

THE PROGRESS.

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

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FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes of Interest Gathered From Around About the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1892.

Special Correspondence to The Progress:

So it is Cleveland after all and his election was accomplished without the aid of the Democratic house; and the readers of the "signs of the times," who thought that because the people were quiet it indicated that they were opposed to a change of administration were off, away off, from the real facts. In Washington, the people were dazed by the result, for as a rule, without regard to their political opinions or wishes, they had settled down to the belief that Harrison's chances were the best. No better proof of the existence of this feeling could be given than the difficulty experienced by betting men, up to the late afternoon of election day, who wished to put their money on Harrison in getting takers, unless they gave odds. As soon as the returns began to come in there was a change and long before midnight of election day not a cent of Harrison money could have been found with the most powerful telescope in existence. It was a steady slump from the beginning, and in the language of the street gamins "Harrison was never in it." Now, when it is all settled one is surprised at the number of people who "never had a doubt."

The Congressional election was equally surprising. Instead of holding the balance of power in the next house the Peoples Party failed to increase their membership therein, and several of its best known members were defeated for re-election. The Republicans failed most ignominiously to wipe out the Democratic majority in the House, and the reduction they have made in it is really advantageous to the Democrats, as their present majority is so large and unwieldy, that it is constantly getting the party leaders into hot water. Although it is not absolutely certain, it is well nigh so, that the balance of power in the Senate after the 4th of next March, will be held by the Peoples Party senators, and that upon them will fall the responsibility of deciding whether any tariff legislation will be passed by the Fifty-third Congress. The Republicans, speaking generally, would have much preferred as long as they had to lose the Presidency and the House that the Senate should also have gone to the Democrats, as that would have made them responsible for everything.

It is a matter for congratulation that the election has been so decisive as to leave no room for disputes; also that it is to be decided by the electoral college. While the election of President by the house and vice-president by the senate would have been perfectly legal in the event of failure of either candidate to receive a majority of the electoral college, conservative men regard it as dangerous, and long ago the prediction was made that if this government ever fails its fall will be brought about by that very proceeding.

What of the civil service law? It is a very important question in connection with the new administration. At the time of Mr. Cleveland's first election, and during the greater portion of his first term he was an ardent and sincere friend of this law, and not a few Democrats have expressed the belief that his adherence to the law was one of the principal causes for his failure to be re-elected in 1888. Be that as it may it is certain that all during the campaign just ended, it has been openly said that Mr. Cleveland's mind had undergone a great change regarding the efficiency of that law, and it is known that his running mate, Vice-President Stevenson elect, is, as he has always been, an open advocate of the Jacksonian motto—"to the victors belong the spoils," and these things are causing much uneasiness among the classified government employees. Republicans employed in the Bureau of Engraving and printing in the government printing office, neither of which comes under the civil service law, expect no mercy and will be prepared to go as soon as the new Democratic heads of those offices shall be selected. The civil service law, which is regarded by the unprejudiced public as a lumbric with some good features, if properly administered, is always strongly advocated by the party that is out of power; it was enacted to prevent the dismissal of Republicans under the first Cleveland administration, and although it was a thorn in the side of the average Democrat during the entire administration they stoutly advocated its strict observance as soon as Harrison was elected.

A remarkable feature of the election is that no member of the administration has made public any explanatory opinion concerning it. Perhaps these opinions will come later on.

Teachers' Institute.

Monroe Evening News: The Teachers' Institute held quite an interesting meeting to-day at the school house. Papers were read relating to the proper disciplining of children and after each paper was read suggestions were offered by the

teachers and criticisms were made in general.

These teachers' meetings are held for the purpose of bettering pedagogy as far as possible.

The faults and good points of different children are taken into consideration and the ways of training them are spoken of exhaustively, also suggestions are made relative to implanting upon the pupils mind with the best results such studies as are pursued.

FROM WOOL HAT.

What! Is This a New Scheme?

ALDEN'S BRIDGE, La., November 15, 1892.

To the Editor of The Progress:

Is it possible that the bosses of the Democratic party have resorted to the boycott system to destroy the Peoples Party, and throttle the journals that are the mouth-pieces of the labor classes?

In the little town of Robeline, a few days ago, met together about twenty stalwart Cleveland Democrats, who, after much talk and consideration, concluded to put a quietus on the head of J. A. Tetts, editor of the Battle Flag, by passing an ordinance in conformity with orders, I judge, from Democratic headquarters, to boycott Mr. Tetts and his fighting paper, the Battle Flag. Said quietus was put in proper form, and each and every one of the stalwart gang stuck his fist to it and subscribed their all-powerful and man-fearing names. A committee was appointed to proceed at once to the office of the Battle Flag, and there pour forth the wrath of this indignant and highly insulted body of stalwarts upon the head of the unsuspecting editor. Mr. Tetts, after listening attentively to his death-warrant, inquired as to the cause of such proceedings at that time, particularly after the Democrats had secured such a brilliant victory. He was told by said committee that his political views were not in accord with theirs, and that his advocating the cause of the (farmers and laborers) Peoples Party had a tendency to place the "niggers here!" upon their necks again. The brave and noble Tetts, in response to their intemperate blackmail, told them that he asked for no quarters, and that he would try to live without their patronage. It is not necessary to give the names of this august body of persuaders, but suffice it to say that they are merchants, doctors, etc., of Robeline, and men that rely upon the farmers of the country for their daily subsistence.

