



SHORT CUTS.

Santiago, the oldest city in the New World, is singularly enough the first city in Cuba to be free.

The President of the club called for "the nays," after a large vote in favor of a do nothing policy.

There was no response, not one nay. "Ab, I see" said he bitterly. "The boys have it."

The administration's plan of holding back the Southern regiments from active participation in the Cuban war has method in it. They not only want us to have none of the glory, but none of the pensions either.

The Spaniards at the land battle of Santiago had such a distinct advantage in the use of smokeless powder that an effort will be made to use it in the Springfield rifles, with which the Americans are now armed.

The sanitary conditions at Miami are so bad as to become alarming even to government officials, always the last, it would seem, to see situations patent to everyone else. Meanwhile until all the red tape is unrolled, affixed, sealed and stamped, the troops will remain there and typhoid, more deadly than yellow fever, will continue daily to lay victims low.

The position in which Spain now finds itself is largely due to its policy of "manana." "Tomorrow will do" is a fit motto for a declining power, and it is the explanation of its decline. For the South pulsing with energy and laden with riches yet to be developed, there should be no "manana." Now is its accepted time.—Manf. Record.

The New York World says: "While the contract with the Spanish steamship company to transport the Spanish prisoners home on Spanish vessels furnishes one of the humorous aspects of the military situation, it is also an illustration of American common sense. It is hardly possible to think of one of the conservative governments of Europe accepting so practical a solution of a difficult situation."

If the Spanish forces could be brought to realize that their cause is hopeless, that for every man killed in the American army a hundred more are to be found, that the Spanish naval gunners have not acquired one tith of the efficiency which has been attained by American gunners, that our warships are vastly superior to theirs, and that the principles for which they are fighting are the principles of barbarians, they would not hesitate to lay down their arms. But such men as Blanco, Weyler, Campos and Carlos prevent the Spanish from acquiring this knowledge. It is the Spanish leaders, not the Spanish soldiers, who are responsible for the prolongation of the war.—Daily Item.

Advertisement for Abbott's Army Bicycles, featuring text like 'For Rough Riders and Country Roads' and 'MADE OF HEAVY TUBING, LARGEST TIRES THAT ARE HARD ... TO PUNCTURE ... They give no trouble.'

MIXING WINE AND OIL.

The Louisiana Democratic Executive Committee has ordered a convention at Baton Rouge, Sept 21st, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for railroad commissioner from this district.

It has been suggested that the nominee for Congress be selected at the same time and meeting, for reasons of economy, expediency and convenience. And it would seem that these reasons should be all-sufficient, were it not for the reflection that it is most important to keep this railroad commission matter separate and distinct from every other. Our railroad commissioner district, (the second) is composed of the Third and Sixth Congressional Districts, and affects the leading roads that traverse the State, the Illinois Central, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. It is certain that these roads will make a hard fight to get their man selected, and it is a fight which should be fought to a finish between them and the people in general, without the aid, or distraction, of any other influence.

The selection of Congressmen for two distinct districts would confuse the issue, and not result in good for either the railroad commissioner or the Congressmen.

It is a case of mixing wine and oil. Confusion would follow, or a miracle in which the oil would be metamorphosed into water which would only serve to weaken the wine.

The candidate for Congress will be all the better selection, if the voters have no other business in hand when it comes up. Let there be separate Conventions, or better a primary, in which every man's vote will count.

TAXATION FOR ROADS.

The Columbian of Wilson does not favor the new road law. It professes to want better roads, but thinks the system of taxation proposed not a good one and that some other way for raising funds for road-making should be devised. Pray, what other way, but by direct taxation can funds for matters of public economy be raised? By voluntary contributions? The churches and charitable institutions are shining examples of how successful that method is.

Indirect taxation? As shown in the present way of working the roads when the planters have nothing which they deem more important to do taxation, not paid out in actual cash, is not brilliantly successful by any means, if the roads last winter, (or to day,) may be taken as a specimen.

Direct taxation is the only thing practicable and the three ways, discussed by us, last week, and as provided by the new law, are certainly equitable, especially when taken together. The per capita tax is the only one that could be considered a burden upon the poor man. Yet what man is so poor or such a hermit that he does not use the public highways one dollar's worth in the course of a year?

