburn and Dick Bland will not be seriously thought of at Chicago on July 7th. The Democratic party is hunting for taller timber.

There should be less reliance on Eastern capital, and more on local industry. Capital seeks profit, and if it comes from the East it will take away that much more from Louisiana.

The condition of trade in most of the Southern cities is reported to be dull. The only city where business is reported to be good is Savannah. The prospects, however, are, that there will be a general revival along the line.

The Virginia Congressman who abandoned office for a principal pursued a line of conduct exactly the opposite of that of the average office hunter. What is principle to the every-day politician when office is involved?

A man like Robert Ingersoll, who ridicules the religion taught by the Bible, laughs at the hopes of the Christian, is a real enemy to mankind. What does he offer in their place?

Suppose we grant that it is all folly—that there is no hereafter—in what is his condition better than that of a pure Christian of spotless life? But on the other hand, suppose the Christian's faith is true, what will become of Ingersoll?

Does he think to find fools enough for a following where nothing is to be gained in any event, and all may be lost. It does seem to be the very sentiment of human folly and vanity, to profess to disbelieve the Christian truths. Where is the profit? The loss is certain.

It is strange, but true, that those who insist most persistently on the possible perfection of man will not accept the only belief which gives us any hope of its attainment. The history of the world will bear out the assertion that the most perfect nations are these under Christianity.—They are more perfect, too, in proportion as their Christianity is pure, simple and liberal.

Life and biography prove just as positively that the "perfection" of human nature is seen in its nearest approach in the most "perfect" Christian. It is the only foundation which will not crumble when we attempt to build on it the superstructure of "perfection" either as to nations or individuals.

Nations, like men, are born, rise, live, decline and die. There is but one power that can give the hope of resurrection in either. A Christian nation may fall, but it will live again. A heathen or infidel nation falls never to rise until through Christianity.

Where is Economy?

One of the striking signs of the times is the disappearance of the issue of economy in the conduct of the Federal government. For several years the government has been spending more than its income.—Deficits stare Congress in the face. Yet nothing is done to secure a return to "Spartan simplicity." No voice is lifted in Congress for the policy of reducing expenditures till they fall within income, much less for a reduction to the scale of 1861 or even 1871. Nor do the people clamor for economy. They want it, but their mouthpieces, the politicians of both parties, are silent.—Formerly the Democratic party stood out boldly for economy, but with the defeat of the cause of States' rights the basis of its policy was weakened. Now we are all "for the old flag and an appropriation." The most powerful factor, however, in silencing the cry for economy is the emergence of two powerful interests which profit by continued high taxes—the Protectionists and the Pensioners. These play into each other's hands. High taxes are good, protected manufacturers think, because they give them control of the American market. They give excessive revenue and pensions are multiplied to increase the number of votes for protection. The more spent the better. Doubtless the impoverishment of the South in the interest of the Union promotes a desire in this section to get out of it compensation in one way or another for the interests sacrificed in its behalf, and the inequitable effect of tariff and pension laws tends the same way. But the South is less eager than the North and West to utilize the Washington government's purse for selfish purposes. There is unquestionably less patriotism of a self-sacrificing character in the North and West than in the South. The larger benefits of the Union in the way of Federal expenditure all go that way and the laws are shaped chiefly to enrich the richer sections and impoverish the poorer. The general effect is bad. It is forgotten that Federal taxes after all come from the people and reduce their resources. We are a great nation, no doubt, but we are not so great as to ignore with impunity all laws of prudent living.

The following delegates were elected by the Democratic State Convention and instructed to vote as a unit in the Chicago Convention: At large—N. C. Blanchard, S. D. McEury, John Fitzpatrick and S. M. Robertson. First Congressional District—Vic Maubaret and Thos. Duffy. Second—Peter Farrell and L. H. Marrero. Third—Edmund McCullom and Joseph St. Amant. Fourth—H. W. Ogden and B. W. Martson. Fifth—R. H. Snyder and S. T. Baird. Sixth—T. J. Kernan and T. L. Fontenot.

