

THE BOSSIER BANNER

W. H. SCANLAND, Editor and Proprietor
BENTON, LA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

LOST IDEALS.

We cannot achieve very much in this life without our ideals. They come to us in early youth and "grow up" with us, as it were, and to lose any one of them is a serious matter, while to be bereft of all has been described as worse than death. The latter condition is, indeed, a living death because the man who has nothing to live up to, who takes no interest in life and sees nothing in it, might just as well be dead and gone. We are all heirs of sorrow but we are also heirs of joy and hope and happiness and we must learn to take things as they come and to make the best of whatever condition offers itself. Our ideals stand for a great deal and help to make us better contented when reverses and sorrow come. They turn the light upon our very souls and make us see beyond the present. We depend upon them in many ways and we work them into our best achievements, not in a boastful or superior way but with a confidence that knows no fears. Naturally when we start out in life we build our hopes high, but we rear them sometimes upon insecure foundations. We create ideals for ourselves and unconsciously use them as the standards for our best efforts and when we are able to reach these standards we work with high purpose and steady resolve. We love our ideals then and point with pride to the part they play in our lives and we realize that but for their influence we could not have set our hopes so high. Under such circumstances we cling to them and they mean more to us perhaps than any other one influence in life, but it so happens that we are not always able to realize them in just the way we desire. We fall below our standards and then sometimes we begin to lose faith in their efficacy and even to curse the ideals that gave them birth. We forget, however, that our ideals are not at fault but rather the way in which we acted under their inspiration. We did not work as we might have done, perhaps, so we did not take them seriously enough, or we wasted time and energy waiting for a better opportunity. Whatever the cause we did not pay enough attention to the advantages offered and in this we overlooked the good influence of our best ideals.

The loss of an ideal means the loss of faith in human nature and even in the wisdom of God's decrees. Because things do not always happen in just the way we want is no reason why we should act as spoiled children and go off and sulk in a corner until we lose our hold upon ourselves and begin to see wrong and unhappiness in everything. The life that is empty and vain and "sour" means misery for all those who cross its path, and it is hard to realize how any one can choose to live in such conditions. It does not seem possible for a person who has once been influenced by lofty ideals to renounce them and take comfort from a life that is devoid of high purpose and courageous effort. Yet the fact that there are so many persons who display no healthy interest in life would seem to prove that this is so. It may be, of course, that such persons may never have really been controlled in any way whatever by high ideals because they never had the happiness of possessing them but, as a rule, it is the exception for anyone not to have experienced this comfort. To one who has never known such an influence its lack means little or nothing, but to one who having once lived and worked under the gentle sway of a noble ideal its loss means the difference between day and night. The splendor of high purpose is thereby turned into the despair of hopelessness because there is nothing to work for, nothing to live for, nothing to accomplish and we simply exist because we cannot help ourselves. There is no need, of course, for such an existence because life is too full ever to be empty for anyone no matter in what conditions he may find himself. There is too much necessary work to be done for anyone to surrender absolutely to the loss of an ideal and too much room in this world for anyone to lose himself in the darkness of selfish despair. We speak of life being empty but that is only because our hearts are empty for the time being, and because some personal loss makes our vision faulty and the ideals which once meant so much to us are lost sight of for awhile. Such conditions, however, do not last forever and with the reawakening of our better selves comes a renewed consciousness of our duty and life begins to assume once again its normal course. The ideal that we thought lost comes back into its place and while its influence for a time perhaps may not be as keen and helpful as of old still we are able to derive some measure of comfort from its presence and from the knowledge that after all life is filling up for us again. Whether we lose an ideal forever depends in large measure upon our own actions, and more than anything upon our powers of endurance.

TURNED DOWN.

The election for a Constitutional Convention is over. A majority of the people have declared against a Convention and by their action have shown that they did not in the beginning want a convention, and that the politicians and place-hunters who said they did, were misrepresenting the popular will.