No, the plain truth is that the very word, "taxes," seem always to have a malign influence on the average man. He resents taxation. He knows the benefits that government confers upon him, or at least, he knows full well the baneful effects which disorder and misrule would bring, and yet with a queer sort of logic he would be niggardly in furnishing government, the means on which it subsists. Taxation is not popular—to carry the latter word to its extreme derivation. Repugnance to taxation is perhaps the people's safe guard against injustice and tyranny. But when the taxes are not excessive, and the benefits to be derived are apparent, sure, and soon to follow, there should be no objections to them.

And that is the gist of the matter. Convince the public of the necessity, the good of a movement, popularize it, and the consequent taxation to carry it into execution will go forward without very much grumbling. Look at the large popu-

lar loans made in time of governmental distress, the stamps which are now cheerfully affixed to documents to defray the expenses of the present glorious war!

So it is with roads. The mass of the people are not overwhelmed with a desire for good roads. They have not had a change of heart with regard to them. Once let them really want good roads, and the taxes will be all right. They may grumble a bit, but they will feel monarchs of all they survey when they have the sheriff's receipt for taxes paid in their pocket and drive home over roads really fit for good, civilized people, such as our people are.

THE RIGHT SORT.

In Santiago harbor the other evening some one happened to remark: "Three cheers for Commodore Schley" and the leather-lunged yells that split the night sounded like an earthquake from the Vesuvius. It made the commodore blush in the dark, and maybe there was a little moisture in one of his keen eyes, and when he could find his voice he said:

"Thank you, boys, but I didn't do it. You're the boys who did it. Let the officers cheer the crew."

The officers cheered, he with them, and then the man who won the greatest running fight ever seen upon the sea said:

"To the men behind the guns." After that he led the cheering for the engineers and stokers and coal passers and the rest of the boys who had shovelled for their lives that hot July day and helped to sink the Spaniards.

The commodore who in his little black alpaca coat on his little temporary wooden bridge, makes tremendous history and then cheers his grimy coal heavers for helping him do it, is the sort of modest, unassuming, democratic, great man the people of this country like and the kind they delight to honor. "He is the man who does things that need be done and then gives credit where credit is due."—Chicago Record.

Newspaper readers crave "to know all about everything." That is a fact so well-known that the journal that tells most is yellowest and best. But we regret to see a distinctly yellow tinge in the accounts of the scenes, attending the last hours of the two young men, who lately died at Miami. It is well to be accurate, but to remove the veil and reveal what those agonized mothers did and said in their first hours of bereavement is an unwarranted intrusion into the privacy accorded grief. Will the daily press leave nothing sacred, nothing untold?

The contrast between Sampson and Schley is nowhere more evident than in the reports which each gives of the great naval battle at Santiago. It is natural that Sampson should feel sore over his ill luck in being absent at the time, but to allow such feeling to prevent his rendering justice to those actually deserving, is ignoble indeed. Praise all he does in a perfunctory way, but most-chary is he of praise that amounts to anything like being whole souled and hearty. What a contrast is his cold, guarded style to Schley's generous praise of all who came under his observation, during the battle! Schley does not fear that there will not be laurels enough to go round. His is the candor of a noble mind that knows no envy in the brotherhood of American bravery.

The aged Gen. Duffield is now reported very ill. Gen Wheeler was prostrated awhile, though he directed the movements of his troops from a litter; Gen Young has been a severe sufferer, and Gen Shafter has been confined to his tent as long as three days at a time. Yet the general health of the invading army has been surprisingly good. This lesson to be learned from this is that a war of invasion, especially a war in a tropical country, is one for young men. Gen Lee was fifty-four when he took command of the Confederate forces, and Von Moltke was seventy years old when he led the German armies against France, but circumstances were different with them. The maxim that old men are for counsel and young men for action is as true now as in the days when Nestor sat back in his chariot and exhorted his sons to war with tales of his own youthful deeds.

NEW ADS.

NOTICE.

The 9th annual meeting of Stockholders W. P. Bldg & Loan Ass'n will be held at the court house, St. Francisville, Tuesday, August 2nd at 4 p. m. R. M. Leake, Jos. L. Golsan Secy. President.

FOR SALE.

The Trustees of the M. E. Church South are authorized to sell church property in Bayou Sara, comprising Lots 233 and 239, in Square 21, with all buildings and improvements thereon. For further information, apply to the undersigned. L. P. Kilbourne T. Bayouham Rev. G. P. White.

Trespass Notice.

