

The Progress.

C. D. HICKS, Ed. and Prop.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

NO EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN ASKS nowadays, "Does advertising pay?" He asks instead: "How can I make my advertising pay me best?"

AN EMINENT physiologist computes that a man can think 180 thoughts in a minute, but does not intimate how many of them will probably be worth saving.

THE conduct of people in a panic is very like that of the thriving French community which voted a hoghead of wine to the village priest, but when the wine was broached, only water was found in the cask, each person having relied upon the public spirit of his neighbor to furnish the unadulterated product of the vineyard.

THE comparatively small number of college bred men in congress has already been noted. A further perusal of the congressional directory, where the careers of all the members are described, shows where Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis, makes a note of the fact that he received a classical education from which he regrets that he has not yet fully recovered.

THE story is told that Christine Neilson's bedroom in her palace at Madrid "is papered with sheets of music from the scores of the various operas that she has interpreted, whilst the walls of the dining room are covered with a collection of bills, the result of the diva's many professional travels in both hemispheres." Patti's whole castle might be papered with newspaper announcements of her annual tours of farewell.

THERE seems to be a decided difference of opinion with regard to the working of a plan which provides that under certain circumstances a state prisoner may be released on parole. This being so, why should not the experiment be tried? It is certain that many a prisoner who has been set free abroad on a "ticket-of-leave" has more than justified the confidence placed by the authorities in his purpose to lead an honest life.

BIGGANDS, footpads and highwaymen will spring up in any land where an efficient police is absent. They swarmed over England a century and a half ago, and they were frequent in France a little earlier, and they were to be found over most of Europe in the last century. They are certain to appear in this country and become a widespread pest unless there is a radical change in the American habit of keeping the people's peace.

OUR old land system has come to an end. We have no more farms to throw away. Whatever settlements we plant after this will be on the deserts, where ranches are not found, but are painfully created by the joint efforts of capital and labor. There the government may find an opportunity to retrieve its past mistakes, and by instituting and retaining in its own hands a vast system of irrigation, to regain some of the landed wealth it has squandered.

MRS. LELAND STANFORD is personally supervising extensive changes in her husband's great ranch at Vina, Cal., held by her in trust for Stanford university, to increase the productivity and thereby enlarge the income of the university. The senator spent much money on the ranch and carried it on more like a park than a farm. Mrs. Stanford has gone to work resolutely to put it on a revenue basis, and relieve the university's temporary embarrassment for funds.

THE wisest charity is the kind that discriminates. The folly of giving indiscriminately was fairly illustrated in Chicago recently, where a Bohemian woman, in the crowd of those who were seeking bread from the city, was robbed of \$6,000 which she carried in her pocket. Another case was that of a Pole, who, by mistake, handed the city baker a check for \$90 instead of one of the bread tickets distributed by the relief committee. There is too much method in this sort of starving.

IT seems that as early as 413 B. C. a prisoner in Egypt astonished the natives by jumping safely from a high tower, impeding his downward progress and "landing" without too violent a jar by holding a blanket over his head. The parachute, as we know it now, is said to have been invented by an adventurous Frenchman who exhibited it in Paris in 1796, and early in this century an English aeronaut named Green precipitated himself, with a parachute's restraining aid, from the ample ether to terra firma in Fairmount park, in Philadelphia, thus making the first recorded descent in America.

THE young man who committed suicide and left instructions providing for the cremation of his body and bequeathed his ashes to three Chicago ballet girls would probably have obliged the young women infinitely more if he had simply left them his "dust."

THERE are more students and would-be students at the women's colleges this year than ever before, but that is no reason why the movement for coeducation should languish.

TEN FINE SPEAKERS.

BRIGHT MINDS BEHIND SILVER TONGUES IN THE HOUSE.

