

# THE PROGRESS.

VOL. I.—NO. 51.

SHREVEPORT, LA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

## The Pioneer Drug House.

Any time that your business may call you to Shreveport, you are cordially invited to call at

## Morris & Dickson's Drug Store,

—And Inspect Their Mammoth Stock Of—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Varnishes,

OILS, GARDEN SEEDS AND WINDOW GLASS.

—Besides a Fine Assortment Of—

TOILET :: ARTICLES.

No. 212 Texas Street, Shreveport, La.

**J. D. LEE,**  
The Grocer  
Quick Sales, Small Profits,  
Prompt Delivery.  
Nos. 728 and 730 Texas Street.

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

**MACK WELLMAN,**  
PAINTER.  
—DEALER IN—  
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,  
WALL PAPER AND GLASS.

OFFICE AND SHOP 815 TEXAS AVE.  
All kinds of Painting, Decorating,  
Etc., done on short notice.  
SPECIALTIES: Paper Hanging  
and Sign Painting.  
Telephone No. 37.  
Country orders solicited. All goods  
delivered free.

**DR. WM. P. TERRY,**  
(Successor to Drs. Martin & Terry),  
DENTIST.  
All kinds of Dental Work done at very  
reasonable prices. Teeth extracted by local  
anesthesia. Decayed and broken down teeth  
restored to usefulness and beauty, at Dr.  
Terry's Dental Parlors.  
Office: 220 Milam Street,  
Opposite the City Hotel.

**L. PARKER,**  
—LEADING DEALER IN—  
CONFECTIONARIES.  
Fancy Candies, Fruits,  
Nuts, Etc.  
Weddings and Parties a Specialty.  
Opera House Block.  
Texas Street, Shreveport, La.

**SUPERIOR QUALITY**  
CONFECTIONS.  
**BEN C. WOLF,**  
(Successor to Guerra.)  
CONFECTIONER  
—And Dealer In—  
Fruits and Nuts,  
Cigars, Tobacco.  
Weddings, Balls and Parties Supplied  
on short Notice. Satisfaction  
Guaranteed.  
311 Market Street, Shreveport, La.

**RICHTER & PULLIN**  
AGENTS  
TUBULAR WELLS AND  
PRIVATE WATERWORKS.  
RED CYPRESS CISTERNS.  
Iron Fences as Low as  
80c per Foot.

AGENTS FOR LEFFEL'S STEAM ENGINES  
AND BOILERS.  
Send for Catalogue and Prices before  
purchasing. 151 Jordan St., Shreveport.  
**FOR RENT, CHEAP**  
Three Nice Cottages on Lawrence  
street, on Belt Lane. Two on Texas  
avenue and 1 in Hotmesville, for rent  
cheap. Apply to F. R. HICKS, Agent.

### A NEW WHITE HOUSE.

A PESTILENCE PLACARD FURNISHES  
AN ARGUMENT IN ITS FAVOR.

**Scarlet Fever in the Executive Mansion.**  
The Old House is a Menace to Life and  
Health—Mr. Cleveland's Plans for the  
Summer.

WASHINGTON, N. Jan. 19. For the first time  
in its history the White House has had a  
pestilence placard posted on its front door.  
The cause in this instance was the presence  
of scarlet fever within the victim being  
little Martha, the president's grand  
daughter. Luckily the attack was a mild  
one. The Capital City is now full of scarlet  
fever and diphtheria. Every block in the  
town nearly is marked with one or more of  
the ominously red signs of the health de-  
partment, warning all corners of the dan-  
ger of passing within. It so happens that  
most of the cases of scarlet fever, like the  
case at the White House, are of a mild type.  
But if the attack upon the president's  
granddaughter were a virulent one of scar-  
let fever, diphtheria or any other disease,  
the argument in favor of the immediate  
building of a new White House could not  
be stronger than it is. In no other nation  
of the world, even in one of the most im-  
portant principalities of Europe, would the  
family of the ruler and the official house-  
hold of the reigning sovereign be required  
to live under the same roof, and that roof  
sheltering a public office and rooms used  
daily by the public as well as the family and  
employees. Such is the case in the seat of  
executive power of this great government.

