

THE CAUCASIAN.

TRI-WEEKLY.

SUNDAY, FEB. 26, 1905.

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Jules Verne is undoubtedly doomed to die disappointed. The greatest ambition in his literary career has been to be elected to the French Academy. The Forty Immortals have not admitted him to their number, although he has often been proposed for membership. He is 76 years old, nearly blind, and he is probably publishing his last book—two this year.—Times-Democrat.

Doubtless a great disappointment, but Jules Verne will live in his works long after the Forty Immortals shall have slumbered into dust. The littleness of some men called great is past understanding.

GOSLIN STORY.

Once upon a time there was a goose. She laid some eggs and went into the family business. In time she brought forth a bunch of fluffy youngsters. The goslings got along pretty well for a while and grew some. One day a rain came on; these young goslings stood with their heads in the air—probably originating the expression about not knowing enough to come in out of the rain. What has that got to do with the farmers who grow cotton? Not a thing. Only the goslings that did not know enough to get in out of the rain are dead, and the farmers who grow nothing but cotton are busted.—Tyler (Texas) Democrat-Courier.

The old idea of our grandmothers that a man and wife can live jointly on less than either of them can live separately is not suited to our present method of living.—Southern Sentinel.

As is the old ideal of "love in a cottage," with "bread, cheese and kisses," but in the material, the joint living is dependent on how and where the heart is. At any rate, there seems to be a providential compensation to meet all natural demands in the family measure. In a general sense the grandmother is right.

TREPOFF'S WARNING.

Governor General Trepoft of St. Petersburg has announced that unless the students resume their studies by February 28, they will be expelled, and follows this with a note of warning to the professors that if they associate themselves with the movement the schools and universities will be closed. Shutting the doors of the schools and universities and opening those of the prisons would be a congenial role to the dictator of St. Petersburg. Perhaps in the end that course would be best for the interests of Russian parliamentary freedom and government. Things must sometimes get worse before they begin to mend.—New York Tribune.

And should the students not yield, then General Trepoft may apply the logic of the cannon, or the prison in Siberia. All things are possible to tyrants. It is the beginning of the end.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

The decision of General Chaffee to permit the participation in the inaugural parade of the Ninth regiment of cavalry is very unfortunate, as it seems to inject the race question into the very first ceremonial feature of President Roosevelt's second term. It does not improve the situation to explain that the Ninth cavalry was selected because of its good record at Santiago. It is bad enough to have negroes in the army at all, even in separate regiments, but the matter becomes more serious when the authorities deliberately parade them with white troops, particularly negro cavalry.

It is distasteful enough for white soldiery to have to serve side by side with negroes in the field, but it is intolerable to have to parade with them, and sometimes behind them, on occasions of ceremony. In the inaugural procession, without doubt, the regular order prescribed by regulations will be followed. The regular troops will come first, of course, including the negroes, and the white National Guard regiments will have to troop along after the negroes.

Whether General Chaffee acted on his own motion in thus dragging the race issue into the inaugural parade it is difficult to say, but whoever is responsible has been guilty of a piece of gross lack of judgment. As the detail of regular troops already made did not include the negroes, they could have been left out without any comment being occasioned, but the order including them, issued at the last moment, looks like an after-thought, and savors strongly of a deliberate attempt to humiliate the National Guard taking part in the parade.—Pittsburg.

The Pitycane gives expression to con-

siderable chagrin over the fact that a regiment of negro cavalry will participate in the inaugural parade. A Roosevelt parade without negro participants would be as a tailless kite. The negro has the right to be in the parade. He was a powerful factor in doubtful Northern states. Without the negro vote, several states of the North would be Democratic by safe majorities. Why should the negro be excluded from Roosevelt's inaugural demonstration? If the white National Guard regiments do not feel inclined to follow the negro regiment in the march, why they may keep out or remain at home. For instance, why should any part of the Louisiana militia be hurried to Washington, D. C., in plumes and spangles? Other men, greater than Roosevelt, have been inaugurated magistrate without the glorification programmed for him. And nauseating as is this view of extravagance is the reflection that some governors of some Southern states have been vying with each other in the cheap notoriety they could attain by a display with their staff. Why?