First and of most vital importance, there was a popular fear that directly or indirectly the rate of taxation would be raised by the proposed Constitutional Convention. That fear alone, perhaps, defeated the measure. But there were other objections and obstacles those in favor of a Convention had to contend against. Preposterous as it is, there were some who were apprehensive the New Orleans delegation would "capture" a majority of the delegates. It is unthinkable that the people of Louisiana would elect men who could be controlled by any influence other than their honest convictions of right and their high sense of fidelity to the people who elected them. Yet this bugbear had its influence.

Mayor Behrman's premature and un-

fortunate announcement of his candidacy for President of the Convention was a severe jolt to the cause, and Sol Wexler's "pronunciamento" to the "benighted" country delegates was a veritable stem-winder—a nightmare of bad taste and impertinence. Many persons objected to the large number of legislators and lawyers who were elected delegates. The proposed removal of the State Capitol to Alexandria should not have been lugged into the fight. The elusive \$5,000,000 bond issue proposition for highways was, to say the least, uncalled for. And there were other straws that helped to break the camel's back. Discard was invoked, where, for the good of the State, harmony should have prevailed.

We regret the defeat of the Convention, because we believe its delegates would have proved true to their trust and found a way satisfactory to the people to relieve the distressed situation of the State; and, also, because we believe the people will not be treated as fairly in the next call for a Convention as they have been in the call just defeated. We remember with misgiving and regret, that there was a sentiment in the last extra session of the Legislature to not submit the proposed Constitution to the people, and again to adopt an outrageous undemocratic innovation by empowering the State Democratic Central Executive Committee to practical elect eighteen or more delegates "at large," which would have been an absolute surrender to the political bosses of the State.

APPOINTIVE ASSESSORS.

During the State campaign of 1908 we advocated the abolition of the appointive power of the Governor of this State, urging that it should be limited to his private secretary—thus abolishing a dangerous prerogative, and conferring upon the people a right to which they are justly entitled—the privilege of electing all of their officials. We met with little or no encouragement in this matter at that time, and do not expect much, if any, at this time. The pie counter brigade—the fellows backed more by political "pull" than merit—are too numerous and too well organized to be easily dislodged by a reform measure of the kind proposed. However, the remedy to prevent appointments as rewards for political assistance and without regard to the fitness of the appointee, is, let them all be elected by the people. The following paragraph from the Louisiana Democrat expresses our sentiments, and we are ready to "line up" with the Democrat and other newspapers in the State in opposition to the movement—should there be any, which we doubt—to have appointive assessors:

"We do not agree with the esteemed News-Star upon the question of appointive assessors. We are of the opinion that they should remain elective. Being given the authority to appoint the assessor in every parish in the State, is too much power to confer upon any Governor and enables him, in conjunction with other patronage that he enjoys to build up a machine and entrench himself in power to such an extent, that he would virtually become the political dictator of the State. We do not want to commit any more power to the hands of the Governor. On the contrary, he should be shorn of it to such an extent that the appointments at his disposal would be reduced to a minimum. The people of Louisiana had too long and hard a fight to have the appointive power of the Governor curtailed, to sit idly by now and allow the reforms which they have demanded for years, to be snatched from them at one fell swoop of the politicians' drag net. The system of elective assessors, has proven very satisfactory so far as we have been able to observe. There is no demand on the part of the people for a return to the appointive system, with respect to these officials, and there is no valid reason or excuse, why it should be done."

Country Parishes Vote Down Convention.

The Shreveport Times of this morning says: With complete returns from forty-seven parishes and practically complete returns from the remaining seventeen parishes in Louisiana, with the one exception of Cameron, the Constitutional Convention was voted down in Tuesday's election, 30,000 to 37,017. Orleans Parish, which the friends of the convention depended on to carry the proposition to victory, gave the convention a majority of 18,500 votes, but a smaller vote was polled in New Orleans than had been expected, and with the heavy majority polled against the proposition in the country, where the vote was three to one against the convention, the opposition carried the day.

The country polled a light vote, but the balloting was sufficient to spell the defeat of the convention. With the exception of less than a dozen parishes, little or no support was offered the convention plan, and over the State, exclusive of Orleans Parish, only 9,568 voters cast their ballots in its favor. The opposition polled 25,153 votes outside of New Orleans. The New Orleans vote opposing the convention was 1,864.