The entertainment of "Life Studies from Mother Goose," given by the pupils of Benton High School at the Court House, on last Friday, was interesting and amusing for the old and young, and the children executed their task with accuracy and talent. The participants of the programme deserved fully the applause showered upon them, and the large audience enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Benton High School closed its annual session last Friday under the most favorable circumstances. Prof. A. S. Dale is unquestionably a most excellent teacher. Our people have shown their appreciation of his worth, both as a man and a teacher, by securing him for another session.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun of Friday says: Congress did its best day's work yesterday when it adjourned. This session has accomplished less and made what little it did cost the people more than any which has yet assembled.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned last Thursday at 4 o'clock.

Personal Paragraphs.

Master Andrew Kelly is sick this week.

Mrs. S. S. Cabeen, who has been sick, is convalescing.

Dr. W. M. Abney is building a new cottage of three rooms.

Congressman H. W. Ogden has returned home from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jeter visited Benton last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Birdie Scott, of Shreveport, visited friends in Bossier last week.

Miss Mattie Allen, of Plain Dealing, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. E. Lee.

Miss Rebecca Beasley, of Shreveport, is visiting Mrs. W. E. Ivy, at Hurricane Bluff.

Miss Audrey Marff, who has been attending Benton High School has returned to Haughton.

Mrs. Braxton Wise will leave on to-morrow evening's train to visit relatives at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Mrs. J. B. Thompson and children, of Cottage Grove, visited relatives in Benton Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Arnold and Miss Mary Arnold were the guests of Mrs. L. A. Brownlee Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. W. M. Abney and Mrs. Samuel Dreyfuss and little daughter, Babette, were welcome visitors at the Banner office Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Abney and children, of Hayti, and Miss Lula Hickman, of Fillmore, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Abney Friday night.

Mr. B. F. Oneal, who is a delegate from this District, left on Saturday evening's train to attend the National Republican Convention which met at St. Louis Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dale, Principal and Assistant of Benton High School, left Monday evening for Shreveport. About July 1st they will leave Shreveport for Buffalo, N. Y., where they will spend their vacation. The Banner wishes for them a pleasant trip and a nice time generally.

Shreveport Judge, 14th: Mr. J. W. Atkins arrived yesterday from his home at Knox Point and brought with him a stalk of cotton which is about waist high and had on it 125 bolls, forms and blossoms. Mr. Atkins says that his crop is fine and that he has 1000 acres of cotton as good as the sample he brought.

Happy Marriages.

Mr. John H. Stinson and Miss Ruby Martin and Mr. F. B. Ogden and Miss Alabel Martin, were married at Linnwood yesterday evening, Rev. P. H. Hensley officiating.

The grooms are young men of good morals, industrious, thrifty, steady business habits, popular and well worthy of the fair young ladies who have blessed them with their love and become their life companions.

The brides are the fair and beautiful daughters of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Martin. Their rare accomplishments, beauty of person and sociable and lovable dispositions have won for them a host of friends and admirers.

The happy couples received many beautiful any valuable bridal presents from their many friends.

S. N. Arnold.

Mr. Samuel N. Arnold, a native of this parish, died at Pope's Infirmary, in Marshall, Texas, Tuesday, June 16, at 2:30 p. m., aged 33 years.

Mr. Arnold was a good citizen, an honest man and a faithful and generous friend. There is no better illustration of the nobility of Sam Arnold's life than that evidenced by his patriotic devotion to his country and his love for his friends. He was fearless and outspoken in his convictions, and noble in purpose. He was one of Bossier's staunchest Democrats, ever ready to do his duty to his people and country, and at the time of his death was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee on this ward.

The Banner extends its sympathy to the bereaved widow and fatherless children.

Democracy's Extremity.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

It is only the willfully blind man who does not see the break in the Democratic party in the United States.