How little Martha took the scarlet  
fever is not known, but it would be surpris-  
ing if the executive mansion were to escape  
any contagion which visits the city, for the  
lower floor of the mansion is daily overrun  
by visitors from all sections of the country.  
To visit the White House, room through  
the parlors of state on the lower floor and  
gaze upon the rich hangings and frescoes,  
and fine portraits is one of the privileges of  
American citizenship which cannot be  
abridged or denied. Many of the visitors  
bring children with them, and no one can  
say that it was not in this manner that the  
germs of disease were deposited which  
caused the red sign to be posted on the  
front door during the last three weeks.

Uncle Sam is rich enough and ought to  
be generous enough to give the family of  
the president at least a decent and health-  
ful abode. They should have plenty of  
room, plenty of air and sunlight, and at  
least a semblance of privacy. The present  
house is 100 years old. It was well built in  
its day and generation, and was then some-  
what of a palace. But it is not adapted to  
the times in comfort or elegance, nor its  
provisions for the health of its occupants.  
Besides it is much too small. I have seen  
several times pointed out the danger that it  
incurred every time a public reception is  
held in the old house. There is only one  
exit in such occasions, and this very nar-  
row and so located that it would quickly  
become choked with humanity in case of  
fire or panic.

Fifteen hundred people, among them the  
most famous in the land—the shining lights  
of congress, court, the army and navy—are  
crowded in a space not large enough for  
more than one-third the number. I do not  
want to pose as an alarmist or croaker, but  
some day, if the present White House be  
continued in use without enlargement, there  
will be within its walls one of the most  
dreadful disasters ever known on the Amer-  
ican continent. Hundreds of the most fa-  
mous men and women of the capital will  
be crushed or burned or injured. Then of  
course there will be a great wave of public  
indignation sweeping across the country.  
Every one will want to know why precau-  
tions were not taken against such casualty,  
and there will be a loudly echoed demand  
for the names of the persons who are re-  
sponsible for the overcrowding of a build-  
ing without adequate exits or protection  
against fire or crush. The responsibility  
will not be fixed, and even if it could be  
and some sort of punishment meted out to  
the offenders that would not assuage the  
grief of the bereaved, mend broken limbs  
or efface the disgrace thus brought upon  
the American government.

Something ought to be done, and done  
at once. The appearance of a pestilence  
placard upon the door which leads to the  
office of the president of the United States  
is sufficient evidence of this. Years will  
be required after the appropriation has been  
made to erect a new building or an addition  
to the present mansion, and no time should  
be lost. No false notion of economy should  
be permitted to interfere with the prompt  
institution of this work. I raise my voice  
in favor of immediate action, and call upon  
my friends and readers to speak or write to  
their members of congress or their senators  
in this behalf. If you don't do anything  
more, clip out this letter, put it in an en-  
velope and send it to them. This will be  
evidence to them that the people are aroused  
on the subject. Though you may not think  
so, the average member of congress has a  
very high respect for public opinion. Let  
ters from his constituents are sure to have  
great weight with him. It is upon public  
opinion that he depends for his main-  
tenance in public place, and no citizen of this  
republic should underrate his influence in a  
good cause. To help induce congress to  
build a new White House, one worthy the  
great nation which has its center of  
power within its walls, is a cause good  
enough for any of us to engage in.

It is not necessary to tear down the pres-  
ent building. It has become one of the in-  
stitutions of America. Now, just a hundred  
years old, all the presidents but one have  
lived within it. Here practically all of the  
famous men of our national life have been  
seen. Nearly all the great political events  
of a century have been more or less asso-  
ciated with the White House. Within it a  
score or more of American women, loved of  
all the people, have made their temporary  
home. This old house has been the scene  
of comedies and tragedies, marriages and  
births, illness and death, till it has fixed  
itself in the memories and affections of the  
people. It is still a good building. A mil-  
lion dollars have been spent upon its repair,  
and renewal since it was first occupied.  
Good materials were used in its construc-  
tion, and good, honest workmanship fash-  
ioned its walls and frame.

