THE CAUCASIAN.

Official Journal of the City of Shreveport.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25, 1903.

The Commercial Appeal says: "Oregon has a Democratic governor; but he is like a pelican in a wilderness of Republicans."

The time is at hand when the level-headed farmer will give consideration to his garden truck patch. It is now in order to tell the farmer how to improve his sheep by crossing with an hydraulic ram.

Commercial Appeal: An esteemed contemporary has discovered that there are only 146 factories in the United States turning out cigarettes made in Egypt.

Marshall is to have eletcrci cars in operation before the close of this year. Y. D. Harrison is the promoter.—Times-Clarion, Longview, Tex.

Good. So much for progressive development.

A St. Louis man who was rejected several years ago by a girl of that city, died the other day and left her $35,000. It was a very neat way of showing his gratitude.—Commercial Appeal.

And a great opportunity, as well as inducement, for some other fellow. Perhaps in this generosity there is a contriving scheme for hopeful revenge.

Mr. Vest is in poor health but makes a strong attack upon the trusts. Mr. Knox enjoys good health and does not bother the trusts enough to attract their attention.—The Commoner.

Only a difference in men. Vest having no attachments to trusts can speak his mind freely; Mr. Knox being, apparently, in sympathy with trusts is reserved in speech and in action.

According to the law of Louisiana it is not possible for white and colored people to marry. It is true that some white men cohabit with colored women, but these are limited in number. The tendency is strongly in disapproval of this intimacy and the lines of distinction are being more stringently drawn against such amalgamations, which are in opposition to all natural laws.

The politicians and place hunters throughout the State are no doubt considering the question of nominations, Which shall be adopted, convention or primary? The majority of Democarts who vote would favor nominations by primary elections, but the politicians and place hunters believe their opportunities for success are better in a convention, which may be manipulated in their interests.

The Washington Post thinks that it is an outrage to abuse poor Mr. Rockefeller who has given $12,000,000 to the University of Chicago and has done so much for his fellow men. Inasmuch as Mr. Rockefeller had just gouged the American consumers out of many millions of dollars on oil before he gave the university that last million, we are disposed to think that what he does for his fellow men isn't a circumstances to what he does to his fellow men.

Not long since Mr. W. R. Hearst of New York wrote a letter to President Roosevelt in which he asserted that he had in hand the proof conclusive of the existence of a criminal coal trust, but Attorney General Knox has said there is no trust. The printed copy of this letter is published in The Commoner. President Roosevelt has given no heed to this direct declaration of proof against "this insolent law-breaker and wholesale robber of the people, the coal trust."

Mr. Jacobs has introduced a bill in the Arkansas Legislature limiting the expenditures by candidates in campaigns. As long as a candidate spends his own money, and that in a legitimate way, it seems that he should be permitted to turn as much into circulation as he feels disposed. Wonder what office Jacobs proposes to stand for anyway.—Farmerville Gazette.

Mr. Jacobs will stand for anything which may come in his way. He is doubtless a political "razzledazzler."

It has been announced from Washington, D. C., that "our consuls disgrace us." We except to the connections. According to the arraignment of Congressman Slayden of Texas some of "our consuls" get drunk and of course raise shock and one in Mexico "pawned the American flag for forty cents in order to buy drinks." Gee whiz! What a crime! If the depraved debauchee is a Republican he is safe, and he is a Republican; but if he be a Democrat then all the torrents of perdition must be hurled against him, but he is not a Democrat. Pawned the American flag for forty cents, and the traitor lives!! Are we dreaming? Shoot the traitor on the spot.

A SPECIAL FROM SHREVEPORT

"A Severe Throw-Down for the Administration of Mayor Querbes."

In the Picayune of Tuesday, January 20, is published in the columns of "Latest News in Louisiana" a special dated at Shreveport January 19, of which the paragraph quoted as follows is the feature of prominence although sandwiched between other items:

"There was considerable discussion over the ordinance to provide for the removal of screens from saloons which would obstruct the view on Sunday. The ordinance was defeated by a vote of 8 to 6. This was regarded as a severe throw-down for the administration of Mayor Andrew Querbes, who tried hard to get the ordinance through. An ordinance was passed providing for the erection of safety gates at all railroad crossings."

