

The Enterprise

WEEKLY

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Mrs. Camilla L. Breazeale
Editor and Proprietor

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" " Parish School Board.
" " City of Natchitoches.

Communications are solicited, and we will not be held responsible for any views contained therein.
No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AS CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I hereby announce myself a Candidate for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention under the provisions of Act 33, of the Extraordinary Session of 1915. Subject to Nomination by the Democratic Primary Election.
PHANOR BREAZEALE.

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C. M. CUNNINGHAM.

The Farmer Boy's of Louisiana.

The future citizens in embryo of Louisiana, those upon whom the welfare of our State will primarily depend, upon whose brain and muscle, intelligence and judgment will devolve the development of our wonderful State, are in our midst this week, in training for the great work before them.

Little boys, big boys, strong boys, weak boys, boys of all sorts and description, but all imbued with the one great idea, that of retiring as much as possible from the opportunity given them by the Normal School assisted by the different departments of agriculture thru the Farmer's Boys course.

There are 165 lads ranging in age from eleven to eighteen, who have come from eleven parishes, 33 of whom are enjoying the hospitality of the Normal Club while the other thirty two are with friends in town.

These boys have come by train, auto, wagon and horseback from every section of Louisiana; one had traveled 88 miles in a wagon, camping out at night, turning the hardships of the trip into a frolic so as to be able to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity.

The program as outlined last week has been carried thru, up to date leaving for the last afternoon after the day's routine work, a silo demonstration for today and a visit to some of the Cane River farms to-morrow, then after a review and summing up of the week's work, the young farmers will leave for their homes to put to practical use the lessons they have learned.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a mother's pension law.

Over one half of all the newspapers in the world are in English.

As the result so far of the war the Kaiser's investment losses are over twenty million dollars.

An admiral gets the same allowance for food as his enlisted sailors in the Japanese navy.

The earliest short hand was completed by Dr. T. Bright in England in 1598.

Arizona claims the honor of having the only woman stock inspector in the world.

According to a translation of a tablet now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania which tablet is the oldest in existence and supposed to be at least a thousand years older than the Genesis account, Noah and not Eve brought about the fall of man.

Happenings Fortu Years Ago.

This Week.

From The People's Vindicator.

Aug. 14th, 1875.

New Orleans Letter.

SOME INTERESTING ANTE-WAR REMINISCENCES OF SHERMAN.

Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1875.

Yesterday afternoon your correspondent was lazily dreaming away the hours while seated upon the magnificent veranda of the historic St. Charles, when his attention was arrested by the arrival of a person who seemed to be no less distinguished for his extraordinary physical appearance than his exquisite toilet. He was a six foot individual, with a magnificent head and handsome face set upon a pair of giant shoulders, a finely molded body, and the leg of an Apollo Belvidere. He was neatly arrayed in a fashionably-cut black, with white vest and black silk tie. A handsome man I'm sure I never saw. When he approached the iron railing and removed his hat to enjoy the fresh breeze that was just then coming up from the Gulf, he exposed a cranium which for ponderousness rivals, if it does not excel, that of Daniel Webster, mounting up in rugged ledges, as it were, until it formed such an intellectual dome as bespoke the mental giant. His chin was exceedingly massive, his mouth just a little sensuous, and a pair of effulgent gold spectacles added brilliancy to two already bright eyes, bulging in a manner quite fanciful, but denoting great power of speech. He was just such a man as would be taken for a chief among ten thousand. Struck by the distinguished presence of this attractive personage, I impulsively asked my companion: "Who is he?" "Why, that's Colonel Levy—Wm. M. Levy of North-west Louisiana, you've heard of him, of course." I instantly replied that I had never had that honor.

"What I never heard of Bill Levy, the wheel-horse of Democracy in this latitude? Why, he's a prominent individual just now, and I'll tell you about him."

By this time Colonel Levy had left the veranda, and my companion proceeded to give me his history. It appeared that, as I had conjectured, he was a man of remarkable talent. He resided in the ancient French town of Natchitoches, on Red River, in North-west Louisiana, where he had, as a lawyer, amassed a large fortune. His pretensions have always been of an aristocratic character. In his poorest days he managed to live in a fine mansion, drove blooded horses, and kept an establishment worthy of one who enjoyed a state income. His eloquence was of the most brilliant and persuasive character, carrying juries by storm, and swaying multitudes by its invisible power. He was quite young when the war began, and served in the Confederate army as Colonel. Though he has served one term in the Legislature, it has been almost impossible to prevail upon him to accept office. Disdaining the politician's flesh-pots, he has contented himself to pursue his profession quietly, drive a fast horse, spend whole days playing dominoes with his Creole burghers, or shuffle a poker deck with a crowd who enjoyed his inimitable wit much, but his money more.