Bourke Cockran Stands at the Head—John K. Fellows Comes Next, and Amos Cummings Is in the List—Interesting Gossip From a Reliable Source.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—For two weeks we have had an opportunity of testing the merit of a large number of orators in the house of representatives. The house is full of orators. It has ten times as many effective speakers as the senate, with only a little more than four times as many members. The explanation of this is not difficult to find. The house is the body that stands closest to the people. A large pro-



BOURKE COCKRAN.

portion of the members of the house are chosen every two years on their record for ability and usefulness or on account of the manner in which they please their people at home with public speeches. On the other hand, senators are too often chosen for their wealth. Many men reach the senate without having ever made a public speech, and while public speeches are not indispensable to useful statesmanship, and too much speaking may interfere with the business of legislation, as a rule one likes to feel that his senator or representative in congress is able to get up and acquit himself handsomely if called upon.

Genuine Orators.

Of the three hundred and fifty odd members of the house, I suppose fully one-half are able to make pretty good speeches, with or without preparation. A dozen or a score of them are entitled to rank as genuine orators. If I were called upon to name the 10 best speakers in the house, the 10 orators of our house of commons, I would make up a list something like the following:

Bourke Cockran of New York.
John R. Fellows of New York.
John C. Black of Illinois.
Thomas B. Reed of Maine.
W. J. Bryan of Nebraska.
W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky.
Charles A. Bottelle of Maine.
Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa.
Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan.
Amos Cummings of New York.
Bourke Cockran is without much doubt the finest orator in the house today. Though what is known as a natural orator, with native gifts of uncommon brilliancy, he has not been content with these. For years Cockran has been a most earnest student. Though for a long time identified with Tammany Hall in New York city and exceedingly active in the politics of that organization, he has a ways made good use of his time. His evenings he has spent at home in efforts to perfect himself for a public career. Hundreds of books on history, political economy and philosophy have passed in review before his eager eyes. Moreover, he used to take lessons in elocution from one of the best teachers in New York and by these means has polished and perfected those gifts with which nature so lavishly endowed him. The result is an orator who stands without a peer in the American congress. In my humble judgment, there is not another man, either in the house or senate, who compares with him in this respect. This is a pretty proud position for a man to occupy who is not yet 40 years old, and who was born a poor boy in Ireland.

Cockran is intensely ambitious. His hope is to occupy a seat in the United States senate and there to make a great name for himself. He had hoped to be elected to the senate last winter, when Mr. Murphy was chosen, and quarreled with Grand Sachem Croker of Tammany because the organization would not make him its candidate. But Mr. Croker had given his word to Mr. Murphy and could not withdraw it. Men are curious to know what will be the effect of this quarrel upon Mr. Cockran's political future. If he does not patch up his differences with Croker, it is assumed he will not be returned to congress, and his public career may come to an untimely end.

If this should be the result, it will be regretted by all who know him, for such orators are not to be spared even from a body as rich in eloquence as our house of representatives. Mr. Cockran and his accomplished wife are social leaders at the capital, too, where they have a handsome house and entertain liberally. Cockran made enough money during his practice of law in New York to make him independent so far as income is concerned, and he had settled down to a public career with zest and accomplishments for which are rarely met with.

Tammany Eloquence.

It is somewhat remarkable that three of our best orators should come from Tammany Hall. Many of my readers may be prejudiced against this organization and its methods, as I confess I was till I had an opportunity to learn more of its men, but it must be said in justice to Tammany that as a rule it sends pretty strong and able men to the house. In the opinion of many people, John R. Fellows is the finest orator in the house. He, too, is a natural orator and to his natural gifts has added a great deal of study and polish.

Cockran has one advantage of Fellows, and that is in voice. He also has a somewhat better presence, being a giant in size and manly in bearing, while Mr. Fellows is a little man, not much bigger than Billy Mahone, who is said to be no larger than a pint of cider. While Cockran's voice is robust and virile, Fellows' is soft and pleasing. Their methods are different. Cockran knows and practices the art of modulation. Like Henry Ward Beecher and Ingersoll, he has a register of great compass. He uses the well known but always effective arts of following a torrent of words with deliberate periods and exclamations.

