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THE PROGRESS

JOB PRINTING
 Will Be
Promptly Filled.

OUR MAIN MISSION: THE UPBUILDING OF SHREVEPORT AND NORTH LOUISIANA.

VOL. I.

SHREVEPORT, LA., SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

NO. 19.

DR. C. RATZBURG,
DENTIST,
 No. 318 Texas Street, Over
 Bodenheimer's.

GEO. W. KENDALL,
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 and
 Abstractor of Land Titles.
 Full abstracts of all lands in Caddo
 Parish, and all lots in Shreveport.
 Lists of all vacant United States,
 State, Railroad and School Lands.
 Office 529 Texas St. P. O. Box 63.

JULES DREYFUSS, Prest. **JOHN W. TABER, Sec.**
WM. J. BAYERSDORFFER, Vice-Prest. **BEN HOLZMAN, Treas.**

THE SHREVEPORT MUTUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION, CONDITION ON APRIL 9, 1892.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Loans..... \$176,000 00	Does on 2,714 Shares of stock..... \$131,434 23
Due from Members on Stock..... 2,577 75	Net Profit on above to date..... 38,646 92
Interest due by Borrowers..... 1,889 70	Prepaid Insurance..... 14,995 74
Due from Members for Taxes and Insurance..... 522 19	Due Borrowers..... 4,650 00
Cash on hand..... 7,337 27	
Total..... \$189,126 91	Total..... \$189,126 91

NEW SERIES OPENED EVERY SIX MONTHS.
 Investors and Borrowers can Secure Stock at Any Time. Stock
 can be withdrawn at any time without any charge, and OVER 8
 PER CENT PER ANNUM INTEREST PAID ON WITHDRAWALS.

Borrowers can Secure Loans at the Very LOWEST RATES and
 upon the Best Possible Terms, and can repay the same in full at
 their option without additional cost or delay.

LOAN MEETINGS: FOURTH SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH.
 For Particulars Apply to any of the Above Named
 Officers.

DRESS GOODS!

Our Beautiful New-Line-of-Seasonable Attractions In
Dress Goods

Warrants Your Inspection. We are Showing in GREAT VARIETY
 the Very Latest and Most Approved Selection in

All Grades, Fabrics, Shades, Colors.
 We guarantee the newest and best Goods, as well as the Fairest Prices.

Yours Truly
BODENHEIMER BROS.,
 316 and 318 Texas St.

Constable Sale.
 No. 3272—S. J. Enders vs. Eli Mooring.
 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued to me in the above numbered and entitled suit, by Hon. C. D. Hicks, Justice of the Peace for Fourth Ward of Caddo parish, La., I have seized and will sell at public auction at the front door of the courthouse of Caddo parish, La., between the legal hours of sale, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892,
 the following described property, to-wit: One lot of household furniture. Terms of sale cash on the spot, subject to appraisal.
 C. W. KELLY, Constable.
 Progress, May 28, 1892.

FOR 60 DAYS ONLY.

BARGAINS
 --IN--
CITY PROPERTY.

BATEMAN HOUSE
 No. 303 Market street, corner Market and Fannin. Situated on Electric Ry. convenient to all depots.

First Class Accommodations.
 Rates Reasonable.

J. T. BATEMAN, Prop.,
 Shreveport, La.

SHEPHERD & KAHN.

Att'ys and Counsellors at Law.
 Will practice in the State and United States Courts.
 Office over Levy's bank, corner of Milam and Market Streets, Shreveport, La.

- 1 Lot Ground on Jordan street, on Belt Line, 140x150 feet extra, fine for family residence.
- 1 Plat of Ground corner Texas Avenue and Murphy streets, embracing an area of 185x208 feet, and opposite Izard's store.
- 2 Beautiful Lots on Crockett street, on one of which is a nice and comfortable two-story residence, supplied with sewerage and good cistern.
- 2 Good Lots on Murphy street, in rear of Hospital, on one of which is a tenement house which brings a certain rental of \$8 per month.
- 6 Lots on corner of Sprague and Lawrence, on two of which there are three tenements which bring \$20 per month.
- 3 Lots on Donovan street, on Belt Line, on one of which are two small tenements which rent for \$6 per month.
- 2 Lots on Davis street, on one a house which rents for \$3 per month.
- 2 Lots near Butler's Hill.
- 14 Lots in rear of Judge A. W. O. Hicks' home place.
- 1 House and Lot which rent for \$4 per month.