As Private Secretary Halford well says,  
the old house has a certain grace and state-  
liness all its own, which the people would  
not willingly part company with. Happily  
this is not necessary. The late Mrs. Har-  
rison prepared, or had prepared under her  
direction, a plan for a new White House,  
or rather an addition to the present house,

which involved no demolition or material  
change in the existing structure. Simply  
by throwing out wings, connected with the  
present house by corridors which would do  
very well for conservatories or art galleries,  
an enlargement is devised which meets all  
present and future requirements without  
disturbing the mansion which has won for  
itself such a conspicuous place in our na-  
tional history.

In the new part of the mansion, some dis-  
tances from the old house, the family of the  
president could have their home. There  
they could have plenty of room, comfort  
and privacy. In case scarlet fever or other  
contagious disease attacked a member of  
the family it would not be necessary to rack  
a health department placed on the door  
which leads to the president's office. When  
a public levee or reception was to be held it  
would not be necessary to incur the risk of a  
trifling disaster, for those would be  
room enough in the present East room and  
Blue, Green and Red parlors, with the new  
corridors and great apartments on the  
ground floor of the addition for all the  
crowds likely to be seen in the Capital City  
of the present or future. The old house  
would be left standing as the center of the  
enlarged and completed structure which  
could be built as a harmonious part of the whole.

President Harrison did not follow his  
predecessor's example and build for himself  
a summer home in the outskirts of Wash-  
ington, but I have been told that in case he  
had been re-elected it was his intention to  
do so. He has been heard to say that he  
would not attempt for another four years  
to endure the discomforts of the White  
House and force his family to endure them  
during the parts of the year in which it is  
impossible to get away from Washington.

Mr. Cleveland, if present rumors be well  
founded, will do in his second term just  
what he did in his first—buy for himself  
and family a pretty home in the outskirts  
of the city. His first investment of this  
sort was so successful that he might easily  
be induced to try a second. The beautiful  
wooded country in which he bought a home  
eight years ago is now covered with vil-  
lages, and an electric railway runs for miles  
beyond Red Top.

There is a rumor that Mr. Cleveland will  
buy a building site across the river in Vir-  
ginia near Fort Myer and Arlington, and  
there build a fine house. This site is one of  
the most beautiful in the surroundings of  
Washington. The high bluff overlooks the  
whole amphitheater in which the capital is  
built. At its base runs the Potomac, just  
above this point narrowing to a rocky  
gorge, with clifflike banks and a growth of  
primal forest. Across the river is old  
Georgetown, with the famous college of  
that name rising its spires and towers high  
toward the skies. Just beyond is the  
charming military post of Fort Myer, now  
garrisoned by some of the veteran troops  
who fought valorously in the recent In-  
dian wars. A little way beyond is Arling-  
ton National cemetery, without question  
the loveliest spot in the surroundings of  
the capital—a spot which appeals to the  
eye in its beauty and to the soul in its white  
reminders of the brave deeds of a stormy  
day.

An electric railway runs through these  
hills now, crossing the aqueduct bridge  
where George Washington surveyed the old  
canal that once tapped Alexandria. A new  
bridge is wanted, one which shall connect  
Fort Myer directly with the city, and a  
proposition has long been pending to erect  
here by government appropriation a beau-  
tiful memorial bridge to cost upward of a  
million dollars. It would indeed be a fitting  
avenue from the national capital to the  
home of the great general of the Confed-  
eracy on the other side of the river and in  
full view from the national state house and  
executive mansion. At one end of this  
bridge it is proposed to erect an equestrian  
statue of General Grant and at the other a  
similar statue of General Lee. Thus the  
north and south would be artistically and  
appropriately joined—much better in every  
practical and aesthetic sense than they are  
now connected, not far away, by the famous  
old Long bridge, over which the troops  
marched by the hundreds of thousands dur-  
ing the war of the rebellion, and which is  
now used by wagons, pedestrians and rail-  
roads, and which has outlived its usefulness.

