THE BOSSIER BANNER

W. H. SCANLAND, Editor and Proprietor

BENTON, LA., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

HELPING OR HINDERIG.

It is easy enough for us to speak of the influence which another person exerts whether it be for good or evil, but are we inclined to consider seriously the influence which we in turn exert upon others? We speak of the good example which another man sets and are willing enough to grant his healthy interest in those around him and in society in general, but as a rule we are not particularly careful about the kind of interest which we prompt in others. We quickly differentiate between a good and a bad influence when that influence is directed upon us personally and we cheerfully accord the proper credit, just as we vigorously denounce the inspirer of an unworthy influence. It is so easy to criticise what others do and so easy to forget to scrutinize our own record. We think of ourselves as occupying a position very different from that occupied by anyone else, and accordingly we do not always apply the same standard of action to our own conduct that we do to others. We try to delude ourselves into the belief that the influence we wield is so small that it really does not matter very much whether that influence is healthy or not. Serious reflection, however, must show the open-minded person that this is not so, and that every man exerts some influence, however small, upon his immediate circle at least.

The fact is no one can occupy a middle ground in this regard. We must all either work good or harm in this world, and while it is possible that because of our limited sphere of usefulness we may not work either very great or very small good or harm, still at the same time we do help or hinder to some degree. If perhaps we could realize the truth of this assertion and keep it always before us there are many opportunities for doing good which we would avail ourselves of, and many temptations for working harm which we would pass by, which otherwise would not interest us. We may think that we occupy a middle ground, as it were, but in reality unless we make the effort to help others by our example we really create a bad impression through our apparent indifference to their interests. We may not interest ourselves actively to work them harm, but the bad example we set because of our neglect to make the most of our opportunities reacts in a harmful way when we least expect. It is not by our words that we prove our worth, but by the little acts in our daily life, the small everyday tasks that we are called upon to perform, the thousand and one ways of showing our sincerity of purpose and earnestness of determination and the many opportunities of displaying that consideration for others without which no life can be said to be a worthy one. It is not hard to go out of the way to do some one else a good turn; the urgency of the appeal or the novelty of the deed are enough to sustain our interest to the point of accomplishing definite results. Such chances are not common enough in our lives to make us lose our interest in them, but the good we accomplish through such means cannot be said to be a fair example of the real influence we wield. It is not through our spasmodic acts of kindness, as worthy as they may be in themselves, that we are able to mould ourselves into the men and women we were intended to become, but rather through the natural course of events in life. If we cannot find opportunities close at hand, opportunities that present themselves in nearly every thing that concerns our normal life, to so conduct ourselves as to win the merited regard of those intimately associated with us, we are making a failure of life, however much we may seek to excuse ourselves. It is easy enough at times to set a good example when the good that we can do appeals to us strongly; it is not easy to live an exemplary life from day to day regardless of whether or not existing conditions make a particularly striking appeal to us. Yet it is only by constant attention to the minor matters of life which arise naturally and which are only to be expected that we are able to set in motion the good influences it is possible for us to exert. It ia a responsibility that must be borne by all and it remains with us individually whether we care enough about our moral development in all its far-reaching posibilities and how well we shall discharge it when it falls upon our shoulders. When we least expect it our moral influence is reflected upon those about us, and it is a proud moment in our lives to know that its effect is stimulating to others. In such circumstances the good influence we are able to exert encourages us to an even greater effort to be of assistance to others and unconsciously in this way to be of service to ourselves as well. We may not be able to influence any great undertaking one way or the other but to feel that we can be of some help to those who naturally look to us for sympathy and appreciation is reward enough in itself. We must either help or hinder. Which will it be?

The New York Tribune and the Chicago Tribune are notorious for their falsehoods about the people of the South. This section is derided for its lawlessness, ignorance and general wretchedness, according to their hypocritical viewpoints. But we venture the assertion that there is not a city in the South that has as bad a record as that of Springfield, Illinois—the home of Abraham Lincoln and the Mecca of Black Republican "patriotism." In that city of 60,000 people, or 12,000 families, the records show that in 1913 no less than 1,764 families received some kind of charitable aid. This means that nearly 15 per cent of the people were in a state of semi-pauperism. The factors assigned as the cause of this were sickness, widowhood, *intemperance*, desertion, unemployment, *mental deficiency* and crippled condition. And the revelation, which is not a pleasant one, does not include the mobbing of negroes.