The adverse majorities in some instances in the country parishes went as high as 1,700, and only in isolated cases was anything like an even break recorded.

Madison has the distinction of being the only parish in the fourth and fifth congressional districts to vote for the Constitutional Convention. In this parish a majority of 34 was given the proposition. St. John gave the convention a majority of 109; Orleans, 18,568; Terrebonne, 162; Plaquemines, 400; St. Mary, 8; St. James, (incomplete) 70.

The vote polled in the State Tuesday was about 50,000 and approximately 120,000 had been counted on. In many parishes, however, reports indicated that interest was lacking, and only from 50 to 75 per cent of the voting strength was recorded.

Rabbit fur is said to be supplanting wool in felt hat making in Australia, where thirty factories are in operation. The fur is considered much superior to the finest Merino for this purpose, and millions of rabbitskins are used annually.

A Chicago manufacturer forbids smoking a drinking or employees.

LATE NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

There are 100 fish canneries in Alaska. South Dakota has thirty producing mines of gold, silver and lead.

Justice Webb of Carr, Ky., in two years collected \$10.01. Resigned.

The Emperor of Austria owns the largest opal in the world. It weighs seventeen ounces.

Kentucky this year again ranked third among the States in internal revenue collections. The total for the State was \$33,653,848.

Postmaster General Burleson announces that he expects to give the same rural delivery service in the next fiscal year as in this at a saving of \$4,000,000.

The annual cut of British Columbia timber is 2,000,000,000 feet. There are 420 mills and 790 logging camps in the province, employing about 60,000 men.

London, Aug. 30.—An officer and sixteen boys of the training ship Cornwall were drowned in the Thames to-day while engaged in boat practice. A tug ran into their boat and sank it.

New York, Aug. 29.—Nearly \$20,000,000 in gold and securities worth \$25,000,000, the second big shipment sent from London to strengthen British credit in the United States, arrived here to-day on a special train, guarded by thirty-eight armed men. The shipment came by rail from Halifax, to which port it was conveyed by a British warship. On the way to New York the train was preceded by a pilot engine and car.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 27.—With hundreds of families driven to the highlands by the floods, appeals were sent out to-night for aid in caring for thousands of homeless and destitute persons. About 1,000 families have been driven into Newport, Searcy, Augusta and Georgetown, where food and money were needed. At Newport more than 4,000 persons, virtually the entire population, were unable to enter their homes because of flood water.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 30.—In thirty days the Kansas wheat crop decreased 17,000,000 bushels and suffered a shrinkage of 40,000,000 bushels in two months. That was the report to-day of the State Board of Agriculture, estimating the Kansas wheat yield at 98,690,000, as against an estimate of 115,700,000 in July and 138,700,000 in June. Continued rains that hindered harvesting were held responsible. Corn conditions were unchanged according to the report, which continued to estimate the yield at 149,482,000 as against a yield of 87,338,272 bushels in 1914.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Federal internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1915 aggregated \$415,669,876, the largest amount of taxes ever derived from this source in the history of the country. This high-water mark was made notwithstanding taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco and fermented liquor fell off more than \$25,000,000 from the 1914 total. The decline of tax collections on intoxicants reflects the growth of the prohibition wave in the nation. The internal revenue collections for the fiscal year are \$35,660,982 greater than those of the previous fiscal year. The "war tax" brought in \$52,069,126.

The Cotton Crop.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal of last Monday, August 30th, says:

The condition of the growing cotton crop on August 25th was 70.2 per cent of normal, according to estimates of correspondents of the Commercial Appeal. This is a loss from the Government figures of July 25th of 5.1 per cent. Last year on August 25th the condition was 78 and the 10-year average is 72.8. The only times in the past decade that condition on August 25th has been below the figures indicated this year were in 1913, when it was 68.2, and 1909, when it was 63.7.

The loss in condition is attributed in a large measure to the tropical storm of August 17th and 18th and the heavy rains that followed, completely drenching the western and central portions of the belt. Other contributing agencies were the drought that prevailed for over half the month and was only broken in the western and central belts by the rains accompanying the storm, cool nights, lack of sufficient fertilizers and some damage from boll weevil.