Without assuming or presuming to be a champion of Mayor Querbes or of his administration, the Caucasian, without reserve or hesitation, must declare that this statement is as ungenerous and it is unfounded. There is manifest in every line of this exaggeration a spirit of political antagonism which may have been suggested with the view and for the purpose of reflecting discredit and odium on Mayor Querbes and his administration. It will not be gainsaid nor can it be disguised that the recent success of what is styled the Querbes wing or faction in politics is regarded with significance throughout the State by all politicians of practical experience and has, as has been pointed out by the Caucasian, the agitation for the repeal of the Sunday law, precipitated on the public recently was designed in no friendliness for the Querbes administration. The suggestion of the repeal of the Sunday ordinance was checked by a demonstration of public sentiment and the fact that even if repealed, the State law would stand and that Mayor Querbes would give it loyal support. But there is the fact, the bold, stern fact that a majority of the council, ten if not more, of the fifteen were and are radically opposed to the repeal of the Sunday law ordinance and will uphold it as written and recorded.

The screen ordinance was devised to simplify the enforcement of the Sunday law ordinance by compelling the law-breakers to leave in full view their bars on Sunday. It was designed to protect those who have respected and observed the law. It will be conceded that the ordinance was drastic, but it requires drastic measures to reach a class who break the law by the most ingenious deceptions. After the screen ordinance had been introduced in the council and laid over, under the rules, for thirty days, those who have obeyed and respected the law pointed out to their friends in the council that the ordinance if carried and enforced would operate great losses on them through the removal of their glass and ornamental screens which had cost them hundreds and thousands of dollars. It was also made manifest that the screen ordinance would not prevent the selling of whiskey in places where groceries and provisions are sold and where the bars are kept in the rear end of these places which were protected from view by boxes and barrels, flour or other kinds of produce. It is also true that there were public denunciations in churches which were intended to give force to the maintenance of the Sunday law and at which the question of screens was considered. And it is also true that an able and eloquent divine, representing the Ministerial Association and church people, addressed the council in support of the Sunday law and the proposed removal of all screens in saloons, but the saloon people had a legal representative well learned in law who appealed forcefully to the council to not adopt the proposed screen ordinance. At the end of the oratory the question was called and subjected to some parliamentary tactics. A gentleman of the council desired a postponement of thirty days so that he could give it earnest consideration, saying that he was opposed to it as it stood, but he would perhaps vote for it later if amended. This gentleman is one not classified with those who are politically aligned with Mayor Querbes. His remarks were liberal and conservative. In answer, the gentleman who had introduced the ordinance desired that a vote be taken on it without postponement. It was well understood and there was no need of argument or of postponement. When the final vote was recorded and announced—8 to 6—it was no surprise to those who were posted. We had forecasted the result before the meeting from a conversation with members of the council. The gentlemen who have been and are classified as with the Querbes administration and who voted to defeat the ordinance against the screen were not actuated by any feeling of dispelasure against Mayor Querbes, but they viewed the ordinance in the light in which it was presented—they were not willing to impose a hardship and loss on the saloon men who have obeyed and respected the law to compel the minority who break the law to remove their screens. The same men ("Querbes men") are amongst the most loyal advocates of the Sunday law ordinance and will contribute their full influence to its enforcement; and with this condition was the question whether the ordinance should be withdrawn or permitted to go to a vote for final decision. Candidly it would not have been good policy to have withdrawn the ordinance, afer it had been submitted, and the only reasonable and logical course was to permit its acceptanbe or its defeat. After all, the mayor has no authority to legislate; his functions and duties require his enforcement of all ordinances. It is true the mayor suggested the screen ordinance as a means of simplifying the enforcement of the Sunday law ordinance by the police, but because the anti-screen ordinance did not become law is no reason why it should be charged that "this was regarded as a severe throw-down for the administration of Mayor Querbes." What nonsense! How absurd!

"A severe throw-down" by whom?

Who are they who are numbered with "this was regarded?" Are they friendly politically to Querbes and his administration?

Would not those who may be included in "this was regarded," etc., rejoice in the political undoing of Mayor Querbes and his administration?

