

THE PROGRESS.

Our Main Mission: The Upbuilding of Shreveport and North Louisiana.

VOL. I.

SHREVEPORT, LA., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

NO. 22.

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

BATEMAN HOUSE.
No. 203 Market street, corner Mar-
ket and Famin. Situated on Elec-
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First - Class - Accommodations.
Rates Reasonable.
J. T. BATEMAN, Prop.,
Shreveport, La.

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
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CITY PROPERTY.

- 1 Lot Ground on Jordan street, on Belt Line, 140x150 feet extra, fine for family residence.
- 1 Plat of Ground corner of Texas Avenue and Murphy streets, embracing an area of 185x208 feet, and opposite Izard's store
- 2 very 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 the 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.

This list embraces some of the finest building lots in the city, as well as those suitable for well paying tenement houses.

Call and see me at my office, No. 205 Milam street.
C. D. HICKS.

VASE LAMP.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
20 Inches High.
THE Vase Lamp
Gives a most Brilliant Light, and is Handy and Easy to Keep Clean.

We Offer this beautiful Lamp as premium for 12 yearly subscribers; or we will send THE PROGRESS for one year, and the Lamp, to any address, for \$4.00.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

A Valued Contributor Has Something to Say on the Subject.

SHREVEPORT, LA., July 1, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

In a previous number of your valuable paper, you gave the full text of an Australian ballot bill, which I read with considerable interest. Taking it as a whole, I think it a very good bill. Some of its parts no doubt might seem to our people, who have been used to a kind of go as you please way of doing things, to be in a great measure restrict our rights as free American citizens. Yet, to make it effective, as well as efficient, there must be no gaps left down nor loop-holes by which the tricky politician can get the advantage and carry the election by fraud.

The question comes to our minds, and is often asked, do we need a revision of our election laws? Most certainly we do. You ask me why. In the first place, we need it for self-protection, and that of the rising generation. Louisiana stands to-day in a different attitude from any other Southern State. She has been the battle-ground, we might say, for all the political factions to fight on since the days of reconstruction. We have been accused of all the villainies known to the calendar, and all because we, as a free people, have been compelled to fight, with all the might within us, to preserve ourselves from the infamy that our Northern Republican friends would impose upon us; that is, what they choose to call a free ballot and fair count.

A free ballot and fair count, as they would have it, means negro supremacy. It means the degradation of a proud and noble race of freemen; and what do they want it for? Simply that they may use the poor, deluded negro to further the interest of party, with no use whatever for the negro personal, or without the least desire to benefit him in any way. As is well known, the negro race in numbers far exceeds that of the whites.

After using the bayonet, then every other method that human ingenuity could devise, our Republican friends have at last, with all the cunning prompted by a devilish disposition, concocted a scheme known as the Force bill. It is well known that Mr. Harrison is in full sympathy with it, and will only be too anxious to sign his name to make it a law.

It will be one of the strong arguments to catch votes in the coming campaign, should the Republicans be successful in electing enough members to control both houses, in which case we will have imposed upon us this greatest of infamies.

Will it not be best, then, for us to be prepared for this? Had we not better hedge ourselves about, so as to guard ourselves against so great a calamity.

Then cannot one say to those who desire to come and settle in our State, "you need have no fear about your political liberties, no matter how much we may differ."

We will, with an election law like this, be able at all times to control the affairs of State by intelligence. Ignorance will no more rear its head to usurp authority. Political bossism will be relegated to the dark background of the past. The bitter and unprincipled partisan will have no excuse to occupy the time and attention of Congress, in abusing us, to the neglect of business his State sent him to perform.

Our Legislature should reconsider their action, and if they accomplish nothing more during the short time the law allows them to sit, by all means pass a bill giving to our State the Australian ballot, based upon an educational qualification.

We are heartily tired of this old way of doing things, for already have we gone to that extreme that we are now almost rent in twain by factional differences, and charging each other with fraud and corruption. The cry of warning has already been sounded. Take heed, men of Louisiana, in time to avert this, the sum of all villainies, the Force bill, by adopting what is known as the Australian Ballot Law.

A LETTER FROM KEACHI.

"Common Sense" Tells Us It Cannot Be Done.

KEACHI, LA., June 27, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

Your valuable paper came to me with-

out my being a subscriber to it. And I am so well pleased with it, I will drop a dollar in its pathway, so it can have plenty of room, without being cramped when it comes in every Friday morning. As you are still asking farmers to give their views on cultivating different kinds of produce, in this connection I would like to say something in regard to corn raising. I have a plat of ground containing 16 acres. From this we will see if it can be raised at the cost of 10 cents per bushel.