Fellows, on the other hand, runs straight along. He is a stream which flows without breaks or eddies, without whirlpools or rocks in its pathway. But he is magnificent. He never fails to touch the spot. Every time he rises in the house, even if it

is but to say a few simple words, he instantly commands the attention of every person in the hall. He can make the simplest and most commonplace of topics glisten with the reflected light of his divine gift of eloquence. The marvel is how he manages always to employ such perfect selection of words, how he contrives always to turn his sentences with such irreproachable neatness and grace. But he does it, and it is not possible for human soul to sit within sound of his voice and escape his subtle fascination.

Amos Cummings' Gem Speech.

Perhaps this is the first time Amos Cummings was ever accused of being a great orator. As a rule, he does not rise to this height, but I have heard Amos make a number of the best and most effective short speeches that were ever delivered in the house of representatives. If he makes a long speech, a carefully prepared speech, it is likely to be something rather prosaic. Where he is at his best, where every man is at his best, if he only knew it, is in rushing in, without premeditation, without preparation, and dashing off a few burning sentences that come right from the heart, and which are sure to reach the spot for which they were intended.

I remember an occasion in which the house had spent an hour or two discussing something or other, I forget what, but the more men talked the more confused every one appeared to be. They only managed to fill the air with fog. They had editorialized, and from my perch in the press gallery I saw that Amos was anxious to get into the arena with a paragraph. Presently he found his chance and sailed in. He spoke about two minutes. But every word was a gem. Every sentence had lightning in it. In these two minutes he cleared away the mist and fog. He went right to the heart of the whole business, and when he had finished, there was nothing more to be said. The house voted, and voted the way Amos wanted it to vote. His paragraph had beaten all the editorials. It had been an italicized paragraph, and it won the day. This two minute speech was an oration, and better orations are not often heard in our halls of congress.

Tom Reed's Idea.

Some people may say I am wrong in putting Tom Reed in my list of great orators. In truth, it is difficult to tell whether Reed is an orator or a debater. In my opinion, he is both. That he is the greatest debater alive there can be no doubt. He has not his equal in the house or the senate nor in the British house of commons or the French chamber of deputies. He is always a debater, but in the process of debating he often strikes a note that entitles him to rank also as an orator. Of late, however, Reed is falling into an unfortunate habit of giving attention to but a single idea. Parliamentary law and the rules of the house may be fine topics with which to impress his ability and his learning upon those who hear him, but he cannot make a great national reputation in that way. The people want something besides quibbling on technicalities or a lawyer's sparring for courtroom advantages. It is high time for Mr. Reed to drop his one idea role and use his magnificent talents in battling for something higher and nearer the hearts of the people.

If Reed has any rivals as a debater in the present house, they are Cockran and Burrows. The former needs a few more years of experience, and then he will be at least the equal of any man save Reed. Burrows is a great debater, and when he is stirred to action, which unfortunately is but infrequently, can and does make a genuine orator of himself. He and Reed are rivals for leadership on the Republican side, and if the Republicans ever gain control of the house again you will see a pretty fight between them over the speakership. A greater debater and much greater orator than either of them was lost to the Republican side when Ben Butler, worth retired to private life. He is a remarkable man, and it is a pity Ohio doesn't send him to congress again.

A Silver Tongue.

Another remarkable orator is W. C. P. Breckinridge, or "Willy" Breckinridge, as his friends call him to distinguish him from his cousin, Clifton Breckinridge, from Arkansas. He is justly called "the silver haired and silver tongued orator. In a soft and pleasing voice, with graceful gestures and his white head nodding like the plume of a lily, he produces a flow and rhythm such as no other man in the American congress can approach. His speeches are poetry. He is a Kentucky song bird. I remember one speech of his in which he pictured the harmony that should exist always between the two sections of the country—the north and the south—and in which he spoke of the horrors of war as things that he hoped would never again be seen in this country. Many of his listeners were in tears.

Wholly different is Bottelle of Maine. He is a sharpshooter. Sometimes he more resembles a gnatting gun. One of the most



HON. W. J. BRYAN.

successful speeches ever made in the house was that of Bottelle's of a few years ago, in which he employed Dickens as a basis for some delightful ridicule of Mr. Holman and the Democrats in general.