How many of the number who may be connected with "this was regarded," etc., have evinced any sympathy, or any appproval of the efforts of Mayor Querbes in the enforcement of the law?

And all "this was regarded," etc., has emanated from one who is the representative of the Picayune in Shreveport. But the gentleman, perhaps, did not weigh or consider the meaning nor the reflection of "this was regarded as a severe throw-down for the administration of Mayor Querbes."

"A severe throw-down" in what respect or connection?

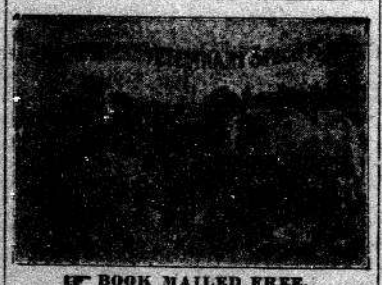
Portraits finished for agents, photographers, merchants in crayons, pastel, sepia; good work; prompt services; write for prices. Hyde Art Co., 432 Wells street, Chicago.

A reunion of Confederate Veterans will be held in New Orleans in May New Orleans has always been noted for her patriotic loyalty to the Confederate Veterans, to the South and all that which is dear and sacred to the Southern people. The reunion will no doubt be one of the greatest and most successful of the many held throughout the South. New Orleans knows how to entertain big crowds of people and a hearty welcome is assured every Veteran who will be at this gathering of the braves.

The citizens of Colorado are having a taste of political contention, such for instance as prevailed in Louisiana during the days of reconstruction. It is the same old story with a slight variation. In Colorado the Republicans are striving for a senator of the radical breed. The Democrats may elect Teller, a conservative Republican. However, this incident is a reminder of the year when Colorado's vote was figured with the Tilden steal in the electoral college. We mean when Tilden was robbed of the presidency of the United States which was vested in Hayes, the Fraudulent, by the grace of the 8 to 7 commission. There never was a more outrageous or damnable usurpation. It will ever be a blot on the record of the United States.

The appointment of W. S. Lewis, a negro, to the office of assistant district attorney in the city of Boston has caused the Bostonians to take a different view of President Roosevelt's negro appointments in the South.—Ruston Leader.

Why not appoint a negro to a Federal office in Boston? Why should Bostonians object? W. S. Lewis is a colored gentleman and doubtless the peer in intellect and good breeding of many of the Bostonions who may object. Why should not a negro fill a public office in Boston when negroes and white women intermarry legally as is verified by copy from the official record, published in this issue of the Caucasian? If a nigger is good enough to marry a white woman in Boston why should he not be equally good enough to fill a political office in Boston?



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F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
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AN ORDINANCE

Requiring safety gates placed at certain street crossings by the railways operating tracks over same.

Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the city of Shreveport, in regular council assembled, that it shall be the duty of the railways crossing Jordan, Louisiana, Market and Commerce streets and Texas road at Kansas City Southern railway crossing to erect and maintain safety gates at each of said streets which shall be closed by a keeper at the approach of every train operated over the same.

Be it further ordained, that said safety gates shall be placed on each side of the approach on said tracks, on all of the foregoing named streets. That said safety gates shall be of the latest and best device for raising and clasing the same, and in a form that will thoroughly safeguard and check all vehicular and foot traffic from entering on such railway crossings during the approach and passage of trains.

Be it further ordained that the railway companies shall place and erect and operate said safety gates within ninety days from the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, and that the mayor notify all railway companies traversing said crossings of this requirement.

Be it further ordained, that in case the railways fail or refuse to comply with the terms of this ordinance that any engineer who shal loperate or run a locomotive across said street intersection, same not being safeguarded as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, and that each day of failure, refusal or neglect to comply with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

Be it further ordained that this ordinance go into effect within five (5) days after its passage and publication.

Adopted by the followng vote:

Ayes: Allen, Busbey, Conger, Currie, Dickson, Foster, Jenkins, Ledbetter, Lowenthal, Quigles, Rand, Snyder, Thoman, Tusten.

Nays: None.

Jan. 19, 1903.

ANDREW QUERBES, Mayor.
C. G. RIVES, Comptroller.
T. G. HAYES,
Auditor and ex-Officio Secretary.
Jan. 25, 1903.