"He always lost at poker," said my companion, but he can put more fun in an anecdote or more hell in a political speech than any one orator I ever heard."

At the last general election, however, Colonel Levy accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress. A Republican had represented the District every term since the war, but Levy took the stump, and arousing the people to an unheard of enthusiasm, was elected by a handsome majority. So he will have an opportunity of airing his eloquence at Washington next winter.

To my great pleasure my companion informed me that he knew the Colonel intimately, and offered to introduce me that night at the Boston Club. Now, the Boston Club is a sort of veiled temple here, the interior of which is generally supposed to support the most marvelous appointments which none but the electors of the social world are permitted to behold. So I was about as anxious to visit the Boston Club as I was to see more of Colonel Bill. That night my friend and myself were there quite early. Many noted gentlemen were pointed out to me, but the Colonel had not yet arrived. Like all aristocratic nabobs, he was late. Finally, however, he did come, and I had the pleasure of being presented to him. Colonel Bill was at once the center of an admiring group. And he should have been. Such a splendid voice, rich, mellifluous, strong and and resonant I never heard before. It had just a mere taint of Lord Dunsany about it, which is doubtless the result of an overweening vanity which always characterizes people when they are smart and good-looking, too. His wit is keen and brilliant, and his anecdotal humor fully up to Lincoln. I learned that Colonel Bill was indeed an intellectual prodigy, who had been buried for twenty years in the swamp recesses of Louisiana, 150 miles from railway or telegraph, and whose light a mere chance had now drawn from a dark bushel. Right here I predict that

the first speech he makes in Congress will give him a National reputation.

Not to take up too much time with this really extraordinary man I will pass on to another in which the general public are much more largely interested just now. I mean General Sherman and his book. Of course his autobiography was a theme of conversation at the Club. To a few gentlemen Colonel Levy related something about Sherman which I considered of sufficient importance to make a note of, and as it was known that he was an old ante-war associate of Sherman his assertions were of great interest and value as bearing upon Sherman's status in '61. The substance of Colonel Levy's narrative is about as follows:

At the beginning of the war Colonel Sherman, as he was then known, occupied the position of Superintendent of the Military Academy of Louisiana, which at that time was located in the Parish of Rapides, adjoining Parish in which I reside. It was my habit to attend the Courts of Rapides Parish some three or four times a year, and I met Colonel Sherman about the time of his first arrival in the country. A friendship, as is well known in my locality, sprang up between the Colonel and myself. I did all I could to make him feel at home in his new place. It was a splendid place for him, a flourishing school, purely military, which secured him a handsome salary, and a charming residence for himself and family. Colonel Sherman, from the first expressed himself more than pleased with his position, and he had had the first period in which he had been tossed about from place to place as a soldier and civilian. Not only myself, but other citizens took unusual pains to make Colonel Sherman feel at home in the new place. I had a Northern man, and connected prominently with individuals who were hostile to slavery. He was cordially invited to the home of Tom Moore, who was then our Governor, and owned a fine mansion, ten miles from the Academy of Bayou Roberts. Sherman was a frequent visitor at the house of Governor Moore and Lieutenant-Governor Hyams, and, in fact, all the prominent citizens in and around the city. Sherman was delighted with the hospitality extended to him. Finally it became apparent that we must have war, about which time I met General Sherman in Alexandria at the Ice House, where he had a conversation with him on the situation, and I discovered that he was very gloomy. He had just received a letter from his brother John, urging him to stand by the Union, and also letters from kind people in Cincinnati to the same purpose. During that conversation, while he expressed his devotion to the Union, he was unqualifiedly said that he would never fight against the people of the South, and was of the opinion that he would quietly remain in charge of the school during the war, should there be one. There is no doubt but what he fully intended at that time to remain a mere looker-on in the strife which was then at hand. A few days thereafter war was actually upon us. I took a train down Red River to New Orleans, and, as it happened, Sherman was traveling on the same train. He had, about a week last, concluded to leave the country, having offered his resignation, which had been accepted. We both stopped at the St. Charles Hotel in this city. During that trip, which occupied two days, Sherman was melancholy over the terrible turn public affairs had taken, and repeatedly declared that he had washed his hands of the whole thing, and would have no part in the fraternal struggle. I remained but a day or two in New Orleans. The last time I saw my friend Colonel Sherman was at Victor's restaurant (a resort of the creme de la creme) at a dinner which was presented to a number of gentlemen, among whom I believe none are now living except Lieutenant-Governor Hyams. At that dinner the health of General Sherman was proposed and refused, and he had proposed and refused to sever his connection with an institution which was the pride of Louisiana. Sherman was an easy, forcible talker, and he took occasion to reply in extenso on the point of the substance of his remarks were that no one could regret more than himself the stern necessity which demanded his severance from the military school. In fact it was a complete distribution of his business plans, and he set him adrift to stop he knew not where. It was a position which his ambition had really desired, and it was a great sacrifice to give it up, and he hoped that the destiny might so shape the affairs of the country that he might turn and resume his old relations to the institution. He expatiated at length on the courtesy which public officials had extended him and the splendid hospitality which had met him on all sides. He said that he would not take up arms against such a noble people. It would be a crime upon his part to do such a thing. The laws of hospitality would stamp him as a traitor were he so lost to propriety as to do such a thing. He would not go from there to the North, and he would tell his people that it was an unholy war, in which he could bear no part; that it was a contest between two sections, to each he was bound by duty and honor, and that he would trust in its scabbard until the conflict was ended.