Three million tons of steel rails are rolled every year in the United States.

THE ABOLITION CRUSADE.

Northern writers have flooded this country with volumes upon volumes teeming with infamous falsehoods which they ask the world to accept as a history of the war and the events which brought about the conflict. All are unfair and misrepresent the South. The South is entitled to a fair hearing, and the world wants the truth. If any one desires to get correct information about the cause of the War Between the States—April, 1861–65—he should read Col. Hilary A. Herbert's history of the "Abolition Crusade." The book contains 249 pages, and its contents are clear, exhaustive and truthful.

Gen. Charles F. Adams, a Union veteran of the war, said, from Gen. Lee's point of view, he was right; and Gen. Adams also said that Senator Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, affirmed the right of secession in a biographical sketch of Daniel Webster. Thus it is conceded by these eminent Northern statesmen that the Southern States had the constitutional right to secede.

And the Confederate States adopted the old Constitution, with one exception, which made the Presidential term six years instead of four years.

William Lloyd Garrison, the foremost Abolition crusader, presided at a meeting on Boston Commons in 1830, and took a printed copy of the Constitution of the United States, wrapped in the starry banner, and then burned both into ashes, saying that "the Constitution of the United States was a covenant with death and a league with hell." This was denounced throughout the South and West.

New England imported the first negro slaves in this country, and when they found that the Northern climate was too cold for profit in slavery, the New Englanders sold their slaves in the South. Then began the warfare on the South.

When Senator Robert Toombs made his farewell speech, Georgia having seceded, every constitutional point of view was so clearly and forcibly stated that Senator Seward said: "Toombs' speech could not be successfully disputed."

John C. Calhoun never put the right of secession any stronger than did Abraham Lincoln in the House of Representatives January 12, 1848: "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to the cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own so much of the territory as they inhabit." (Morse's "Abraham Lincoln," volume I., page 76.)

Mr. Lincoln was then contending for the right of Texas to secede from the government of Mexico; but in 1861, when the Southern States seceded from his fanantical and despotical government of Black Republicanism and assassination, as inspired by John Brown and Henry Ward Beecher, he announced that he would "put the foot down firmly" and "make treason odious." It was then not a question of right with him, but a question of might—brutal might—and brutality won.

The South only desires historical facts in regard to the cause of the war, and the truth is gradually coming to the surface.

Short-cuts, or what seem so, are very deceptive. Most people who have lived any great length of time have found this out by sad experience. They have discerned the difference between sham and reality; between false success and true. It is fairly easy to get the former for the latter we must pay in genuine coin. Short-cuts to wealth by the path of speculation are very specious, very alluring, but they usually lead to disaster. The danger with the short-cut process is that the success reached by it is more seeming than real, and does not stand the hard tests of actual life. It is better to go a little bit slower and have something to show for it in the end. The point is to get there safely and permanently.

The Senate last Thursday defeated the movement to make October 12th, "Columbus Day," a State holiday. "The Senate responded to the argument that the State has too many holidays now, and it would be unwise to add another to the list," says a news item. The sensible thing to do would be to abolish nine-tenths of the holdays already in existence, which are not wanted or observed by the people, and which exist only to the detriment of legitimate business and the encoragement of idleness and dissipation.

Judge Murray, of Boston, Mass., speaking of the liquor traffic of less than 1,000 saloons in that city, declared that last year Boston had 1,500 cases of delirium tremens, 100,000 persons were arraigned for drunkenness, resulting in the loss of at least 300,000 days of labor, and it cost the city and State $600,000 to take care of the drink-caused crime of the city.

The National Republican platform is a misleading waste of words. It should have merely declared for "the old flag and an appropriation," and an unlimited supply of "pork" barrels.

The following patriotic resolution was adopted by the United Confederate Veterans at Bimingham, May 16th:

"We recommend that every male citizen over sixteen years of age in the United States and its territories be required to report immediately to the probate judge of his county or other like officer under penalty of the law and there swear allegiance to this government, pledging him loyally to support the government against any and all foes, whether internal or foreign, that may attempt to hinder or destroy the rights, property, or liberty of its people."