Among the young men who have won great reputations of late are Dolliver of Iowa, who has a lively fancy and a staccato style which is very taking; Bryan of Nebraska, who is both an orator and a debater, and who is able to take care of himself anywhere and in any company; and General Black of Illinois, the former pension commissioner, who comes from a family of orators and has already made his mark in the house. — ROBERT GRAVES.

Influence of the Moon on Madness.

A short time before Dr. Charcot died he said in a lecture that semicentists had for more than 50 years ridiculed the idea that the full of the moon was a dangerous time for mad people. Better informed men are coming back to that old time notion, said Dr. Charcot, as the result of increased learning on the subject of earth tides, similar to the oscillation of sea tides.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV—OCT. 22—CHRISTIAN LIVING.

Golden Text: Be Not Overcome of Evil, But Overcome Evil With Good.—Rom. 12: 1-15.

I. The Basis of Christian Virtues—vers. 1, 2, 3. "I beseech you therefore" in view of the great truths of redemption set forth in the previous chapters. "By the mercies of God." Which have been shown in all the teaching about salvation. "And ye present." The word used in the Jewish law for presenting sacrifices. "Your bodies." Your souls have already been presented through acceptance of Christ. "A living sacrifice." Alive and ready for the service of God. Not slain as were the Jewish sacrifices. "Holy." Without blemish. Set apart for sacred use. "Acceptable unto God." The kind of sacrifice God is pleased with. "Your reasonable service." It is demanded by gratitude. It is what we are made for. It is best for us.

2. "And be not conformed to this world." The current of influence about us which has its aims, hopes and rewards in present, visible things. "But be ye transformed." A change in the whole outward life. "By the renewing of your mind." Mind means here the whole interior nature, habits, disposition, affections and thoughts. "That ye may prove." Appreciate, discern "what is that good" in itself, "acceptable" to God and man, "and perfect" in wisdom, righteousness and love. "Will of God." The course of life he wills for us.

II. Concerning Self-Conceit—verse 3. "Through the grace given unto me." As an apostle taught of God. "To every man." Every man needs the advice. "Not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think." according to the measure of faith. "Not to think too highly of his ability." The round piece tries to get into the square hole. Thinking too little of ones abilities leads men not to try to do what they can and to neglect duty.

III. The Unity of Christians—vers. 4, 5, 6. "Many members in one body." Christ is the head. Christian unity is the unity of an army,—with one leader, loyal to one cause, but many departments, companions and organizations.

IV. Diversity of Gifts—vers. 6-8. "Gifts differing according to the grace." Talents and faculties are gifts from God for which to be thankful but no occasion for pride. "Prophecy." Speaking under divine guidance. "Prophecy according to the proportion of this faith." According to what he has received of God by faith.

7. "Or ministry." The practical work of the church. "Let us wait." Rev. Ver. "Let us give ourselves to our ministry." "He that teacheth." His whole nature should go with his teaching.

8. "Exhorteth." Comforting, encouraging. "He that giveth... with simplicity." Without selfishness. "He that ruleth." Leads in any work. "With diligence." None should hold an office who is not willing to do its duties in the best manner.

V. Duties to Others—vers. 9, 10, 11. "Let love be without dissimulation." Not a mere form, but a real, sincere love. "Abhor that which is evil." Not merely keep from doing wrong, but hate sin heartily. "Cleave to that which is good." The only way to show that our loathing of sin is sincere. "Be kindly affectioned." Implies closeness of family affection. "In honor preferring one another." Be foremost in giving honor to others and not seeking it ourselves.

VI. Heart Virtues—vers. 11-15. "Not slothful in business." What we do, do with our might. "Fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." In whatever you do. In play, in work, in religion.

12. "Rejoicing in hope." A dim hope clouds the joy. "Patient in tribulation." There is always hope.

15. "Rejoice." Sympathy in the joys and sorrows of our fellowmen.

LIFE'S PRISMATIC TINTS.

Tedor Vossileff of Moscow in 1872 was pensioned by the czar. He had eighty-three children living.

Lost children in Japan do not remain long astray. It is the custom for parents to label their children with their addresses, so that in case they go astray any wayfarer may send them home.