The damage has been greatest in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia. Oklahoma made good progress, but the cotton is still late and will require a late frost to make a good yield. The Carolinas held their own pretty well, although lack of sufficient commercial fertilizers is reflected in some loss in condition. Boll weevil activities have increased in portions of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Some picking has been done in the early maturing sections, but this has been interfered with by recent rains. Labor for picking is quite plentiful. Most farmers are inclined to sell first pickings, but it is probable that, with the exception of some sections in the Eastern States, there will be a disposition to restrict offerings should prices fall below present levels.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Unofficial calculations based on Government averages for yield, condition and acreage, place the cotton crop at 11,817,235 equivalent 500 pound bales, against 16,134,930 bales last year. The area planted this year has been officially reported as 31,535,000 acres.

The Cold Wave.

Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 30.—Heavy frosts, in some instances taking the form of ice, were to-day reported as occurring in this section last night.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—According to reports received by the local weather bureau frost was general last night throughout Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Wausau, Wis., Aug. 30.—Damage estimated at \$200,000 and \$300,000 was caused to late potatoes and garden truck throughout Marathon County last night by a killing frost.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Only twice before in the history of the local weather bureau has the mercury dropped so low in August as to-day. It registered 47 degrees. This record was equalled in 1872 and again in 1887.

FROM OVER OUR GREAT STATE.

Wolves in the Black Lake section of Natchitoches Parish are destroying hogs. Contract for the construction of twenty-eight miles of model roads in West Baton Rouge Parish was let August 24th at \$37,735.

Sabine Banner: There is a scarcity of hogs in Sabine Parish, due to the fact that a large number have died from disease during the past two years.

The special election held in Ward Nine, Natchitoches Parish, last Thursday, for the purpose of levying a \$50,000 tax in order to build a twelve-mile model road through the ward, was carried.

Residents of the Choupique, Calcasieu Parish, have organized a farmers' telephone company, with a capital stock of \$3,000. About twenty telephones will be placed in operation at the start.

Louisiana Planter, Aug. 28th: Under the influence of wind, rain and heat the cane crop has improved markedly throughout the Louisiana sugar district. The recent storm was not violent enough to inflict damage and its incidental rainfall is reported everywhere to have brought about beneficial results. The crop is now making the most rapid growth that it has made at any time this year and should favorable conditions continue throughout September much may be accomplished in the way of retrieving the backwardness hitherto existing. A yield of about 60 per cent of what was originally expected seems to be the general opinion as to this year's Louisiana cane crop.

From Red Land.

Tuesday, August 31.—Mr. Bill McKellar came home Saturday for a few days' visit. Miss Willie Belle Peyton is visiting relatives living near Sarepta.

Mrs. Rupert Butler entertained a number of young people very pleasantly Friday night.

Miss Alma McKeown of Plain Dealing has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. R. Cheshire, for the past few days.

Miss Viola Allen spent the greater part of last week in Plain Dealing at the home of her brother, Mr. John H. Allen.

Miss Robbie Dale Stewart is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid fever—to the great joy of her many friends.

Charlie, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Stewart, is rapidly recovering, after a serious illness of a week's duration.

Miss Frances Webb, of Bienville, who taught a music class here during the past scholastic year, is at present a guest of Mrs. R. Butler.

Mrs. Emily Allen, of Plain Dealing, accompanied by her nephew, Mr. Mack Lee, of Shreveport, spent Friday with her son, Mr. G. G. Allen.

Mrs. Lizzie Thomas and daughter, Miss Audrey, who reside in Shreveport, have been visiting relatives and friends in and around Red Land for several weeks.

Mr. Bryant Keoun, an employee of the Matthews Drug Company of Marshall, Texas, has returned to that place after a two weeks' vacation spent with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keoun.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Wingett of Cotton Valley came in Sunday afternoon. Mr. Wingett returned to his business Monday, but Mrs. Wingett and the three boys will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Allen, for a week's visit.