Shreveport Caucasian: We should not forget that the defection of thousands of Democrats who aligned themselves with Parker is traceable to the rankest of bossism, foisted on the State and the people in the name of Democracy.

FROM OVER OUR GREAT STATE.

The Police Jury of Concordia has allowed $3000 for dipping vats in that parish.

The Lake Providence Banner-Democrat says several large oil mills are trying to make contracts with East Carroll cotton planters for future delivery of seed at $50 a ton this fall.

Alexander Pouche died Sunday in New Orleans, after an illness of nine weeks. He was a Confederate veteran, and was wounded at Shiloh, but served until the end of the war.

Concordia Sentinel: All the wheat men of the Middle West know that the first carload of wheat sold in 1915 came from Concordia Parish. This will also apply to the crop 1916, our parish having already shipped one car-load.

A farmer near Franklin, St. Mary Parish, planted four acres of garlic and sold it for $850, and followed it with a stand of corn, which promises to bring a good yield. The Watchman says he will pay the expenses of cultivation and make a profit of about $900 from the four acres of land. The corn will be harvested in October, and the same land can be planted in cabbage, adding another sum to the amount above.

Louisiana Planter, June 17th: The condition of the sugar cane crop continues to be all that could reasonably be desired. It is well advanced, of healthy color, and bids fair to reward its cultivators fully for their labors this year. The work of "laying by" is possible at an earlier date than usual because of the fine development of the cane and from present indications the crop will be given its last cultivation all over the State and left to work out its own destiny under circumstances that are unusually promising.

According to the Lafourche Leader, a merchant in that parish "is cultivating a town lot 55 by 110 feet and so far has sold about $185 worth of head lettuce, $162 of which was marketed in Chicago and the balance at home; fifty hampers of snap beans, for which he will not receive less than $2 per hamper, making about $100 more, and he still has the garden full of beans, eggplants, sweet peppers, etc., from which he will continue reaping a profit until sometime in June when the lot will be sowed in peas, preparatory to getting it in shape for next year's crop."

LATE NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Bread riots were reported Monday in Greece.

Rats every year destroy about 5 per cent of the growing sugar cane in Japan.

Two large German steamships were torpedoed in the Baltic last Friday evening.

The Jackson Highway from Chicago to New Orleans is expected to be completed within three months.

Washington, June 19.—By noon the Governors of all the States had responded to the militia call.

According to a Chicago banker, in our large cities, one burial out of ten is made in a potter's field.

Throughout the country the work of mobilizing National Guardsmen is being pushed. with the prospects that 100,000 or more troops will be available for border duty.

More than 7,000 acres of land near Belzona in the fine delta district in Mississippi was recently sold for $500,000. The tract will be divided into smaller farms and sold to farmers.

In an engagement yesterday at Carrizal, Mexico, forty members of Gen. Pershing's command were killed and seventeen captured by Carranzista troops commanded by Gen. Felix Gomez, who was killed.

Joplin, Mo., June 19.—Four men were drowned and $50,000 damages was done here by flood early this morning, following a rainfall of 5·75 inches. At one time the water was five feet deep in Main Street.

From January 1, 1916, 862 men were killed in the industrial establishments of Pennsylvania. As a result of the slaughter, 537 women were made widows, 1109 children were robbed of a father, and thirty-seven dependent parents were deprived of a bread-winner.

Because of the increase demand for leather caused by the war the use of sea lion hides for leather has been proposed in Canada. Already a British Columbia factory, it is reported, has made excellent gloves, belting and other articles from these hides.

FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGES.

Madison Journal: The reform bills have commenced rolling in at Baton Rouge. If the General Assembly is not careful some of these bills will get by.

Opelousas Enterprise: This commonwealth is politically democratic to the core, but that fact does not confer upon the recognized leaders and the framers of the laws any license to play fast and loose with the underlying principles of democracy and infringe upon the rights of the sovereign people under the guise of democracy. Such a move attempted under the thin veneer of partyism is calculated to injure rather than strengthen the party.