A Brooklyn woman took gas to have some teeth extracted, went wild under its influence, knocked out two dentists and a boy, smashed the furniture, jumped out of a window onto a roof below, rolled from that to the ground, woke up with a broken arm and wanted to know what all the fuss was about.

An advertisement in a newspaper printed in Newport, R. I., mentions the loss of a pocket book containing a sum of money, a return ticket to Europe, a letter of credit and a photograph, and informs the finder that he may retain all the money therein if he will send the pocketbook to the owner. "as the photograph was the article especially valued of all those lost."

FLASHES OF HUMOR.

"Are Gayhart's promises worth anything?" "I should say so. Only last week he paid \$50,000 for a broken one."

Of the 356 members of the present congress 207 have practiced law, and lawyers, Horace Greeley once said, "have no idea of the value of time."

"If," said Uncle Eben, "dah was er sho' nuff fool killer, some ob de folks dat calls de moe' for 'im now 'ud be de fus' ter git in hidin' when he cem 'oun'."

WHITED & WHELESS.

—Wholesale and Retail—

LUMBER DEALERS.

--Make a Specialty of--

CASING, BASE, MOULDING, SIDING, FLOORING, CEILING.

Also Cypress Shingles, Sash and Doors.

BOTH WHITE PINE AND CYPRESS.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED. SHREVEPORT, LA.

A Home Industry.

—DOWNS & CO.'S—

MARBLE WORKS.

Successors to JOHN W. TABER.

Dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of American and Italian Marble, Granite and Monuments. Also deal in all kinds of American and Foreign Granite.

READ THE FOLLOWING: We buy our Marble in the crude state, direct from the quarries, and do all of our work in Shreveport; therefore a home industry. We are practical workmen and designers, and our past reputation as such is our reference. When we do a piece of work we do it right, erect it right, and it will not fall down.

OUR SIDE LINES.

Wrought Iron and Galvanized Steel Fencing, and last but not least, we are Sole Agents for the Celebrated **Bandera Flaging**, so extensively used for Sidewalks, Curbing, Steps, Cistern Tops, Window Sills, etc. This is the finest Stone for Sidewalks there is, and is none of the stuff called artificial stone, that we see so much of. In our city all going to ruin. It is genuine stone, out of the hills of Missouri, and there are no lifts nor ends about its durability. Why should we put down brick sidewalks when we can have Stone for 62 per Square Yard, all laid? The beauty of a modern city is not complete without neat and smooth sidewalks. Why should you put up wooden steps when you can get Solid Stone Steps 7 inches thick, for \$1.25 per Running Foot? We also make box steps for much less money.

Be sure to get our figures on anything in our line before ordering. If any one says he can do your work, and do it well, for less money than we can, then we are perfectly willing that you should give them a trial. But be sure to give us a chance—it will not cost you anything to do so. Every order will be a help to home industry, and will be appreciated.

DOWNS & CO.

F. MARTEL,

NO 612 LEVEE

The Old Reliable FOR IRON ROOFING.

A big stock of V. Crimp, Corrugated and Standing Seam Roofing constantly on hand at lowest market prices. Tin and Sheet Iron. Shop prepared for doing all kinds of this work. Satisfaction guaranteed. A Plumbing Department in connection with the above, and is prepared to do work promptly. A large Stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves just received. House-furnishing Goods, Crockery, Etc.

Telephone 275.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

COOPER BROS.,

Livery, Sale and Feed

STABLES AND MULE PENS.

Shreveport Transfer Co.,

700, 702, 704, 706 and 708 Texas St., Cor. Louisiana.

Our Facilities are Unsurpassed for any Business offered in our Line.

We also have a large Lot of Horses and Vehicles that we sell at a Bargain.

MACK Wellman PAINTER.

—DEALER IN—

Artists' Materials, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper and Glass.

OFFICE AND SHOP, 815 TEXAS AVE.

All kinds of Painting, Decosating, Etc., done on short notice. Specialties: Paper-Hanging & Sign Painting. Telephone No. 88. Country Orders Solicited. All Good Delivered Free.