Mrs. R. R. Cheshire entertained Saturday night in honor of her neices, Misses Alma Keoun of Plain Dealing, Bessie Cheshire of Sarepta, and Zuma and Ila Bee Barnett. Progressive bunco was enjoyed, there being five tables of players. A most delightful evening was reported.

The readers of the Banner will perhaps be interested to hear that Mr. A. N. Wingett, a former resident of Red Land, but who now makes Charlotte, N. C., his home, was united in marriage to Miss Viola Jackson of that town on August 5th. Your correspondent wishes them much happiness.

The Red Land Domestic Science Club met with Mrs. R. R. Cheshire on August 28th. Several members were absent, but after a short business session, and an hour of social chat and music, refreshments of cake and ice cream were served the guests in the dining room.

The members present were: Mrs. G. G. Allen, Mrs. J. D. McKellar, Mrs. R. Butler, Mrs. G. T. Mays, Mrs. J. D. Rodgers, and Misses Mattie Rodgers, Thelma Hudson, Ada and Eva Keoun, Carrie Lou Mays, Annie-Lee and Myrtice Allen and Frances Webb.

The club guests on this occasion were Misses Alma Keoun, Audrey Thomas, Vashli Keoun, Ila Bee and Zuma Barnett and Bessie Cheshire.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. and Miss Roberson, September 11th. V. A.

Philippine purchases of products of the United States advanced from \$8,000,000 in 1909 to \$10,000,000 in 1910, \$20,000,000 in 1912, \$25,000,000 in 1913, and \$27,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Sheriff.
Mr. J. F. ADAIR has authorized us to announce his candidacy for the office of Sheriff for Bossier Parish, subject to nomination at the Democratic primary election to be held during January, 1916.

For Clerk of Court.
Mr. JAS. M. HENDERSON, of Benton, who some months ago was elected by the voters of this parish to fill an unexpired term of the office of Clerk of Court, has authorized us to announce him as a candidate to succeed himself, subject to nomination at the coming Democratic primary election.

For Assessor.
Mr. F. B. OGDEN has authorized us to announce his candidacy for the office of Assessor for Bossier Parish, subject to nomination at the coming Democratic primary election.

For Representative.
Mr. A. HOFFPAUR of Ward Five has authorized us to announce his candidacy to become one of the Representatives from Bossier Parish in the next General Assembly, subject to nomination at the coming Democratic primary election.

Ordinance No. 61.

Village of Bossier City, Parish of Bossier, Louisiana, August 19, 1915.
An ordinance providing for an election to take the sense of the qualified taxpayer citizens of the Village of Bossier City as to the assessment of a special tax on all property within the Village of Bossier City, La., to be known and specified as a "ferry tax," and for the purpose of the maintenance of a free ferry, and appurtenances thereto, over and across Red River within this year, or adjacent thereto, and no other, not to exceed 5 mills per annum hereunder, including any cost or purchase price, per annum, and providing for the collection of same.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Village of Bossier City, La., in legal and regular session convened, That there be, and is hereby called, an election of the qualified property taxpayers of this village for the purpose of taking the sense of said voters as to the authorization of a special tax on all property within this village, for the purposes of purchase and maintenance of a free ferry over Red River, or adjacent to this village, said tax not to exceed 5 mills ad valorem on each and every dollar of assessment in and for this village, beginning with the year 1915 and running consecutively thereafter for a period of ten years, said tax to be levied and collected by the council and other regular officials of said village, as provided by law, and applied solely to the purposes as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That an election for said purpose is hereby authorized, and ordered, and the Mayor of this municipality is hereby authorized and ordered to issue his proclamation therefor, to be held on Monday, September 27, 1915, at the Village Hall of this village, within the legal hours for such elections, and the ballots shall read "for" or "against" said tax, and the majority of votes cast and property represented by votes cast shall govern, in accordance with law, the return to be made, and to be promulgated by this council, in accordance with law.

Sec. 3. The commissioners and clerks of said election shall be as follows: Chas. Smith, Frank Ryon and T. P. Southernland, commissioners; A. C. Whittington, clerk.
Duly passed, approved and recorded at Bossier City, La., August 19, 1915.
Attest: M. B. WOODYARD, Mayor.
U. W. HUTCHINGS, Clerk. 24-5

Election Proclamation.