"There is no doubt," said Colonel Levy, "that General Sherman voluntarily, unequivocally and unconsciously pledged himself in the most binding manner not to fight on either side during the war. The day before the occasion I refer to Colonel Sherman, in company with myself and General Breggs, while taking a drink at the St. Charles bar, made the same pledge in unmistakable terms. His strongest desire in parting was to leave an assurance that he had no enmity, and would not participate in the fight. It was an opinion among many that Sherman's policy was to retire until the thing was over, then return and resume his old place at Military School, which he could have done, as he was regarded as a very valuable man for that position."

"I do not undertake, of course, to reproduce the language of Colonel Levy, but the above is the substance of his allegation. It has been asserted that Sherman wavered between two opposing opinions at the commencement of the war, but I believe this is the first time the charge has been made in such a broad and authoritative manner. Levy is a great admirer of Sherman's military skill, and expressed the opinion that he stood next to Lee among the Generals of the war.

In the meantime, dear ENQUIRER, I hope that when Congress meets next fall you will hear more of Colonel Bill, the wisest and ablest of the boys of Democracy in North Louisiana.

A. B. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

11th District Court, Parish of Natchitoches.

Thos. H. McMillan, vs. Widow and Heirs of Y. P. Parker, Deed.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the 11th District Court in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, La., in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder at the front door of the Court House of the city of Natchitoches at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11th, 1915

the following property to-wit: Lots X and Y of plat of lots belonging to D. C. Scarborough in the town of Natchitoches said plat being of record in the office of the Recorders office of the Parish of Natchitoches, the said lots being bounded east by eight street and west by Bayou Jacko, north by Scarborough and having been acquired of said D. C. Scarborough by Vendor herein.

Also a certain lot of ground in the said town of Natchitoches, La., on the west side of 7th street, bounded north by Texas st. and Bayou Jacko, south by Prudhomme and east by seventh street acquired by this Vendor of T. F. Porter, Jr., all the said lots being situated in the said town of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, all lots contained in the aggregate about 2 acres and having thereon about 11 cabins. Said property seized as the property of defendant herein. Terms of sale, cash subject to appraisement.

W. PAYNE, Sheriff, Natchitoches Parish.

PROCEEDINGS POLICE JURY.

July Meeting, 1915.

By Mr. Pierson, second by Mr. Page. That the following petition of citizens of ward nine be accepted.

To the Hon. Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches.

We the undersigned tax payers of Ward 9, of the Parish of Natchitoches, in order to construct, maintain, gravel or dirt public roads within the limits of the territory hereafter set forth, respectfully petition your Hon. Body to create a road district embracing the following territory: a portion of Ward 9, of the Parish of Natchitoches viz:

Commencing at the corner of section 57, and 58, township 8, R. 7, on the ward line of ward 9 to its intersection with the East line of Ward 6, thence running south along the Ward line between Wards 6 and 7, and 9 to the southwest corner of Section 56, Township 7 Range 6.