AN ORDINANCE

Prescribing resident districts and prohibiting saloons, barrooms, etc., within said limits except upon the written consent of two-thirds of the property owners with the consent of the city council, and exempting saloons, barrooms, etc., at present within prescribed and prohibited limits.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Shreveport, in regular session, convened, that from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance that it shall be unlawful to open, erect, maintain or operate a saloon, barroom, etc., in any residence district of the city except upon the written consent of two-thirds of the property owners or a radius of 320 feet, and the approval of the council, provided saloons, barrooms, etc., now within the prescribed and prohibited limits are exempt from the provisions of this ordinance.

Be it further ordained, that Texas street, Texas avenue, Milam, Commerce, Market from Texas street to Cotton street, Spring from Travis to Crockett street, Crockett from Commerce to Market street, and Louisiana street from Texas to Milam, Marshall street from Texas street to Milam street, common street from Texas to Milam, those portions of cit known as St. Paul and Silver Lake bottoms, be and are hereby declared to be business districts and that saloons, barrooms, etc., to be allowed without consent of property owners, and that thoroughfares not mentioned be declared residence blocks and districts.

Be it further ordained, that whomsoever shall offend against this ordinance be fined upon conviction before any competent court of jurisdiction not less than $25 nor more than $100, and ten days imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court, and in default of the fine imposed shall work out the same on the public streets and alleys or other public works of the city at the rate of $1 per day for each day of labor performed.

Adopted Jan. 19, 1903.

ANDREW QUERBES, Mayor.
C. G. RIVES, Comptroller.
T. G. HAYES,
Auditor and ex-Officio Secretary.
Jan. 25, 1903.

AN ORDINANCE

Naming February 22 in each year as Civic Day and providing for planting shade trees on sidewalks from November 1 to April 1.

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Shreveport, in legal assembly convened, that February 22 in each year is hereby ordained as the civic day of the city of Shreveport.

Be it further resolved that all property owners whose property is on grade shall plant shade trees in the space between the curb of the street and the concrete or brick space of the laid sidewalk. That said trees shall be planted not later than April 1, and that in default of said planting on or before the 1st day of April next the street commissioner shall be authorized to plant the same and that a charge of fifty cents per tree be collected from the owners of the adjacent property.

Adopted Jan. 19, 1903.

ANDREW QUERBES, Mayor.
C. G. RIVES, Comptroller.
T. G. HAYES,
Auditor and ex-Officio Secretary.
Jan. 25, 1903.

FRANKLIN'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

He Wore His Old Spotted Velvet Suit on Two Occasions.

When the Treaty of Paris, which established peace between the United States and England, had been finally signed and sealed, Franklin turned to the English commissioners:

"Gentlemen," he said, "I observed you cast an eye upon this old, spotted velvet suit I wear. Let me tell you what I would have you tell to England. Once, years ago, when these differences we have just concluded lay still in the seed, I bore a petition to your English privy council. I was laughed and jeered at, if you will, as an outlander and a savage of no rights, by the grave chief justice and his associates. They put forward a Scotch cur, one Wedderburn, to mouth and worry me. I was helpless, with no friend save my conscience. On that, my day of heaviest burden, I was garbed in these spotted velvet clothes. I will not pretend I was unmoved, and in my hate and rancor of the moment I made a mental vow that this raiment, worn in the hour of my humiliation, I would yet wear in the hour of British humiliation and defeat. From that day to this I have laid these garments by; and now, please God, I keep my vow and put them on."—Alfred Henry Lewis in Everybody's Magazine.

THE PLUMBING ORDINANCES AND THE PLUMBERS.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 23, 1903.—In yesterday's Journal I notice an article in reference to master plumbers' kick, in which the paper claimed Mayor Querbes upheld Mr. Gill, the plumbing inspector. In some cases he did, but in my case he did not, as I had no kick about the plumbing ordinance at all. My kick was for the inspector going on my work several times a day and interfering with my men. He was told by the mayor to quit it. There is not a master plumber in the city complaining about the ordinance being enforced, but I certainly have a kick comink when I am compelled to do work strictly according to the ordinance and others are not. I know whereof I speak, and can point out work done since Mr. Gill has been in office that is not according to the ordinance.