The Democratic party has been from the first a party of principle. Its principle is to give to each individual as large liberty as is consistent with proper constitutional restraints and to guarantee to him an opportunity to work out his destiny with the best energies and talents he possesses. It limits the powers of government to such functions as are necessary to maintain public order and to protect the people in their rights, and is more partial to the rights of the States than to the claims of the Federal Government.

Democratic doctrine is dear to an honest, vigorous and liberty-loving population, and it can only flourish where the people possess those qualities. The accumulation of great wealth, and large advances in luxury, and the desire for a life of ease and display which are the ordinary result of the accumulation of wealth, are most unfavorable to the maintenance and preservation of Democratic simplicity.

The Republican party, which was from the beginning a party of war and plunder, of the usurpation of power by the Federal Government, and aggression upon the people and the States, is precisely the opposite of Democracy. The Republican party has constantly pursued a policy of oppression and hostility to all opposed to it, and of favoritism to its partisans. It has not hesitated to use the entire revenue and the whole power of the Government to punish and crush all who were not its adherents, and to enrich and reward its chief supporters.

In this way the Republican party has created, by means of protective tariffs and other legislation in the same direction, powerful classes of protected manufacturers and great commercial monopolies, enriched at the cost of the masses of the people. By means of tariffs, subsidies, pensions and bounties which draw money by the hundreds of millions to enrich favored classes and individuals, it is not strange that the Republican party has debauched the whole body of the American people who can be tempted by the prospect of sharing the party plunder.

But the Republican party has never regarded the masses of the people. It has used them at need, but has given them no benefits. The object of the party has always been to create a vast money power upon which it could depend. It has built up an American moneyed aristocracy, which, needing its protection, will always rally to its support, and this is seen in the growing disregard for the power of the State in cases of internal disorders. When there is a labor strike of any formidable proportions, the first resort is to the Federal courts for repressive decrees, and to the Federal executive for the use of the army. The wealthy class no longer consider the authority of the State as anything more than a useless barrier to the exertion of the Federal power in its behalf.

But, in the meantime, the masses of the people, seeing themselves wholly disregarded by a Federal system that creates and caters only to privileged classes, dream of a government that can be operated wholly for their benefit. They demand class legislation and special protection, and their idea is that of a Federal power that will seize on all great corporations and operate them for the general benefit; that will force the rich men to pay all the taxes, if it do not, indeed confiscate and distribute their wealth.

And this is the other class, the other political power that is growing up in opposition to the Republican party. On one extreme is a demand of a government to promote and protect the rich, and to keep under control the masses of the people. On the other is a demand for a national system that will crush out the rich

and provide with paternal regard for the masses.

Both of these parties are drawing their membership from the Democracy. Both are plunder parties. Only honest men can resist them. How long can the Democracy stand against such forces.

For the Political Campaign
take the Weekly Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. Three months only 10 cents in silver. The Commercial Appeal is one of the leading papers in the South and is for free silver.—For a club of 50 new subscriptions for 3 months at 10 cents each they will send a stem-winding, stem-setting and open-face watch that will keep accurate time for three years or more. They want 1,000 club-raisers to accept this offer within the next thirty days. This offer not good after September 15.

The J. H. Woods Lumber Co. give special attention to country orders. The farmers and planters can buy their lumber from them at very lowest price. Do not forget this when you are ready to buy. They save you money.

N. O. States: "Beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills the present Congress which has been in session for the long term has done nothing worthy of note."

Memphis Commercial Appeal: "What Congress has not done: Anything sensible."

He that avoideth not small faults, by little and little falleth into greater.—Thomas a Kempis.

Good Position

AND A GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION NEARER HOME—SPECIAL OFFER.

On June the 15th Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., will open a branch school in TEXARKANA,

under the management of Prof. R. R. Luman, who has not only served as Principal of Draughon's Nashville College twelve months, but he has for years kept books for some of the largest firms in Tennessee and Kentucky. He will be assisted by other competent teachers.