MACK WELLMAN,
PAINTER.
 —DEALER IN—
**PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
 WALL PAPER AND GLASS.**
 OFFICE AND SHOP 615 TEXAS AVE.
 All kinds of Painting, Decorating, Etc., done on short notice.
SPECIALTIES: Paper Hanging and Sign Painting.
 Telephone No. 97.
 Country orders solicited. All goods delivered free.

Call and see me at my office,
 205 Milam street.
 There is a bargain in this.
C. D. HICKS.

Farmers' Letters.

HAYSEED ON IMMIGRATION.

He Wants the Land Speculator Shut Out From Benefits.
 FREEWATER, LA., June 9, 1892.
 Editor PROGRESS:

I am glad to see Georgia Volunteer talking for the immigration cause; but what is the cause which actuates us to encourage immigration? If it is to benefit the land speculator, this scribe will put his veto on it, first, last and all the time. Such men as your correspondent doubtless have in view only the good of the country and society. The hayseeds are said to be in the old rut, but it is the speculators and idlers, or men who care only for their own pockets, men who will scorn an honest white man, giving work to negroes, selling lands, advancing the necessities of life, and using them to keep our country poor; and they are the filchers, trying to change their real natures by advertising in fine clothes. Now we are not down on men for being able to wear something more than copras pants and one suspender, but the presumption of those men. As we are informed by creditable men in Shreveport, some of these fellows say if Northwestern men came here, and we hire them one year, they will hire us next; therefore we are opposed to immigration. You see, if we get immigrants here it has got to be done by the lovers of good government and good societies.

Therefore, we will say to such men, let us elect the editor of THE PROGRESS to call a meeting to convene at Keithville, or some other point, and talk up reforms, and talk up reforms, and insure the honest immigrant that he will be protected against such men as will "love" the negro better than he.

This, in our judgment, will reform politics, build up society, increase the wealth of our country.

The worst radical in our country is he who is, in disguise, calling himself a Democrat, but is trying to get rid of the honest white man as a laborer, and, like the devil, can deceive many by their arguments.

It is all summed up in this way: that the negro boss and the political boss are afraid of their exalted positions, therefore it will require back-bone by the lovers of a free government to make the change that is needed in Louisiana. What say you, gentlemen?

HAYSEED.

WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?

"Timothy" Wants a Fair Catalogue, to See Which Patch to Work the Hardest.
 GRAND CANE, LA., June 6, 1892.
 To The Editor:

Mr. Editor—What has become of the North Louisiana Fair Association. Our people have received no catalogues up to date, and we of course do not know what premiums are offered, and in consequence those who would like to make an exhibit at the Fair do not know what to make the biggest effort at, to bring it as nearly as possible to that point of perfection which might enable them to carry off a prize. Is it possible that the Fair Association and the people of Shreveport are going to let the thing drop through? I hear considerable talk to that effect among the people of this community, who express wonderment at the report. But I cannot reconcile myself to believe the talk, for I cannot see how a progressive and intelligent people can fail to see that they are extinguishing the main light of North Louisiana, a light which beckons to the immigrant to come and dwell among a thrifty people, in a community where his labors are appreciated.

Is it possible that your city is willing to give up this bonanza week, during which her stores, her hotels, her livery business, her street railways, in fact every branch of industry, is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the immense throngs of visitors who flock in from all points of the compass? The writer hopes that this rumor

that we will have no Fair is groundless, and in the mean time we will anxiously await the decision of the Fair Association and the people of Shreveport. Yours,
 TIMOTHY.

A GOOD LETTER

From a Good Friend in the Good Old Parish of Webster.
 SAREPTA, LA., June 6, 1892.
 Editor PROGRESS:

I have been reading your paper very carefully for some time with considerable interest, and, I must confess, with some suspicion. Though you declared yourself a friend of the farmer, and have written several articles advocating the cause which that class is trying to put forward, still I looked upon your paper at first as one of those political dodgers to catch us farmers and use us in politics. I am now, however, glad to inform you that I have completely changed my mind, and am perfectly willing to come forward and confess my error like a man.