Two days for ripping up middles with bull tongue; four days for putting out cotton seed by hand; three days for hauling out seed with wagon and mules, seed from 36 bales; eight days for bedding up or breaking land; two days to harrow off land; two days to open up land; two days to drop corn; two days to harrow in corn; twenty days to hoe out and thin corn; four days to bar off corn; six days to run around corn with bull tongue and rip open middles; four days to put dirt to corn with turn plow; four days to brake out middles; use of mules 63 days, 20 cents per day, \$12.60; hands for 63 days, 50 cents per day, \$31.50; use of plow, gear, hoe, lines, two points and one land-side, \$1.10; cost of cotton seed, \$3.00 per ton, \$54.00; use of wagon and mules, \$4.50; total \$103.70. We make 40 bushels to the acre making 640 bushels. So, Mr. Editor, you see that a man without improved implements cannot raise corn at the cost of 10 cents per bushel. I do not use any of the improved implements, and I can say I have nothing binding over any of my property, neither a note standing against me; yet I can't raise corn at the cost of 10 cents per bushel. You will notice I have not added anything in for repairs of fence, taxes or any depreciation on land, nor board for hands.

I have not written this to criticize any one and hope it will be received without criticism. Yours truly,

COMMON SENSE.

OH! YOU TOWN FOLKS!

"Nicomachus" Shows Wherein Shreveport Is a Genuine Moss-Back.

GREENWOOD, LA., June 29, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

The town folks are so quick and ready to tell the country people what to plant, how to make good crops, and what to do generally in order to make this country prosperous, that I thought I would take advantage of your generosity and give it right back to the citizens of Shreveport and see how they like a dose of their own medicine. For several years there have been big fairs held there, which brought a vast number of sight-seers from everywhere. The hotels were crowded, street-cars, buses, hacks and vehicles of every description were running all the time, and doing a splendid business; the merchants and all classes of business were taxed to their uttermost to wait on the trade, and from a conservative calculation it is estimated that not less than \$25,000 were spent every time during the week of the fair; and yet, in spite of all this immense benefit to your town, I see by your paper that it is very doubtful about having one next fall. Your people are very apt at preaching and telling others what to do in order to make a country progress, but when the time comes to put their shoulders to the wheel, they easily find some excuse to evade performing their part. Now either let your town folks come out of their narrow, selfish, moss-back shell, and go to work like they ought to, and begin preparations for one of those splendid expositions which Shreveport has given for the past four or five years, or for decency's sake quit prating to us farmers about diversified crops, or anything else. While Shreveport is in the rut, she has no right to vilify others who might be in the same lazy groove. "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye," etc.

THE PROGRESS as its name implies, I am glad to see is not in the rut. I have been reading it every week, and it makes me feel glad to see it hitting such sledge-hammer blows against all who are not only too lazy to do any work, but are likewise too much so to even get out of the way of the car of progress.

With much success for your brave and valuable paper, I am your friend

NICOMACHUS.

APPRECIATED COMMENDATIONS.

Expressions of Encouragement and Approval by Friends of The Progress.

THE PROGRESS feels so deeply the expressions of kind encouragement contained in some notes addressed to its proprietors, that it cannot refrain from acknowledging the compliments and quoting from some of them. The following are extracts from notes from some of the noblest men and women of our State, and we feel that we are justified in giving them publication:

MANSHFIELD, LA., June 6, 1892.

Mess. Hicks & Williams, Proprietors Progress: Gentlemen—Your paper is quite a readable journal. I like the position you take on the Sabbath question, the saloon business, and the particular interest shown in agriculture. When I come to Shreveport again I will give myself the pleasure of calling upon you and settling for my subscription. Yours truly,

REISOR, LA., June 25, 1892.

To The Progress:

I am glad to see The Progress progressing. Enclosed find \$1 for one year's subscription. Your position in regard to saloons pleases me. I have two dear little boys, whom I am trying to raise to be an honor to their name, and your paper is a valuable assistant to that end. Here-with find my vote against opening the World's Fair on Sunday. Wishing you unbounded success, I am yours truly,

A MOTHER.

GRAND CANYON, LA., June 26, 1892.

Editor The Progress:

Enclosed I send \$1 for THE PROGRESS; also my ballot against opening the World's Fair on Sunday. I intended sending you the money sooner, but neglected it. With best wishes for its accomplishing good, I am respectfully yours, etc.,

PLAIN DEALING, LA., June 27, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

It has been my intention for some time to send in my name as a regular subscriber to THE PROGRESS, but through neglect have not done so. I will be down in a week or ten days, when I will call on you and pay one year's subscription. I am well pleased with it, and think it needs a long felt want in North Louisiana. I send with this mine and my wife and daughter's votes against opening the World's Fair on Sunday. Success to THE PROGRESS. Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

MANSHFIELD, LA., June 28, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

Your paper was quite a surprise to us this week. You didn't say anything about enlarging it, and as newspapers are generally so fond of blowing their own horn, of course it was a surprise. My wife is busying herself reading the first installment of the continued story. I see your visiting card offer, among others, and will avail myself of it, in my wife's name, as I haven't time just now to get out and work for one of your larger premium offers. Enclosed find coupon. Yours very truly,

GRAND CANYON, LA., June 28, 1892.