The Caucasian must except to the Pitycane's criticism as unfair. The negro regiment must be the feature of Roosevelt's inaugural and the National Guard and the governors and staffs who may feel humiliated, in riding or marching with a nigger regiment, should keep their togery locked up for some future occasion, some state or local demonstration, when the nigger may be safely omitted from the programme.

THE LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Shreveport postoffice for the week ending Saturday, February 25, 1905. A charge of one cent will be made on each piece of mail advertised. When calling for these letters please say "advertised," giving the date of advertising. Free delivery of mail may be secured by having your mail addressed to street and number. Advise your correspondents of your address and have them address your letters accordingly.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson, Mr s. Elizabeth; Allen, Mary.
Brown, Miss Ellen 2; Brown, Miss Nancy; Brooke, Miss Carrie; Berry, Mrs. Jessie; Baird, Miss Mattie.
Cutlery, Miss Mattie; Camp, Miss Nanie; Clifton, Miss Claudie; Coleman, Mrs.; Coleman, Jennie; Conely, Mrs. Carrie; Christian, Miss Margaretta; Chiklers, Mrs. Mollie; Carroll, Miss Pearl.
Dair, Miss Dorothy; Delaney, Mrs. E.; Davion, Mrs. Ida; Davis, Mrs. Lillie.
Edwards, Miss Mamie; Ellis, Mrs. Clara.
Funkshell, Mrs. Anna; Flynn, Katie B.; Furnis, Mrs. S. M.; Fowler, Mrs. Lee.
Guthrie, Miss Ethel; Golden, Miss Mae.
Hassen, Elizabeth; Hunt, Miss Addia; Henderson, Mrs. S. A.; Hearne, Mrs. Lizzie; Henderson, Mrs. Willie; Hogue, Mrs. Virginia; Heeks, Mrs. J. W. Heeks, Miss Alice.
James, Mrs. Maggie; Heko, Mrs. Levi W.; Lehitte, Mrs. Cahin; Lane, Mrs. Martha.
Moore, Miss Mamie; MsAdams, Miss Annie.
Pierre, Mrs. Benj.
Reece, Mrs. Mollie; Roberson, Mrs. Lucy; Robison, Mrs. J. A.
Smith, Miss Clara; Smith, Miss Carrie; Smith, Miss Marjorie.
Thompson, Mrs. Mary; Thomas, Mrs. Della; Thompson, Mrs. Lettie.
Walker, Miss Lizzie; Williams, Mrs. May; Wright, Mrs. Viney; Willis, Mrs. R.; Wallis, Mrs. Bettie; Wood, Louise.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alexandria, J. T.; Abiles, Aurelio; Adams, Henry A.
Busham, W. H.; Blaine, W. O.; Brown, G. W.; Brown, M. A.; Beuren, A. J.; Bradford, James; Black, Charles.
Carrick, C. C.; Cooper, Joseph; Company, H. S.; Cohn, Mar S.; Calhoun, Charly; Chalker, C. T.; Colinga, Manuel; Cank, Clifton; Campbell, J. W.; Cole, J. E.; Cutting Charles W. 2; Cunnyers, F. M.; Currie, T. J.; Dabney, T. R.; Davidson, Fred; Dragon, Arthur; Devine, John; Dressier, Byron.
Eckman, Fred; Elimovie, Met 2; Eaton, H. E.; Ellis, Julius.
Fallot, A.; Franklin, Julius; Fernwood Dry Goods Co.; Freeman, P.
George, Ross; Gentry, Willie; George, Frank; Gibson, W. I.
Herndon, Arthur; Hardman, D. A.; Hardman, Elick; Henning, A. I.; Hearne & Bierle; Hennington, G. C.; Harg, George; Harper, William; Harrelton, Leroy; Herridge, C. M.; Harper, C. P.; Harmon, Silas; Hendricks, D. T.; Holden, Ed.; Houston, W. C.
Jackson, Tom; Johnson, cJssie; Johnson, Monroe; Johnson, Sam; Jarrett, Zeb; Jetmore, W. T.
King, Jim 2; Kelly, W. F.; Kingtin, Abie; Keepere, Blar.
Leopard, G. W.; Lewis, Howard; Lee, H. D.; Levy, D.; Lockwood, J. S.; Mt. Carmel Convent; Maring, Nicholas; Middleton, John; McDonald, W. F.; Marknight, Richard; McDonald, W. M.; McAlpin, Chas.; McAlpin, Louis; Meyer, O. W.; Metoyer, V.; Marsh, C. W.; Mills, S. D.; Mitchell, S. G.; Moore, J. H.; Mann, Otto; Moore, Mark; Murray, J. N.; More, J. H. 3;