I also notice in this morning's Times an article signed by Mr. H. E. Wentworth, better nown as H. E. Ward, that the Master Plumbers' Association are kicking. I want to say as the secretary of the association that it is a personal affair and not the association at all. I have been in this city five years, three years as a journeyman and two years as a master, and will give any man $100 to show me where any work done by me was atken out on account of being faulty. In justice to all the inspector should treat all alike and show no partiality. Respectfully.

JOHN C. YATES.

THE LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Shreveport postoffisce for the week ending Saturdday, January 24, 1903. A charge of one cent will be made on each piece of mail advertised. When calling for these letters please say "advertised," giving date of advertising. Free delivery of mail may be secured by having your mail addressed to street and number. Advise your correspondents of your correct street address and have the maddress your letters accordingly.

LEON M. CARTER, P. M.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams, Miss Nellie E.; Austin, Mrs. and family.

Baily, Miss Dell; Baath, Mrs. —; Broos, Mrs. Lizzie; Barkin, Mrs. Mattie; Burden, Miss Fhlia.

Chambers, Mrs. Jane; Clayton, Miss May; Clampit, Mrs. Ana; Collins, Mrs. Mary; Collins, Mrs Lucindy.

Davis, Mrs. Francis; Day, Mrs. Geo.; Denburkir, Miss Teresa; Duke, Mrs. Belle.

Flournoy, Mrs. Clara.

Gordon, Cemtrile; Green, Miss Mary.

Hales, Mrs. J. H.; Hall, Miss Clifford; Hardin, Mrs. Janie P.; Harris, Mrs. Birta; Henderson, Ida.

James, Lucinda.

Lippman, Mrs. Rosa; Linn, Miss Dora; Linch, Mrs.; Lott, Mrs. Bessie.

McMullen, Miss Hetty Bell; Mays, Miss Lucile; McKnight, Miss Ida; Mahaffey, Mrs. Ada; Moore, Miss Sophia; Moore, Mattie; Morris, Mrs. Mollie.

Neil, Mrs. J. W.

Perry, Mrs. Ellen; Price, Mrs. Jennie.

Ray, Mrs. Lear; Richards, Mrs. Geo.; Riley, Mrs. Ida; Rhodes, Mrs. Auty.

Stafford, Mrs. R. B.; Smith, Miss Jennie; Smith, Miss Emma; Smith, Miss Snitha; Sheppard, Miss Tillie.

Thomas, Evalina; Thomas, Caroline; Thomts, Miss Amanda.

Wilson, Miss Effie; Woodie, Miss Irene.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Arend, Raymond; Aycox, Charles; Auten, N. C.

Baily, L.; Bashan, Marshall; Brandon, Congers; Braswell, M. M.; Bennett, Ed; Brown, Henry; Booth, J. H.; Brock, Bert; Boynton, W. A.; Boyant, G. W.; Burrows, J. W.; Burgus, Green.

Cartwell, C. L.; Campbell, J. J.; Carr, Wm.; Canada, Ed; Clay, Will; Cleark, J. C.; Conway, Gary Card; Caglien Hotel Manager; Coleman, W. C.; Catlen, Hiran J. 3; Corbett, Will; Curry, W. C.

Daniel, Walace; Desaub, Robert.

Ezele, Sam; Tten, Charley; Erwin, H. B.

Flanagan, P. J.; Fernum, Will; Fincher, Winson; Fields, Joe; Fords, Kinet; Fullilove, H.

Garner, W. T.; Graffon, W. F.; Garver, W. W.; Garrett, Wm.; Graham, Innis; Griffin, Charles F.; Gibson, A. M.; Grove, Joh D.; Gass, James.

Harris, R. W.; Harrison, H. J.; Harris, A. H.; Hardy, Mack; Hales, J. H.; Rartly, Finly; Hardin, Ed; Hames, L.; Hill, Ben; Heggarty, W. T.; Ed; Highhouse, Wm.; Hatel, Tre vant; Hobdy, T. W.

Irving, Bab; Irvine, Lonie.