You have of course already decided that I am a farmer. If so, you are correct, and I am proud of it. I claim that our class does more for the country than any other, and receives less for it, either in a moneyed way or recognition in politics. But I did not start out to write about that. I guess it would have been better for me not to have attempted to write for a newspaper at all, as I understand handling the plow and hoe handles much better than I do writing. I would not have attempted it this time but for the fact that you have so kindly offered the farmer the use of your columns, and as a considerable number had taken advantage of it, I thought you would not refuse to put in a word from our section of the country, especially since I now feel that your paper is in line with our farming people on many questions.

Your position against saloon politics is a blow at our enemies, as there is no influence which is more opposed to our interests than the saloons. They are trying to control everything, and of course when they succeed the farmer must take a back seat. Again, your assault on the Waterworks company of your city shows that you are willing and do make an earnest fight against corporations and monopolies, which are likewise opposed to our interests.

I don't exactly like your position on the silver question, because I think that the demand for more money is so great that the bill should be passed as it is, as the United States government's declaration that this is a dollar is a sufficient guarantee to make it so. You are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That far you go with us, and we, the farmers, thank you for it, but after that you are inclined to lean to the gold-bugs by demanding that there should be an increase in the weight, etc. However, we will not quarrel about that. I like your paper, and so does many of my neighbors who read it. They say that THE PROGRESS comes nearer being the friend of the farmer than any paper they know of which is not published directly by authority of the unions.

I did want to say something about that 10 cent corn and 1 cent pork raising by Practical Farmer, but I have already taken up more of your space than I should ask. But if you will publish this I will try to have something to say on that later. I will, however, ask this: Does Practical Farmer really do what he claims to be done? I will now close, with thanks for your time. Your friend,
 WEBSTER.

Mother—My dear, you were very rude during Prof. Astralle's call. While he was explaining the principles of theosophy you constantly interrupted him with questions.
 Little Girl—But, mamma, I didn't know what he was talking about.
 Mother—Neither did the professor, my dear.—Good News.
 THE PROGRESS can be found on sale at Hyam's book store.

The following paragraphs are from the Southwestern Presbyterian.

A sunflower evaporates one and one-half quarter pints of water a day, a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales in 172 days about 19,000 grains of water. An acre growing wheat, at this calculation, draws and passes out about 10 tons of water per day.

The Churchman does not hesitate to tell this story of a venerable and dignified bishop who was recently having his portrait painted by an eminent artist: "After sitting steadily for about an hour in silence, his lordship thought he would break the monotony with a remark. Accordingly, he said to the artist, 'How are you getting along? To the astonishment of the sitter, the knight of palette, absorbed in his work, thus replied, 'Move your head a little that way, and shut your mouth.' Not being accustomed to being spoken to in this fashion, the bishop said, 'May I ask why you address me in this manner?' Artist (still absorbed): 'I want to take off a little of your cheek.' Collapse of the bishop.

It is impossible to fill a glass completely with any liquid from rim to center. The most common fluids—such as water, milk or spirits—are attracted from the sides of the vessel in which they are placed so they rise around the brim, leaving a hollow in the middle. Hence a cup filled with any of these liquids to the point of overflow, is not absolutely full, though it appears to be so at the edge. Fluids, on the other hand, which do not adhere, or are not attracted upward by the sides of the vessel, sink around the brim and rise in the center. Thus mercury in a glass forms a convex surface, while water forms a concave.

Shipping Early Vegetables.

Mr. Wm. Hill shipped yesterday to Kansas City, Mo., six thousand heads of very fine cabbage. We hope the shipment may prove profitable as our lands would certainly pay a better profit in early vegetables than in cotton, if the time in transit can be made short and freight rates to the North-west made reasonable. Mr. Hill made several shipments of vegetables to the North last year and is deserving a great deal of credit in trying to open new channels of trade for our farmers.—Alexandria Times.

This is an item of encouragement for North Louisiana. It teaches that truck farming does pay; the theoretical dissenters to the contrary notwithstanding. Let our gardeners and farmers make a note of this and see if this business will not pay better than cotton planting.

Mrs. John D. Murray, in Allendale, is selling fresh eggs for setting; not thoroughbred, but what is better, a fine blend of White Plymouth, Buff Cochins, Light Brahma and Spanish. 40 cents per dozen, 15 for 50 cents.

The man who goes into the kee culture business may not be naturally energetic, but he is bound to keep things humming.

City Churches.