This branch school became a necessity, as the Nashville College found it difficult to accommodate its large attendance from the West and other sections. It will give the same advantages as given in the Nashville school. It is generally known that Prof. Draughon's course of book-keeping is considered by business men by far the best in the Union, while the other departments are second to none. Prof. Draughon's College guarantees positions under reasonable conditions.

Those who enter the Texarkana school within a reasonable time will receive a special discount.

For catalogue, etc., address
J. F. DRAUGHON, President,
Nashville, Tenn.

Geo. D. Alexander, PARISH SURVEYOR

And Real Estate Agent.
Will promptly attend all calls for surveys in any part of the Parish.
Office at the Court House.
Letters requesting surveys, if addressed to him, care of Hon. B. A. Kelly will be forwarded during his absence.

Benton High School

Opens first Monday in September, 1896, for a term of ten months.
TUITION:
Primary Grades, per month.....\$2 00
Grammar Grades.....\$2 50 to 3 00
High School Department.....3 50
Public School Funds will be paid.
Written monthly report made to each patron.

A. S. DALE, Principal.
ALICE G. DALE, Assistant.

Homestead Entry No. 5009.

Land Office at Natchitoches, La., May 26, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, at Benton, La., on July 10, 1896, viz: Homestead Entry No. 5009—Marion Hall—for the south half of southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter, section 2, township 18 North, range 11 West, Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. E. Pevey, W. G. Wadley, Wiley B. Allen and Dick Green, of Allentown, La.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Register.
May 28, 1896.

J. D. Robertson's Star Hotel,

BENTON, LA.,

Is now open to the citizens of Bossier and the traveling public generally. This house is newly fitted up and is the best hotel in Benton. The Livery and Feed Stable in connection is first-class in every respect. Teams and vehicles, and all attentive drivers always on hand. Stock fed and cared for. Terms reasonable.

Notice to Trespassers.

No hunting or fishing on my place will be allowed. Trespassers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
A. CURTIS.

State Tax Sales of Immovable Property.

The State of Louisiana vs. Delinquent Tax Debtors, Parish of Bossier.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, I will sell at the principal front door of the Court House in which the Civil District Court of said parish is held, in the town of Benton, La., within the legal hours for judicial sales, beginning at 11 a. m. on Saturday the 18th day of July, A. D. 1896, and continuing on each succeeding day until said sales are completed, all immovable property on which taxes are now due to the State of Louisiana, Parish of Bossier and the Bossier Levee District, to enforce collection of taxes assessed in the year 1895, together with interest thereon from the 31st day of December of the year in which said taxes were due, at the rate of 2 per cent per month until paid and all cost.

The amount of said delinquent tax payers, amount of said year, and the immovable property assessed to each to be offered for sale are as follows, to-wit:
WARD 3.
J. E. Johnston—Lot 6 of the 1st addition to town of Plain Dealing, and described on page 18, Volume 15, Conveyances. Taxes for 1894 and 1895, \$13 45.
Zack Gardner—South half of northeast quarter northwest quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 4, township 21, range 13, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13. Taxes for 1895, \$1 10.
Estate of Frank Ward—Half interest in northwest quarter of section 8, township 21, range 13. Taxes, 1893-4-5, \$3 60.

WARD 5.
Sidney Brittenette—Northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 19, township 21, range 11. Taxes for 1894-5, \$7 45.
Estate of Joseph Graham—Sixty acres in fractional north half of northwest quarter of section 10, township 21, range 12. Taxes for 1893-4-5, \$2 70.

Madison Hughes—Southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 6, township 21, range 12. Taxes for 1894 and 1895, \$5 32.
Estate Anthony Harris—Northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 24, township 21, range 12. Taxes for 1894 and 1895, \$2 87.

Estate Jack Coates—Lots 2, 3 and 4 in fractional north half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 15, township 20, range 11. Taxes, \$1 32.