Village of Bossier City, Parish of Bossier, Louisiana.
A PROCLAMATION calling a special election to take the sense of the qualified property taxpayers of said municipality as to the assessment of a special tax of not to exceed 5 mills per annum for a period of ten years for the purchase and maintenance of a free ferry over and across Red River at or adjacent to this village, and appurtenances thereto.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and the laws and ordinances of the Village of Bossier City, and especially by Ordinance No. 61, of even date herewith, I, M. B. WOODYARD, Mayor, do hereby proclaim and announce,

That an election will be held on Monday, September 27, 1915, at the Village Hall of this village, during the legal hours for such elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified property taxpayers of this municipality for or against the authorization of a special tax, to be known as a "ferry tax," on all property within the limits of said village, not to exceed 5 mills per annum on every dollar of assessment therein, for the purpose of purchase and maintenance of a free ferry, and appurtenances thereto, over and across Red River, within this village, or adjacent thereto, beginning with the year 1915 and running for a period of ten consecutive years thereafter, said tax to be collected by the duly authorized Tax Collector for this village, as provided by law, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are collected, and applied solely to the purposes as aforesaid.

I do further proclaim and announce, That the clerk of this election shall prepare the ballots for said election, and same shall read "for" and "against" said tax, the voter to express his will or choice as provided by law, leaving that expression of his desire on the ballot, as aforesaid, and the returns of said election shall be made to this council, as provided by law.

In conformity with the aforesaid ordinance, the commissioners and clerks of said election shall be as follows, to-wit: Chas. Smith, Frank Ryon and T. P. Southernland, commissioners; A. C. Whittington, clerk.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Village of Bossier City, at the Village Hall, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1915.
M. B. WOODYARD, Mayor.
Attest: U. W. HUTCHINGS, Clerk. 24-5

An Ordinance

Providing for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of levying a special 5-mill tax of Road District No. 1 of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, for \$40,000, represented by eighty certificates for \$500 each, to be used in payment of contract price for the building of bridges and permanent hard roads in said district.

Whereas, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1915, the Police Jury of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, duly passed and adopted an ordinance calling a special election to be held in Road District No. 1 of said parish, consisting of Wards One and Two, and part of Ward Six designated as alluvial lands, and embraced within the boundaries of the Bossier Levee District, to be held on the 7th day of August, 1915, to submit to the voters of said district a proposition to levy a special 5-mill tax on all the property subject to taxation in said district for a period of five years, beginning with the year 1915 and ending with the year 1919, both inclusive, for the purpose of building, constructing, repairing and maintaining public roads and bridges in said district, and also providing that the Police Jury should meet in open session on the 10th day of August, 1915, for the purpose of opening the ballot boxes, examining and counting the ballots, and promulgating the returns of said election; and

Whereas, said election was duly held on the 7th day of August, 1915, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and in compliance with the ordinance of the Police Jury, which ordinance was duly promulgated as required by law; and

Whereas, on the 10th day of August, 1915, the Police Jury met in open session, as provided in said ordinance, for the purpose of opening the ballot boxes, counting the ballots, both as to number and amount, and did then and there duly declare the result thereof to be in favor of said special tax, which result has been duly promulgated, as required by law; and

Whereas, all other acts, conditions and things necessary to be done precedent to the levying of said special tax have happened and been performed in

compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, contracts have been made by the Police Jury, as the governing authority, in behalf of said road district, for the construction of roads and bridges in said district, which work is in process of completion in compliance with each and all of the conditions of said contracts, and, when completed, in accordance with said contracts, it will be proper for the Police Jury, as the governing authority of said district, to accept said work and to pay the contract price therefor; and

Whereas, in view of the fact that there are not funds in the treasury of the parish to the credit of said district to pay for the said work; and

Whereas, the contractors have agreed to accept interest bearing certificates of said road district, payable in from one to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semiannually;

Now, therefore, be it resolved and ordained by the Police Jury of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, in regular session convened, That, in order to make provision to pay the contract price for the building and construction of bridges and permanent hard roads in said district in conformity with the contracts for the construction of same, the President and Clerk of the Police Jury be and they are hereby authorized and instructed, to issue eighty certificates of indebtedness, of the denomination of \$500 each, predicated upon the 5-mill special tax voted in said district, as aforesaid, the same to be known as "Bridges and Road Districts of Indebtedness of Road District No. 1, Bossier Parish, Louisiana, for the Year of 1915," said certificates to bear 5 per cent per annum interest, payable semiannually, to be represented by coupons attached to same; both certificates and interest coupons to be payable at the American National Bank, in the city of Shreveport, La.