The Oberlin News thinks loyalty to the people should come first. It says: Now-a-days one reads about loyalty to party, but nothing relating to loyalty to the people who elected the men to office. One would naturally suppose that those men who have been singled out from their fellows as worthy of their trust and cofidence would try to prove themselves loyal to the community and parish to whom they are indebted for preferment.

Lake Charles American-Press: Representative Aswell has made an assault on the Federal Treasury in behalf of a bunch of contractors, who, it is claimed, carried the mails for a time after the outbreak of the war and were not paid for it. The claims in Louisiana and Mississippi total $50,000, much of which goes to the heirs and assigns of sundry railroads. The claims of the individuals run down as low as $4.50. When a man allows a doubtful debt of $4.50 to rankle in his mind for fifty-six years, he ought to get the money whether it is owing to him or not.

WHAT THE PAPERS ARE SAYING.

Baltimore Sun: It doesn't take as much to unmake a good life as it does to make it.

The Louisville Courier-Journal's advice to public speakers: "When you don't know what to talk about, talk about three minutes."

Crittenden (Miss.) Press-Record: Four thousand four hundred hens, 318 roosters, weighing over 26,000 pounds for hens and roosters; and over 20,000 eggs, for which over $3,000 was paid out in cash, is what we call a pretty good day in receipts in the poultry buisiness and represents what one local trader received, shipped out and paid for one day last week. Who said poultry and eggs did not bring in the money?

Temperance Union: Twelve of the nineteen dry states have laws prohibiting all liquor advertising within their borders. The Abercombie bill now before Congress would prohibit transportation through the mails of publications containing liquor advertisements into these states. The United States Government has prohibited the placing of liquor advertising calenders in federal buildings. Nearly 900 daily newspapers of the country have publicly announced a non-liquor advertising policy, and the list is lengthening rapidly.

Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser: Several years ago when prohibitions were doing their utmost to create an anti-whisky sentiment, some liquor men would point with evident satisfaction to the fact that in spite of the campaign against whisky drinking the consumption was on the increase. That may have been true then, but this campaign of education has been productive of visible results, curtailing consumption. According to the government statistics, the consumption of whisky in 1913 amounted to the enormous quantity of 143,220,056 gallons, while in 1915 the figures were 125,155,178 gallons. During last year 108 distilleries and forty-one breweries went out of business. Notwithstanding that the population is on the increase, there is now a very decided decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors.

Zechriah.

And the Lord their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people: for they shall be as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land.—9, 16.

Then said he unto me, This is the curse that goeth forth over the face of the whole earth: for every one that stealeth shall be cut off as on this side according to it; and every one that sweareth shall be cut off as on that side according to it.—5, 3.

And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord of hosts, that I will cut off the names of the idols out of the land, and they shall no more be remembered: and also I will cause the prophets and the unclean spirit to pass out of the land.—2, 13.

Thus speaketh the Lord of hosts; It shall yet come to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabitants of many cities: And the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts: I will go also.—8, 20-21.

The Wall Street Journal is authority for the statement that less than three centuries ago the whole of Manhattan Island sold at a value of $24. At this time parts of the island are worth $40,000,000 an acre. There are 22,000 acres on the island, but not all of them have reached the figure named. Nevertheless the facts afford a striking illustration of the artificial appreciation of values in real estate and the problem of the unearned increment.

There are in existence only two important herds of fur seals, one in the Commander Islands, belonging to Russia; the other in the Pribilof Islands, belonging to the United States Government. The latter is much the larger and is by far the most valuable herd of fur seals in the world.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World.

Practically a Daily Paper at the Price of a Weekly. No Other Newspaper in the World Gives so Much at so Low a Price.

There has never been a time when a newspaper was more needed in the household. The great war in Europe has now entered its second year, with no promise of an end for a long time. These are world-shaking events, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, has been compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

The Presidential contest is also at hand. The nominees are in the field, and the campaign, owing to the extraordinary character of the times, will be of supreme interest. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the Bossier Banner together one year for $1.70.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2. [adv.

The July Jury List.

Grand Jurors.