John Wesley—Southeast quarter of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 12, township 20, range 12. Taxes for 1894, 1894 and 1895, \$7 98.

J. R. Brown—Southeast quarter of section 29, northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 33, south half of southeast quarter of section 28, southwest quarter of section 28, township 18, range 11. Taxes for 1894 and 1895, \$17 31.

NON-RESIDENTS.
Heirs D. W. Hughes—Southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 17, township 21, range 12. Taxes for 1893-4-5, \$1 80.
Robert and J. L. Hodges—Northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 11. Taxes for 1894 and 1895, \$2 70.

Dr. T. A. Snider and Heirs of Mary J. Snider—Northwest quarter, north half of fractional northeast quarter of section 5, east half of southeast quarter, fractional west half of southeast quarter of section 6, township 18, range 12, and fractional southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and lot 8, of section 23, township 19, range 12. Taxes, 1895, \$42 95.

Stanley & Kortum—Lots 6 and 9, Block 25, Plain Dealing. Taxes for 1894 and 1895, \$1 60.

Estate of John Chaffee—North half of northeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 25, and southeast quarter of section 25, township 18, range 11; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 25, township 19, range 12. Taxes, \$6.

Amrose Broadus—Southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 11, township 18, range 12. Tax, 1895, 00 cents.

John H. Shaffer—Lots 19 and 22, and Lots 3, 4 and 5, Block 42, Benton, La. Tax 60 cents.

Estate of W. J. Crawford—Half interest in east half of southeast quarter of section 4, township 18, range 11. Tax, 00 cents.

On said day I will sell such portion of each of said specific property as each debtor shall point out, and in case the debtor shall not point out sufficient property I will at once and without further delay sell the least quantity of said specific property of any debtor which any bidder will buy for the amount of taxes, interests and costs due by said debtor. The sale will be without appraisal for cash or legal tender money of the United States, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time or the space of one year, by paying the price given, with 20 per cent extra added.
A. R. THOMPSON,
State Tax Collector, Bossier Parish, La., Benton, La., June 11, 1896.

Notice

To Mortgage Creditors on Bossier Parish Property.

In conformity with Section 63, Act 85, of 1888, notice is hereby given to all parties holding mortgages on real estate in Bossier parish on which taxes for the year 1895 have not been paid, that I will begin the sale of same at the Court House door on Saturday, July 18th, 1896, and that a number of pieces of property so delinquent in taxes is certified in this newspaper in conformity with the law pertaining to such sale. The attention of the mortgage creditors is especially called to these advertisements of tax sales, and they are warned to take such steps prior to the sale as may be necessary to protect their rights.
A. R. THOMPSON,
State Tax Collector, Bossier Parish, La., Benton, La., June 11, 1896.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

Wholesale Grocery jobbers have lately shown quite an acrobatic aptitude in sporadic efforts to keep things moving. Some advance, while others reduce prices; but as a rule prices are not of a very altitudinous nature. I have seen suffering somewhat from an aggravated attack of guessing, which has had a quieting, if not a soothing, effect upon my energies. Figuratively speaking the situation has been something of a nebulous conundrum, stimulating doubt and watchfulness. I have been saying word by word, and I presume it will be in order to continue saying a while longer; but I propose to keep a firm hold on the SAW END of the machine without regard to consequences—self preservation first, consequences afterward.

Hence offer 1,000 sacks Cotton Seed Meal, 75 half barrels Grape Cider, Lime and Cement, together with a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES

at prices which will command orders.

WM. ENDERS, HENRY ENDERS.

WM. ENDERS & SON,

108 and 110 Texas St., Shreveport, La.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

Mattresses, Window Shades,

Wall Paper, &c.

Specialty of Glazed Sash, Window Glass,

Doors, Blinds and Cypress Shingles.

Mail orders promptly attended.

Assessment.

The assessment lists of Bossier parish will be open for inspection and correction from June 10th to the 30th.

W. H. BLEDSOE, Assessor.