Dear Progress:

We received your big paper Saturday, and feel like congratulating you on the same, which congratulations please accept. I send you one new subscriber. Enclosed find \$1 and visiting card coupon. Yours, etc.,

MARSHALL, TEX., June 29, 1892.

C. D. Hicks, Editor Progress:

While in Greenwood the other day, I picked up a copy of THE PROGRESS, and was delighted with its contents, for I have for some time wanted to see just such a paper published in this section. Please send me a sample copy; I want to subscribe for it. I also inclose a short poem, which you may publish if you see fit. If I can be of any service to you, command me. Wishing you success, I am your friend,

J. B. T.

Ponies for Children.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 6.—One of the very first things usually done by men who have acquired wealth is to buy carriage horses for themselves and ponies for the children. There is something in the breast of every child that makes him anxious to own a horse. That is shown when the little five-year-old will leave all of his other toys and, climbing up on the back of his hobbyhorse,

rock back and forth perfectly happy and contented for hours at a time.

The increase of wealth in recent years in this country has given parents the means to gratify the desires of their children, and the pony trade is flourishing. Of all the ponies, native or imported, the only one that is suitable for the use of children is that docile, intelligent, equine dwarf, the Shetland. For little boys or girls learning to ride the Shetlander is perfection. For though he has a will of his own, with sufficient share of spirit, he is most affectionate and gentle and soon becomes very fond of his rider. If, as will sometimes happen, in the queer tricks and uncouth gambols the rider goes over his head, there is but a short distance to the ground, and Shetland always waits for his owner to mount again. Their good nature is proverbial. Captain J. Murray Hoag, who has handled thousands of them, says that he never knew one to kick.

Much has been written about their ancestry, but absolutely nothing positive is known. They have many indications of being descended from the Arab, especially as the bush face of the Arab is the usual mark on them. They have a round, closely ribbed up barrel, good shoulders, a short, thick neck, with a plentiful mane, a well shaped, lean and bony head, very wide across the eyes, showing their intelligence. The ears are small and erect, with large, clear eyes and a superb loin. Their legs are literally made of iron, so fine and solid is the bone, and such a thing as a lame Shetlander has never been known. In their native isles of the south mainland they run wild on the hills like so many sheep, never herded, sheltered or fed, but picking up a living from the leather grass. There is a great contrast between the looks of the summer and winter coats of the Shetland. The former is fine, close and sleek, while in winter the coat very nearly resembles that of our buffalo—long, thick and shaggy. This of course refers to winters in their homes in the bleak north. Here the coat of these little horses is about the same the year round.

The price of a good Shetland pony is today about as much as that of a fair horse, but there is no way in which boys or girls can so soon be taught to consider dumb brutes as by giving them a pony. They are naturally interested in teaching him tricks, and I have seen one of the little things shake his head for "no" or bow for "yes," lie down for the owner to mount, or stand on his hind legs to beg, with dozens of other equally funny performances, seeming to enjoy it as much as the children.

There is quite a difference in Shetlands, and those thinking of buying should see that their purchase is either registered or eligible to registry in the "American Shetland Pony Stud Book." When they have purchased one and see the wonderful amount of fun the children have and the astonishing deal of work the little fellow will do, they will never regret the price paid.

E. T. RIDICK.

WHIP AND SPUR.

Axtell will wear a harness this year that weighs five pounds.

Jay Eye See, a 210 trotter, is showing a high rate of speed as a pacer.

Thirty-one of the fifty-one trotters that have records of 2:15 or better are out of great brood mares.

The fastest performer by Belmont is a pacer and the fastest one sired by his son Nutwood is also a pacer.

The Dom Pedro gelding G B, 2:30½, who draws his breath through a silver tube, is driven on the roads in Minneapolis.

The latest of the fast trotters to be put to pacing is Jessie Gaines, 2:15½, who is said to take kindly to the lateral gait and is going very fast.

Maud S is in foal by Ansel. The last time she was bred was the first week in September. The great daughter of Miss Russell is enjoying the best of health.

It is said that the chief reason why a mule can nearly always wear out a horse when it comes to a trial of endurance is that the former always lies down to sleep and the latter, in a large number of cases, sleeps standing up.

Nancy Hanks will start at Belmont park, Philadelphia, the first week in July, to beat the three heats trotted there by Maud S in 1881—2:12, 2:13½ and 2:12½. As the Belmont track is much faster now than then she ought to be successful.

Albert H. Moore has bought of John D. Creighton the bay mare Evangeline, by Director, 2:17, dam Fannie H, by Red Wilkes, second dam Old Forrest, by Edwin Forrest, for \$18,000, the highest price ever paid for a trotting brood mare.

A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has recently invested \$150,000 in trotting stock, and has laid the foundation for a famous breeding establishment. He bought among others, Palo Alto Belle for \$15,000; Mary Marshall (2:12½), for \$12,850; Margaret S, \$15,000; Position, \$10,000, and Annorean for about \$16,000.