Speaking of George Washington reminds  
me that within the last month the all-  
conquering electric railway has been extended  
from Alexandria, the ancient trading town  
in which Washington attended church and  
sold most of the produce of his plantation,  
with Mount Vernon itself. Hitherto it has  
been necessary to visit Mount Vernon,  
which never seems to lose its hold upon the  
affections of the people, by steambath. And  
while the steambath trip down the Potomac  
is a very delightful one in summer, in  
winter it is sometimes not so pleasant, and  
at any season of the year requires more  
time than some tourists like to devote to  
this purpose. Now they can take the rail-  
way in Washington, and after passing over  
Long bridge and reaching Alexandria em-  
bark fifteen minutes later upon an electric  
car, which will quickly carry them to the  
gates of Washington's beautiful home.

ROBERT GRAVES.

### The Way of a Drunkard.

"Sin comes to a young man and says  
"Take this glass, it won't hurt you. It  
has a very fine flavor. Take a glass in  
the morning; it will be an appetizer.  
Take a glass at noon; it will aid diges-  
tion. Take a glass at night; it will  
make you sleep well." You are in a  
glow, while others are chilly. How  
bright it makes the eye, how elastic it  
makes the step! One day you meet him  
and say: "What are you doing here at  
noon? I thought you were at business."  
"Oh, I lost my place." "Lost your  
place?" God have mercy upon the  
young man when, through misdeemeanor,  
he loses his place. Every temptation  
takes after him. Hopped and han-  
cuffed at thirty years of age by evil  
habit! Save that young man. He is on  
the express train that stops not till it  
tumbles over the embankment of per-  
dition.

"The way of transgressors is hard."  
Sin comes to a young man and says:  
"Take a dollar out of your employer's  
drawer; he won't miss it; you can put it  
back after a while. Take another! Take  
another! L. n't you see how easy it is!  
Hundreds of dollars added to your sal-  
ary in a year!" One day the police knock  
at your door and say, "I want you."  
"What?" "I want you." Discovery has  
come; disgrace, imprisonment, loss of  
the soul. "The way of the transgressors  
is hard."—T. De Witt Talmage.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes of Interest Gathered From Various

About the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1893.

Special Correspondence to The Progress.

Public interest in the quarantine bill has  
even transferred to the house since the  
Senate, without the division, but not  
without an earnest effort to pile up  
amendments on the bill. This bill is in  
some respects one of the most remark-  
able that was ever passed by the United  
States Senate, although it does not, as  
some supposed, actually establish  
a system of national quarantine, but it  
gives the president more authority than  
was ever exercised by a president. He  
may, if the bill becomes a law, when-  
ever in his discretion it is necessary to  
keep out contagious or infectious dis-  
eases, not only suspend immigration for  
any period not to exceed one year, but  
he can also suspend the importation of  
merchandise from infected countries.  
The authority to take possession of State  
property when it becomes necessary to  
use the same for quarantine purposes,  
without the consent of the State author-  
ities, giving the National government all  
the power it could exercise under Nat-  
ional quarantine law.

Notwithstanding the clause in the  
Quarantine bill giving the President au-  
thority to suspend immigration for any  
part of the year, when ever he deems it  
advisable, Senator Chandler says he in-  
tends to push his bill, providing for a sus-  
pension of European immigration for one  
year, through the Senate; but it is  
believed that this is merely a bluff on the  
part of the Senator to make the steam-  
ship lobby keep its hands off the  
Quarantine bill, which the House Inter-  
state and Foreign Commerce committee  
is now working to get before the House  
through a special order from the com-  
mittee on Rules. The representatives of  
the steamship companies intimate that  
they will endeavor to kill the bill in the  
House, in some manner not named, but  
there are reasons for the belief that they  
also are making a bluff, to prevent action  
on the bill for one year's suspension of  
immigration, and they are willing to ac-  
cept the bill as it passed to a vote.