Thence East along the center of section 56 across Old River to the dividing line between Sections 72 and 73.

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the line between sections 72 and 73 to the south line of section 9, Township 7, Range 6.

Thence along the south line of said section 6 to Cane River.

Thence in a northerly direction along the west bank of Cane River to the point between the property of J. Alphonse Prudhomme and Carroll Jones on the bank of Cane River thence to the south line of Road District No. 12 commences.

Thence along the south west line of said Road District No. 12 to the point of beginning.

And that the same be designated as Road District No. 13 of the Parish of Natchitoches, La.

We agree to vote a special tax when submitted to a vote to incur an indebtedness of \$50,000.00 Fifty Thousand Dollars, the same to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, principal and interest to be paid by a special tax on all assessable property in said road district No. 13 the amount of the said tax to be levied annually by the Police Jury not to exceed 10 mills in any one year, to run for 20 years, the said tax to be devoted to the construction and maintenance of a gravel road running from the bank of Cane River through or near the plantation of Mathew Jones, thence to Cypress on the T. & P. Railroad, and thence west along the right of way of the T. & P. Railroad and to the Bayou crossing said Railroad which is called Bayou Sac De Tabac; and the graveling of that portion of the public Road beginning at the west end of the Bayou Natchez Bridge running thence in a westerly direction to Old River, and the improvement by graveling or otherwise and maintenance of such other public roads now existing or which may hereafter be established in said Territory, and running through said road district No. 13, at above designated and described.

It being understood that when a sum sufficient to pay said principal and interest shall be collected, there shall be no further assessment and levy of said tax, and that the tax so voted shall be funded into bonds to run for 20 years, the amount of said bonds to be fixed by the Police Jury, the same to bear 5 per cent interest per annum.

And we further pray that Your Honorable Body submit said matter to the qualified voters of said road district No. 13 at a special election to be called as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Numa Rachal Ed. Thomasee F. M. Dewell Lee Bruce J. B. Meloncon Ernest Meloncon James F. Salter W. R. Longridge J. H. Simpson J. C. Hardiman M. L. Payne D. R. Page W. F. Payne W. B. Boye B. F. Roberts R. B. Sheppard Wm. Frantom Ed. Faust

Natchitoches, La. July 5th, 1915.

I do hereby certify that above petition contains the names of more than one-third of the qualified voters of Road District No. 13.

(Signed) D. J. Hyams, Clerk of Court, and Ex-Officio Registra of Voters, Parish of Natchitoches.

Natchitoches, La. July 5th, 1915.

I hereby certify that the entire property assessable under the laws of Louisiana, within the territory embraced and described in the above petition as comprising Road District No. 13 exceeds \$50,000.00 on the assessment rolls of the year 1915.

(Signed) S. G. Dowden, Assessor, Parish of Natchitoches, La.

Votes on the above stood as follows: Yeas: Messrs. Pierson, Williams, Adams, Cockerham, Knott, Page, Parker, Taylor, Cockerfield, Russell.

Carried unanimously.

Parker, Taylor, and Cockerfield.

Nays: Mr. Russell. Carried. By Mr. Pierson, second by Mr. Page. Be it ordained by the Police Jury of Natchitoches Parish La.

Sec. 1. That the following portion of the Parish of Natchitoches, La. is hereby created into a Road District to be known as Road District No. 13 to-wit:

Commencing at the corner of Sec. 57 and 58, township 8, range 7, on the ward line between wards 1 and 9 and running thence west along the north line of Ward Nine to its intersection with the east line of ward six. Thence running south along the ward line between Wards 6 and 7 and 9 to the southwest corner of Section 7, T. 7, Range 7.

Thence east along the ward line between wards 7 and 9 to the corner of ward lines of 7 and 9, thence thence in a northerly direction between wards 7 and 9 to the middle of Section 56 Township 7, Range 6.

Thence east along the center of section 56 across Old River to the dividing line between Sections 72 and 73.

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the line between sections 72 and 73 to the south line of section 9 Township 7, Range 6.

Thence along the south line of said Section 9 to Cane River.

Thence in a northerly direction along the West bank of Cane River to the point between the property of J. Alphonse Prudhomme and Carroll Jones on the bank of Cane River where the south line of Road District No. 12 commences.

Thence along the south and west line of said Road District No. 12 to the point of beginning.

And that the same be designated as Road District No. 13 of the Parish of Natchitoches, La.