Melton, R. A.; Morris, E. S.; Moffet, Andrew.
Nicholson, C. C.; Newton, B. J.; Nevill, E. J.; Nevill, Dr.; Noble, Alex; Nolan, Emmet.
O'Neil, J. F.; Owen, Harry.
Parker, J. D.; Phillips, Albert; Parker, Geo.; Pierce, Albert; Pfister, Louis; Pirett, B. R.; Pennington, W. A.; Rambow, Mason; Kenedy, M. H.; Robinson, Henry; Ridden, A. C.; Roark, R. J.; Robinson, Percy.
Saunders, Master Bennett; Simmons, C.; Senard, F. G.; Stewart, Loch; Sanders, C. F.; Swan, Chas.; Solazar, Demensio; Schwartzberg, A.; Sackhead, Robert C.; Smith, Nathaniel; Smith, J. G.; Smith, Geo.; Smith, Thomas E.; Smith, E. D.; Smith, Inla; Smith, Frank; Schmidt, Jacob; Sherman, Ross; Scholt, Tommie; Scruggs, Winston.
Thompson, Jim; Toombs, Babe; Thompson, Robert.
Van Giesen, D.
Walters, R. M. 2; Wheeler, T. J.; Walker, George; Wyre, Willis 2; Wilson, T. M. 2; White, A. B.; Wilson, Harey; Wright, Hood; Williams, Partheny; Wood, H.
Zehner, W. E.

HOMESEEKERS.

About one hundred homeseekers from Alabama en route to Texas passed through Shreveport yesterday. They came in a special coach ver the Vicksburg in a special coach over the Vicksburg over the Texas and Pacific.

PURSE-GRABBER ARRESTED.

Chief Gerald and Officer Harkey last night arrested Bob Monroe, colored, and from all appearances he is the negro who for the past few months has caused many complaints to be registered at the police station by his victims. The negro's prey were women who go about with their purse exposed in their hands or hanging by frail chains from their belts. Nothing was easier for him than to snatch the purse and flee. Last night he was recognized by one of his previous victims, Amanda Tarbuton, who caused his arrest on a charge of robbery.

Bring us your job printing.

By the way, why has Mr. Denis Donohue waited all these years to tell us what a bad man Mr. Lawson is?—The Commoner.
Ahl Denis Donohue is a great man, and he may point the finger to the man who struck Billy Patterson.

The Commoner says: "The 'eminent gentlemen' responsible for the General Slocum disaster in New York have been acquitted. There will be another trial—over there, where the victims may appear as witnesses."

MORALES ATTACKED.

Attempt Made to Assassinate the President of Santo Domingo. Washington, Feb. 25.—United States Minister Dawson at Santo Domingo City cabled the state department that an attempt was made there Friday to assassinate President Morales; that the attempt failed; that five of his assassins were captured and the remainder escaped. No further details are supplied, but the affair is supposed to have grown out of an attempt on the part of the revolutionary element in San Domingo to prevent the consummation of the financial agreement between that government and the United States.