Johnson, A. S.; ordan, Thos.

King, A. F.

Lastir, S. G.; Lamberth, Hust Langston, Simon; Lewi, Ben J.; Lo hare, John; Levy, M. Jake; Low E. E.

Mann, Latter; Manary, John; M Scott; Mitchell, Thomas; McCor W. D.; Moore, Bill; McNulty, S. McDaniel, Mack; McCray, Sam; Adams, J. L.; McDaniel, John; McD ald, W.; McMich, C. C.; Mullins, ton; Mulligan, Pete.

Nace, Hary L.; Nelson, Raymond 2; Nelson, Bill; Noreet, Tony.

Oates, John.

Parish, Sidney; Patten, J.; P menter, T. C.; Priest, Charley; Pa Dry Goods Co.

Randals, Charlie; Redmon, R.; R S. A.

Slack, Wm.; Smith, Robert; St Green; Schnelle, Chas. H.; Severa Harry; Speaker, A. F.; Simmons, P Stokes, Solomon; Sorency, Albert.

Thomas, Eugene; Taylor, Jud Tomony, Alyards.

Vorts, Verner.

Wilson, M. F.; Walker, A. D.; W der, C. A.; Watts, I. S.; Welch, G. Williams, Columber; Williams, G Winfield, G. C.

BOER COLONY.

It Is Said a Large One Will Be Loc Either in Texas or Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—Informa has just leaked out that the re movement of Boers from the Europ continent and South Africa to United States is the result of a fight in which the heads of the greatest railroad systems in Ame have taken personal interest, which lines, Gould and Harrim interests are squarely against one other in a strenuous endeavor to ture what portends to be one of greatest colonization movements undertaken in America. Dr. W. Reit, former secretary of the Tra vaal; General Samuel Pearson, several other prominent Boers, with F. B. Morse, passenger traffic mana of the Atlantic system of the So ern Pacific, are at present in New leans. The Southern Pacific place special train at the disposition of Reitz and the Boer party. They go through the rice and cattle coun of Louisiana and Texas and range far west as California, and it is re bly reported that a great Boer col will be established in Louisiana Texas.

Boer Chieftains Arrive.

City of Mexico, Jan. 24.—A party Boer chieftains arrived here, inc ing General Viljoen, command Snyman Kritzinger, Fouche, Jou and Malan and Captain O'Don Their visit is for the purpose of lo ing over lands where they can se and bring their families. General joen denies that he offered his vices to the British government fight the mad Mullah.

REPORT RECEIVED.

Account of Bombardment First Laid fore Imperial Chancellor.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—A report of bombardment of Fort San Carlos received at the navy department, bu is being communicated to the imper chancellor before being published. T foreign office has not received representations from Secretary H relative to the bombardment.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—First official rep of bombardment of Fort San Ca was in the form of a dispatch from commander of the Falke. It was da Willemstadt, Jan. 22, saying he had ceived information from Maracai that the fort had been shelled and on fire by the Vineta and Panther ultimately destroyed.

POISONED BY A PIG.

Animal's Tail Was Tweaked and He One of the Chorus Girls.

New York, Jan. 24.—Miss Julia M tin, a chorus girl, was bitten by a on the 15th, on the right arm, blood poisoning has since set in. pig was the property of the play which Miss Martin appeared, and came savage because one of the su tweaked his tail to make him squ On Saturday Miss Martin was for to stop playing and consented to formaline. Her physician made an jection of germicide.

Two Killed by Dynamite.

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—Two men w killed and four seriously injured the eastern end of the Wabash tun by an explosion of dynamite, due, said, to turning on the electrical c rent without receiving the proper nal. The dead are: Frank Taylor Harry Florence. The latter had head blown off. Four men were riously injured.

Kelley Returns.

Denver, Jan. 24.—W. H. Kel Democratic member of the house w disappeared Wednesday just bef convening of the joint session of legislature, and whose absence br the uqorum, prevented the re-elect of Senator Teller, has returned.

Business Demoralized.

Mazatlan, Mex., Jan. 24.—Th were five deaths from the plague day. The number of patients in lazareto is 44. The refugees in s number 240. Business continues ly demoralized.