Votes on same: Yeas: Messrs. Pierson, Williams, Adams, Cockerham, Knott, Page, Parker, Taylor, Cockerfield, Russell. Carried unanimously.

By Mr. Pierson, second by Mr. Page. Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches, La. that a special election be held in Road Dist. No. 13 at Cypress in the Parish of Natchitoches, being polling place No. 2, ward 9, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1915, at which time to be submitted the proposition to-wit:

To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to run for Twenty years (20) to-wit: 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, said interest payable annually for the purpose of construction and maintenance of a gravel road running from a point on Cane River through or near the plantation of Mathew Jones, thence to Cypress on the T. & P. R. R. thence west along the right of way of the T. & P. R. R. to Bayou Sac De Tabac, which crosses said Railroad, and the graveling of that portion of the public Road beginning at the west end of the Bayou Natchez Bridge, running thence in a westerly direction to Old River, and the improvement by graveling otherwise and maintenance of such other public roads in said Road District.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the Police Jury be and she is hereby instructed to have prepared for use at said special election a sufficient number of ballots, on each of which shall be printed the proposition embraced in Section One of this ordinance in the following form.

BALLOT.

Special election in Road District No. 13 of the Parish of Natchitoches, La. held in accordance with the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches adopted on the 5th day of July 1915. Proposition to incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars to run for Twenty (20) years, from date and to bear interest at five per cent per annum, payable annually for the purpose of construction and maintenance of a gravel road from a point on Cane River through or near the plantation of Mathew Jones, thence to Cypress on the T. & P. R. R. thence west along the right of way of the T. & P. R. R. to Bayou Sac De Tabac, which crosses said Railroad, and the graveling of that portion of the public Road beginning at the west end of the Bayou Natchez Bridge, running thence in a westerly direction to Old River, and the improvement by graveling or otherwise and maintenance of such other public roads in said Road District, all in conformity to an ordinance in reference thereto adopted by the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches on July 5th, 1915.

Valuation of Property \$..... Signature of Voters..... Notice to Voter: To vote in favor of said proposition place a cross X mark in the square below the word "YES," to vote against said proposition place a similar mark in the square below the word "NO."

And that the secretary of the said Police Jury be and she is instructed to have prepared for use at said special election all the necessary ballots boxes, tally sheets, list of voters, assessed valuation of property and compiled statement of voters in number and amount.

Sec. 3. That the polling place of said election shall be polling place No. 2, at Cypress on the T. & P. Railroad in the Parish of Natchitoches, and Walter Rachal, Henry Simson and Alfred Massey are hereby appointed Commissioners of said election, and Ernest Melecon is appointed Clerk of said election and said election shall be conducted under the laws of the State of Louisiana applicable thereto.

Sec. 4. That the President of the Police Jury is hereby instructed to give notice of the special election ordered by his proclamation published according to law, and in said proclamation he shall announce that at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 27th, day of August 1915, the Police Jury will meet at its regular meeting place in the City of Natchitoches Louisiana, and in open session, proceed to open the ballots, examine and canvass the returns and declare the result of said election.

The roll being called the vote resulted as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Pierson, Williams, Adams, Cockerham, Knott, Page, Parker, Taylor, Cockerfield and Russell. Carried unanimously.

When Times are Hard and Money Close

The demand for loans about three times as large as we can supply, and one of our regular depositors wants an accommodation, isn't it natural that we should favor him—see that his interests are protected?

That is one of the advantages of having a growing bank account—your interests are carefully considered and insofar as safe, sound banking will permit, your interests are protected.

Why not protect your future interests by opening an account with us now? The amount of your first deposit is not so material as the fact that you become one of our customers, identifying yourself with us.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

NATCHITOCHE, LA.

We Pay Interest on Time Deposits

DONT FORGET!

We make ICE CREAM for Parties, Dinners, Receptions and Banquets as well as for home use.

ALL ORDERS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Brick Ice Cream A Specialty.

LAY'S CANDY KITCHEN

606 FRONT ST. PHONE 59

J. W. C. SUTTON

UNDERTAKER

Owing to the fact that I have quit the Mercantile business in this town, I will from now on give this business my entire and personal attention. My equipment is first-class. Hearse, Coffins, Caskets and Robes of all kinds. I can be reached night or day over PHONE 15.

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H. B. Mabson, Mgr.

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A Fine Hotel With Moderate Rates Centrally Located.

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