The Indians that enlisted in the army  
are disatisfied with the life of a soldier, or  
at least at Cheyenne and Arapahoe In-  
dians who are members of Troop L, 5  
U. S. Cavalry are. They have united in a  
letter to Indian Commissioner Morgan  
asking him to use his influence to get  
them discharged from the army. They  
give as a reason their being tired of army  
life and wishing to work their farms.  
The letter has been referred to the Sec-  
retary of war, who has it under consid-  
eration.

Representative Holman has been per-  
suaded to withdraw his opposition to  
the bill providing for the purchase of  
and opening to settlement of the lands  
known as the Cherokee strip, and it is  
expected that the bill will shortly become  
a law. Mr. Holman said all along that  
his reason for opposing the bill was that  
the condition of the Treasury was not  
such as to justify paying out the  
\$8,500,000 required by the bill, and in or-  
der to meet this objection the bill was  
amended so as to call for only \$500,000  
cash, the remainder to be paid within  
five years, at the option of the govern-  
ment, with five per cent interest thereon,  
so long as it remains unpaid.

No charge will be made by the Con-  
gress for the date for the meeting of Con-  
gress and for the inauguration of President,  
the House having defeated the resolution  
providing for the change by a vote of  
121 to 49.

The reported action of the Pennsylvania  
and Reading railroad companies in in-  
sisting that their employes take their  
choice between leaving the labor organiza-  
tion and losing their positions, has stirred  
up some feeling in Congress. Repre-  
sentative Miller of Wisconsin has  
introduced in the House a resolution au-  
thorizing the committee on Labor to in-  
quire and report whether there is any  
remedy to prevent such outrages upon  
people who are obliged to labor.

For the second time within less than  
nine months the Vice-President's desk in  
the Senate chamber was yesterday pre-  
sided over by Cardinal Gibbons of the  
Catholic Church arrayed in his impress-  
ive canonical robes and accompanied by  
the insignia of his position. The first  
time was last May, when the Cardinal  
conducted the funeral services of the  
late Senator Barbour, of Virginia, and  
yesterday he was there, assisted by Bis-  
hop Keane, of the Catholic University, and  
a half score of priests, to conduct the  
funeral services of Senator Kennan, of  
West Virginia, who died here Wednesday  
morning after a long and painful illness.  
The floor and galleries were crowded to  
their full capacity, and a few who were  
present will ever forget the scene.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler, who was for  
about a third of a century one of the  
picturesque figures in American politics,  
and who was regarded as one of the ab-  
lest lawyers of the country, died here  
Wednesday morning of heart disease,  
after about an hours illness.

There is much talk in Congress about  
silver legislation at this session, but un-  
less there is more "getting together"  
than there is now any sign of it will end  
in talk.

Prompt delivery, full weight, the  
best meats and pork sausage is what  
Harris & Winston guarantee.

## G. DREYFUS & CO.,

—Wholesale Dealers In—

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats.

Corner Spring and Crockett Streets.

Prompt Attention Paid to Country Orders

SOUTHERN

## HARDWARE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

—Dealers and Jobbers In—

HEAVY HARDWARE,

And Shelf Goods.

SPECIALTIES: Munger's Improved Elevators, Feeders,  
and Double Box Presses, Daniel Pratt's Gins, Feeders  
and Condensers, Cotton Press Fixtures and Wire Rope for  
Southern Standard Cotton Presses. Kentucky Cane Mills and  
any other makes of machinery too numerous to mention.  
Have also a fine assortment of Agricultural Implements, all  
which will be sold at reasonable rates.  
No. 206 Texas Street, Shreveport, La.

## GOLDSTEIN, ROSE & CO.

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers In—

GROCERIES,

SPECIALTIES:

Apples, Oranges, Peanuts, Potatoes.  
Onions, Cabbage, Cheese,  
Sausage in Oil, Soaps.

Cars of Produce Received Every Week

Call and See Our Mammoth Stock.

Progress Does Job Printing Neatly  
AND REASONABLY.