NO.	NAME.	WARD.	NO.	NAME.	WARD.
1.	Allen, G. G.	4	11.	Lynn, A. D.	4
2.	Belcher, E. H.	2	12.	McDade, W. A.	6
3.	Coyle, E. M.	4	13.	Overcash, J. S.	1
4.	Connell, W. E.	1	14.	Peyton, W. M.	3
5.	Connell, E. R.	6	15.	Pilkinton, L. S.	5
6.	Heifner, A. W.	3	16.	Strayhan, H. H.	3
7.	Hickman, Thos.	2	17.	Stacy, J. L., jr.	1
8.	Hoffpauir, B. S.	5	18.	Walker, J. B.	3
9.	Hall, J. B., sr.	6	19.	Waggoner, J. D.	4
10.	Lay, W. V.	5	20.	Yarborough, T. M.	2

Petit Jurors.

NO.	NAME.	WARD.	NO.	NAME.	WARD.
1.	Arnold, J. B.	2	16.	McDade, R. Ernest	6
2.	Barnes, C. E.	4	17.	McGinty, A. L.	1
3.	Boggs, Allen	3	18.	McLeish, R. L.	3
4.	Bishop, L. A.	1	19.	Nuckolls, S. A.	4
5.	Caplis, Thos., jr.	1	20.	Owsley, W. J.	2
6.	Chandler, John	2	21.	Prince, A. W.	1
7.	Gatlin, T. M.	1	22.	Raines, R. H.	1
8.	Gibson, J. H.	4	23.	Sheppard, Dexter	5
9.	Gleason, I. A.	4	24.	Smith, J. P.	2
10.	Green, H. C.	1	25.	Strayhan, J. S.	3
11.	Herndon, J. D.	3	26.	Stiles, W. E.	4
12.	Jones, J. G.	5	27.	Ward, J. W.	6
13.	Kirklin, J. R.	3	28.	Ward, W. L.	3
14.	King, L. A.	3	29.	Windsor, W.	4
15.	McClanahan, A. W.	1	30.	Young, Malcolm	5

Good Results Column

GEORGE G. DIMICK
Attorney at Law—Notary Public
Shreveport, Louisiana
Old 'phone, 1040
240 First National Bank Building

For Good Protection
It will pay you to Insure with
JETER-EMERY-LOEB
Insurance Agency Old 'phone, 1
210 Milam Street, Shreveport

If I Could Speak to You
It would be easier than to write about the advantages of buying drugs here. I could perhaps tell you more convincingly of the merits of my drugs.
Try trading with me. **W. I. GAYLE**

You'll Make a Hit
With your sweetheart if you take her a box of my fresh CHOCOLATES. This is one sure way of scoring in the game of love.
—W. I. GAYLE Benton

Fisk and Firestone
Tires, Inner Tubes and Accessosies at....
The Brick Store
Benton, Louisiana

Cluett-Peabody Shirts Arrow Collars—
all styles and sizes
at Wyche's

Groceries...
Get our prices on Groceries. We think much of price but more of quality.
R. E. WYCHE

Just Received:
Another car of Mixed Feed, Flour and Meal. Prices the very lowest—at
—the House That Carries the Stock in Benton

The Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati
Low Premiums
Low Net Cost
E. MAHNE BODENHEIMER
District Manager Shreveport, La.

Money to Loan
On long terms, on city revenue-producing property or improved farm lands in North Louisiana. Address, Shreveport, La., 304 Commercial National Bank Building.
J. RUSH WIMBERLY

Wall Paper and Paint
¶ Large Stock
Low Prices
C. C. HARDMAN CO.
621 Texas Street Shreveport, La.

Lumber and Shingles
You Bossier People know we can give you both quality and price.
C. C. HARDMAN CO.
621 Texas Street Shreveport, La.

Plain Dealing Market
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FISH and ICE
¶ A first-class RESTAURANT and Candy Kitchen in connection. Good, wholesome meals served at all hours.

WE WANT your mail and telephone orders. We pay postage to any point in Bossier Parish on all parcel post purchases over 50 cents.
Walker Brothers' Drug Store ...Plain Dealing, La.
The NYALL LINE a Specialty
Every Bottle Guaranteed

25 Cents
This space is for sale. We ask 25 cents per week for it and give the advertiser the privilege of changing copy as often as he likes. We should ask more. Why not give us a three-months try-out order? Write today.