Said certificates to be dated September 1, 1915, and to bear serial numbers from 1 to 80; and they shall be due and payable as follows:

No. 1 to 16, inclusive, due March 1, 1916.
No. 17 to 32, inclusive, due September 1, 1916.
No. 33 to 48, inclusive, due March 1, 1917.
No. 49 to 64, inclusive, due September 1, 1917.
No. 65 to 80, inclusive, due March 1, 1918.

Be it further ordained, That the President and Clerk of the Police Jury be and they are hereby instructed to cause said certificates to be prepared at once and to sign each certificate. On the coupons attached to said certificates shall be indorsed the names of the signatories of the President and Secretary of the Police Jury.

Be it further ordained, That each year, while any of said certificates are outstanding, the Police Jury shall, in addition to all other taxes, levy a special 5-mill tax on all property in said district, and taxpayers at said special election, to pay the interest on said outstanding certificates and to pay the certificate falling due the ensuing year.

This ordinance was adopted by the following yeas and nays: Yeas—Messrs. Logan, J. T. McDade, Wright, Stewart, Whittington and J. G. McDade. Nays—none.

J. C. LOGAN,
President Police Jury.
Attest: R. B. HILL, Clerk Police Jury. 24-5

Partition Sale.

F. E. Collins et al versus Jos. E. Mitchell, Jr. No. 418. Second District Court, Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

By virtue of an order and commission for sale, issued in the above entitled case, and to me directed, authorizing and requiring me to sell for purposes of partition between plaintiffs and defendants the land described by lot and in subdivision by me, I will, on Saturday, September 11, 1915, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Benton, La., within the legal hours prescribed by law, proceed to sell at public auction the land described by lot and in subdivision, containing 490 square yards, more or less (said lines all run parallel with the section lines) being the same property purchased by J. P. Mitchell, now deceased, from J. A. and M. L. Ford, by deed recorded on page 266, volume 254 Conveyances of Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

Terms of Sale—For cash, subject to the benefit of appraisal.

J. F. EDWARDS,
Sheriff and ex-officio Auctioneer for Bossier Parish, Louisiana.
Benton, La., August 5, 1915. sep 9

An Ordinance

Carrying into effect the will of the property taxpayers of Road District No. 1 of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, as expressed at an election held August 7, 1915, and levying a tax of 5 mills on the taxable property of said Road District No. 1 for road and bridge construction, for a period of five years, beginning with the year 1915.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Police Jury of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, That, pursuant to an election held in Road District No. 1 of Bossier Parish August 7, 1915, the voters of said district a special tax of 5 mills on the dollar of the taxable property was voted by the property taxpayers voters, the said special tax of 5 mills is hereby levied for the year 1915 and for each subsequent year to and including 1919.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That the Tax Assessor of Bossier Parish is and is hereby authorized, ordered and instructed to extend said special road tax at 5 mills for the year 1915 and each subsequent year until and including 1919, and the Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector for Bossier Parish is authorized to collect said tax.

Adopted at Benton, La., August 10, 1915.

J. C. LOGAN,
President Police Jury.
Attest: R. B. HILL, Clerk Police Jury. 24-5

Sheriff's Sale.

William C. Holmes vs. E. A. Woody, No. 510. In Second District Court, Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, issued in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I have seized, and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the best and highest bidder, the front door of the Court House, in the town of Benton, La., on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915, the following described property, to-wit: The southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 21 and northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 25, township 20 N., range 12 W., situated in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, and containing 120 acres, more or less; all timber on said land being expressly excepted and reserved.