[In this department we will be glad to publish notices of regular and special services of all the churches in the city. Pastors, or those authorized by them, are invited to furnish information as to any changes for each week, not later than Thursday evening of the week previous.]

—First Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. J. L. Pierce, pastor. Preaching Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Class meeting, 4:30 p. m. Sunday, and 7:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 8 p. m. Thursday.

—Methodist Mission, supplied by Rev. L. F. Jackson. Preaching 7:45 p. m. Sunday. Class and prayer meeting Friday, 8 p. m. Sunday school 2:45 p. m. Sunday.

—First Baptist Church, Rev. W. S. Penick, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sabbath 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Sunday school 9:40 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night 8:15. Ladies' Mission Society meets at 5 p. m. first Sunday in each month.

—Allendale Baptist Mission, Rev. W. S. Penick, pastor. Services 8 p. m. Sunday school 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

—Holmesville Baptist Mission, Rev. W. S. Penick, pastor. Sunday school 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

Patsy Shamberger, Home and Farm. Split a carrot through the middle and scrape out all the moist and stew in butter for twenty minutes. Take out the carrot and use the salve for erysipelas. May butter put away in egg shells will cure different kinds of sores.

A tea made of the leaves of the common smart-weed taken internally will relieve gravel in man or beast.

Horse-radish leaves dipped in hot water till wilted and bound to the forehead or back of neck, will give relief in headache.

Jamestown weed or cabbage leaves wilted on a hot stove and bound to a feverish sore or rising will draw out the fever.

Bruise, peppermint, add water and a little sugar and whisky if liked, and give for sick stomach.

A half teaspoon of soda dissolved in a half cup of hot water is excellent to give for excessive vomiting.

A flannel cloth wrung out of boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine will ease any acute pain.

If other remedies fail to relieve a raging headache, neuralgia or a throbbing tooth, try an ash poultice. Pour a little water on hot ashes and stir till moist, but not wet; put in a thin bag and put over the seat of the pain. Renew when cool.

Instead of using cathartics for constipation, try an injection of hot water two or three times a week.

Take pine roots from a road where wagons have run over them till the resin has accumulated, split fine and boil in water. Dip off the resin and spread on a cloth and put of the back for a pain there.

Equal parts of brown turpentine soap, brown sugar and tallow, with a few drops of camphor and laudanum, is excellent for drawing a boil gently to a head.

Rock salt dissolved in water and used while at stool will cure piles of many years standing.

Equal parts of burnt, powdered alum and salt and black pepper, put in cotton and placed in the cavity of an aching tooth, will relieve it.

A bit of cotton wet with laudanum and put in the ear will cure earache.

Sweet milk boiled with a little water and milk and spice, to taste, is good to give children with deranged bowels. The spice has a tendency to check the bowels.

Gather a heaping tablespoonful of Jerusalem oak seed and mix with three or four tablespoons of castor oil; heat together a few minutes to kill the seed; then pour in molasses and let cook five minutes. This is an old-time remedy for worms in children.

Lard mixed with three or four times its quantity of common salt and applied to warts on horses or cows will remove them. Tie horse-hairs tightly around the warts when the application is made.

Jimson leaf, bruised, or tobacco applied to a sore on a horse's back or elsewhere is very healing. Molasses rubbed on cracked tents caused by briar scratches will cure.

Try rubbing on salt for sore nose in stock.

When They Were New.

- Pins made, 1340.
- Needles used, 1545.
- First cast iron, 1544.
- Matches made, 1820.
- First newspaper, 1494.
- Coal used as fuel, 1834.
- First gold coin, B. C. 206.
- Lead pencils used in 1594.
- First postage stamps, 1840.
- First steam railroad, 1830.
- Window glass used in 694.
- Keorose introduced, 1826.
- Electric light invented, 1874.
- First insurance, marine, 533.
- First American express, 1821.
- First wheeled carriages, 1859.
- First illuminating gas in 1792.
- Musical notes introduced, 1338.
- Iron found in America in 1815.
- Bible translated into Saxon, 637.
- Gunpowder used by Chinese, 80.
- Old Testament finished, B. C. 430.
- Bible translated into Gothic, 872.
- Photographs first produced, 1802.
- Paper made by Chinese, B. C., 220.
- Bible translated into English, 1534.
- Tobacco introduced into England, 1583.—Louisiana Builder.