From and after this date, all hunting of any kind on the Idalia plantation is positively prohibited under penalty of trespassing. Any one found on this place without permission will be considered trespassing and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. T. 22-98 W. W. Leake Jr.

Clerk's Notice.

State of Louisiana (In the matter of Parish of West Feliciana) (The Tutorship of ana 13th Jud Dist Court) (Thos. W. Mary, Hattie B. and Eleven Walker, No 313.

Notice is hereby given that Walter H. Woods, Tutor to said Minors has filed in Clerk's Office of said Court his final account of the Tutorship of said Minors and the same will be homologated unless opposed within ten days from publication hereof. F. F. Converse, Clerk. July 22-98

ESTRAY NOTICE.

State of Louisiana, Parish of West Feliciana, 8th Justice Court.

Taken up on Live Oak Plantation, by N. H. Barrow, three head of cattle: One Red Maly Heifer, two splits in one ear and one split in the other—no brand.

One Brown Heifer, about three years old, figure 7 in left ear, smooth crop in right—no brand.

One Brown Bull Calf,—no mark, no brand.

Appraised by two sworn appraisers, B. I. Barrow and Adam Pernel, to be worth Fifteen Dollars in cash.

Thus done and signed in open Court this the 25th day of May 1898.

C. R. PERCY, Justice Peace, 8th ward.

Sheriff Sale.

State of Louisiana Parish of West Feliciana, 13th Judicial District Court St. Francisville Charge M. E. Church Sixth vs. A. & J. C. Couret Represented by E. Couret Tutor No 452

By virtue of a commission to me directed from the court and parish aforesaid in the above entitled and numbered cause I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the town of St. Francisville on

Tuesday August 16th 1898 at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. the following described property to wit:

Lots Nos 10 and 11 in Sq No 17 in town of St. Francisville fronting each 50 feet on Royal street by a depth of 120 between parallel lines.

Terms of Sale cash with benefit of arrangement.

J. H. CLACK, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Having been elected parish printer by the Police Jury of the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, at the first meeting in this month; I do, in accordance to law, hereby designate The True Democrat as the official organ of said parish.

W. W. LEAKE JR.

St. Francisville, La., July 24th, 1898.

FOUNDRY.

We have opened a thoroughly equipped Machine Shop and Brass Foundry, and are prepared to do all work in our line at short notice. Our specialty putting new saws into gin stands. Also fitting with a new improved Garver gin saw filer.

We are especially prepared to sharpen all saws in gin stands, and repair same. Work guaranteed. General repairs on gin houses done. Estimates for same cheerfully furnished.

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WALL PAPER.

Do you expect to do any papering? We will send you free a large selection of samples from 2c per roll up, all new colors and novelties up to date. We PAY FREIGHT. We want an agent in every town to sell on commission from large sample books. No capital required. For samples or particulars, address, S. WOLF, 717-753 NINTH AVE, NEW YORK.

A HAND-MADE CYPRESS CISTERN 1000 gallon cistern, \$15 Warranted 1500- " " \$20 Clear 2000- " " \$26 Dry 3000- " " \$35 Stock. A. RIGGS & BRO., 912 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

Jackson, La., seat of Centenary College, is 20 miles from Baton Rouge, 120 miles from New Orleans and 100 miles from Vicksburg—4 miles from McManns on the Mississippi Valley Road. The Jackson Railroad connects with the Valley Road at McManns. Centenary students have been prominent in Church and State for many years. \$5000 expended in improvements during the summer. Buildings and grounds will be made attractive Six prominent professors. Each professor a specialist in his department. Arrangements have been made by which young men can secure needs at actual cost—will not exceed \$7 per month. Board in private families \$12 per month. Tuition in Preparatory Department \$30, and in Collegiate Department \$50 for ten months. Expenses for ten months from \$120 to \$180. Development of character stands first with us. Next session opens Wednesday, SEPT. 7, 1898. For catalogue, address L. W. COOPER, A. M. President, Jackson, La.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

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Full Term of the above begins October 3rd, in the new Buildings, on St. Charles Ave., opposite Audubon Park.

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Next term opens October 3rd MEDICAL DEPARTMENT In the Richardson Memorial Building, on Canal street. Session begins Thursday

October 30th LAW DEPARTMENT Corner Tulane Avenue and University Place. Next session begins Monday, November 15th.

For catalogues address the Secretary of the University. WM. PRESTON JOHNSON, President. WM. O. ROGERS, Secretary.

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