SEE my Show Windows for new goods and prices. The windows are newly decorated each week.
C. O. GAYLE
Benton

An Ordinance

Ordering a special election in School District No. 7, Bossier Parish, Louisiana, to take the sense of the qualified voters and taxpayers in said district on the question of voting a special tax of 7 mills on the dollar for ten years, to be used for general school purposes.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Board of School Directors for Bossier Parish, That a special election be held in School District No. 7 on Saturday, June 24, 1916, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters and taxpayers of said school district the question of voting a special tax of 7 mills on the dollar for ten years, said tax to be used for general school purposes.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That said election shall be held under the general election laws of the State of Louisiana, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 3. That said election shall be held at Haughton and Adner, on Saturday, June 24, 1916.

Sec. 4. That the ballots used shall be either written or printed, and shall read: "A proposition to vote a special tax of 7 mills on the dollar for ten years; said tax to be used for general school purposes"

"For the tax [ ];
"Against the tax [ ];
"Amount of property, $.....;
"Name, ..."

Sec. 5. All qualified voters and taxpayers in said district shall be entitled to vote, and provided also, that women owning property in their own names shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by written proxy.

Sec. 6. That the returns of said election shall be made to the School Board office, in the town of Benton, within three days after said election.

Sec. 7. That the following commissioners and clerks are hereby appointed to conduct said election:

Haughton—A. G. Nelson, C. N. Jones and A. E. Nelson, commissioners; T. H. Lawrence, clerk.

Adner—S. S. Rounsavall, Alex Shaw and R. O. Busby, commissioners; M. W. Finuf, clerk.

N. W. SENTELL,
President Bossier Parish School Board.

Tax Ordinance

As Adopted by the North Bossier Levee Board for the Year 1916.

An ordinance levying a 10-mill tax on all property in the North Bossier Levee District subject to taxation for levee and drainage purposes for the year 1916.

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the North Bossier Levee District, in regular session convened, That a district levee tax of 10 mills on the dollar of its assessed valuation be and the same is hereby levied on all property situated in the North Bossier Levee District for the year 1916.

JOHN H. NATTIN,
President North Bossier Levee Board.

June 8, 1916. 23-6

Final Account.

Succession of J. B. O'Neal, deceased. In District Court, Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Edith C. O'Neal, executrix of the succession of J. B. O'Neal, deceased, has this day filed in my office her final account in said succession, and if opposition be not made thereto within the time prescribed by law, the same will be homologated and made the judgment of the Court.

Given under my official signature and seal of office, at Benton, La., on this, the 22d day of June, 1916.

JAS. M. HENDERSON,
25-2 Clerk Bossier District Court.

H. BODENHEIMER & SONS
Fire, Casualty, Tornado, Insurance
Surety Bonds---Best Companies
Shreveport, La.

BOSTON Shoe Store
222 Texas Street Shreveport
Opposite Commercial Nat. Bank

Our Annual Phenomenal Shoe Sale Will Begin Friday, June 23d, and End Monday, June 26th

BOSTON Shoe Store
222 Texas Street Shreveport
Opposite Commercial Nat. Bank

Stray Sale.

ESTRAYED before L. M. Bo[illegible] Justice of the Peace for Ward [illegible] Bossier Parish, Louisiana, by L[illegible] Moore of near Midway, La., and w[illegible] sold at Rocky Mount, La., within [illegible] legal hours of sale on Saturday, [illegible] 24, 1916, a MOUSE COLORED MULE, [illegible] 15 years old, 12 hands high, brand[illegible] left thigh P and with Spanish b[illegible] appraised at $25.

The owner is requested to com[illegible] ward, prove property, pay charges, [illegible] or the said animal will be sold as [illegible] advertised, and according to law.

N. L. MCKINNEY, Consta[illegible]

May 25, 1916. jun 22

Notice.

THE regular annual meeting of [illegible] stockholders of Hodges Oil Co[illegible] pany, Inc., will be held in the office [illegible] the company at Elm Grove, La., Th[illegible] day, July 6, 1916.

W. H. HODGES, jr., Pre[illegible]
R. O. ROY, Secretary.