This handful of autocratic Democrats, who no doubt claim to represent the true Democracy of Sabine and Natchitoches parishes, sitting in judgment against political views of a newspaper which represents the wish and will of a large majority of the white people of said parishes, is a burlesque upon decency and a stigma upon the Democracy they represent. The principles upon which these coercers stand are, if a man cannot be bulldozed and persuaded to say aside his cherished political principles, that they will ostracize him in business and starve him into mis-asures, and force him to bow the knee of obsequence to the old ring ruled, class ridden, modern Democratic party of 1892.

These bosses know that the Peoples Party is made up of the best material in the Democratic party—the farmers. They know that it is an absolute fact that the Peoples Party is purely a white man's party, advocating white supremacy and opposed to negro rule and the Federal force bill. And they are fully aware that the good people of Louisiana, the Democrats, are united upon one question—that two white men's parties must exist in Louisiana to insure good government. The leaders of the Democratic party in this State know full well that all this intimidation, bulldozing and robbing the ballot box of legal ballots and counting out elected candidates, must sooner or later come to an end. The people are determined to vindicate their constitutional rights, cost what it may.

The mouth-piece of the farmers is now boycotted by the representatives of the Democratic party of Sabine and Natchitoches parishes. You may know from this move what may be expected in the future. The next demand from these gentlemen will be to attack your independence and freedom of speech, and by destroying your party organ they hope to drive you back into the Democratic party. They boasted loudly before the election that after the 8th of November there would not be a vestige of the Peoples Party left to mourn the defeat that was in store for them. Let the members of the Peoples Party be not discouraged at their overwhelming defeat. It is what I expected, and it could not be otherwise, as you were completely under the power of the Louisiana one-man-election-law. And again our defeat can be attributed to this infernal fusion with the negro party that our leaders made with Albert Leonard, but let our people sustain their party papers, read them more and inform themselves, and not permit themselves made dupes of by the wily politician, and persuaded to vote for men whose principles are antagonistic to the interest of the laborer.

Brother J. A. Tetts, the object of this communication, is a man of honor and undoubted integrity, a gentleman of strong political conviction, a bold and fearless writer, an ardent supporter of

the agricultural interest, a strong advocate of the principles of reform as set forth by the Peoples Party, besides he is an unswerving and uncompromising Alliance man. I hope the citizens of Northwest Louisiana will appreciate the injustice done Brother Tetts, and send their one dollar, and take his paper. Sustain him by all means. WOOL HAT.

A Remarkable Operation.

Evening News: About two weeks ago Mat Charleston, a colored boy aged twenty years, was shot in the head with a bullet from a 22 calibre rifle, in the lower part of town. Some two or three days afterward the boy was seized with convulsions, which was conclusive evidence that the bullet had broken the skull and would necessitate a surgical operation to save his life. The operation is known as trephining or boring the skull. Drs. Forsythe, Hilton and Surghnor were called in and performed the operation, removing the bullet and broken pieces of bone that were pressing on the brain and causing the convulsions. The boy has recovered and can be seen on our streets every day. He will always have a circular hole in the skull merely covered by the scalp. His intellect will be unimpaired.

A BRIGHT NEWSPAPER MAN.

The Career of Montgomery Schuyler, of the New York Times.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Among the newspaper writers in New York there is no one who has a more attractive or more engaging personality than Montgomery Schuyler, of the New York Times.

In appearance he is handsome, strikingly so, and in manner he is genial and democratic, but he is plainly a person with whom no one would care to take a liberty or to make a joke with any personal bearing. For an amateur Mr. Schuyler has singularly accurate knowledge of architecture, and upon this subject he writes with understanding and appreciation. An architect whose work meets with Mr. Schuyler's critical approval is usually a very happy man. In music, too, he is a connoisseur.

He is descended from the first Peter Schuyler, of Albany, and was born in Ithaca forty-nine years ago, though he



MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

does not look nearly so old. He entered Hobart college in 1858, but was not graduated. His first newspaper work was in 1865 on the New York World, when Manton Marble was editor and William Henry Hurlbert and the late Ivory Chamberlain the chief editorial writers. Mr. Schuyler soon made his mark even in such brilliant company as this, and for eighteen years he retained a desk in that office, now writing editorials, now art and theatrical criticisms, and again serving as managing editor. He was managing editor three or four times, but he had a hearty distaste for the drudgery of executive work. On several occasions he did reporter's work, and each time he showed the youngsters in the office what could be done in the way of first class descriptive writing. He reported among other occurrences the bursting of a dam in New England, several college boat races and the hanging of Guitau.

In 1883 Mr. Schuyler joined the staff of the New York Times. Keeping up his work on The Times he served for several years as managing editor of Harper's Weekly. The work in the two offices after awhile became too burdensome and he relinquished his place at Harper's. As an editorial writer he is singularly happy. It matters not how dry the subject may be upon which he treats, he always makes it interesting and never fails to say something bright. The view he takes upon any public or social question is that which is natural to a gentleman and a clean and cultivated man of the world, and what he has to say is usually expressed in language which it would be very difficult to improve.

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