DANGEROUS MOVEMENT.

Agitators Say Russian Empire Is to Divide the Land. St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The beginning of a very dangerous movement has been observed among the peasantry of some of the southern provinces, where revolutionary agitators are circulating reports that the emperor will, on March 4, issue a manifesto providing for a general division of lands. A new allotment has been the dream of the Moujiks ever since emancipation, and according to private reports the stories spread like wildfire, and are implicitly believed.

DESPERATE BATTLE.

Japanese Have Forced Russian Detachment to Abandon Base. St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Satchetun, dated Feb. 24, says: "The Japanese in superior numbers have forced the Russian detachment at Tsinketchen to abandon their base at Beresneff hill. The battle has been desperate on both sides. The result is not yet known. Entire line is engaged."

OUTPOSTS WITHDRAWN.

Japanese Had Nine Battalions and Twelve Guns in Action. St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—A telegram from Huan mountain, Manchuria, says the Russian reconnaissance in force in the Tsinketchen district compelled the Japanese to bring nine battalions and twelve guns into action. The gradual advance of the Japanese in that district continues, causing our outposts to withdraw fighting to their main positions.

Continue Fruitless.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Efforts to harmonize the differences between the statehood bill continued fruitlessly in the senate Friday. There seemed to be no disposition on the part of the friends of the proposition for two states to be made of four territories to states to be made of four territories to accept a compromise permit the Oklahoma and Indian Territory to combine in the present session and complete the other territories in the next.

BEGGARS IN INDIA.

They Are Fast Disappearing—Only About Five Million Left.

The beggar nuisance is a very common one in India, and the endeavors of the police in the large cities to put it down have met with only a limited measure of success. This is no doubt due to the fact that Indian opinion is remarkably tolerant toward sturdy beggars, especially if they wear the guise of religion. But there is reason to believe that a wholesome change is coming over the public sentiment in this as in so many other matters. There were about 5,000,000 beggars in the country at the time of the last census, and nearly one-fifth of the number was classed as religious mendicants. The number, large as it is, represented a decrease of about 7 per cent from that at the previous census, and the decline has been attributed in part to the comparatively heavy mortality among them during the famine years. But, says the report, "It is also partly attributable to the spread of education and the consequent weaker hold which the so-called ascetics have on the imagination of the people." It being much less easy than it was formerly for the members of the various begging communities to unloose the purse strings of the people.

There is, happily, reason to believe that the changed feeling among the educated classes is filtering down to the lower levels. This evil is not confined to one particular community or religion. It is as rampant among the Mohammedans as among the Hindoos. The Star Jaddi, an ably conducted vernacular paper, published in upper India, dealing with questions of social reform among Mohammedans, has been forcibly calling the attention of its coreligionists to the necessity of a reform in their notions of charity. Our contemporary shows by a reference to the Police Gazette that the number of Mohammedan beggars under surveillance has been rising every week. I cite instances from the records of the criminal courts to prove that some of the men who pass for religious teachers have been convicted on charges of fraud and immorality committed on the property and persons of men and women who had been misled by their religious appearance.—Times of India.

Final Repentance.

Speaking of crime, a very interesting story reaches us, one of the innumerable evidences of the intimate connection of most crime with poverty and "not getting a chance." The Rev. A. H. Simpson, vicar of Rogate, near Midhurst, recently received a letter from Australia asking him to make inquiries in his parish for a man who lost a waistcoat and watch some forty-five years ago. The inquiries resulted in the vicar discovering a man named Ayling of Durleigh, who about the time mentioned left his waistcoat on the side of the road while at work and found later on that it had been stolen. The name and address of this person were sent to the inquirer in Australia. By return mail came a draft for \$10, with an explanation. The sender had stolen the waistcoat when passing through the village, and the few stillings found in the pockets, together with the proceeds of the sale of the watch, had served to give him a fresh start in life. He is now a wealthy man and wished to make some recompense.—London News.

Banker Afraid of Westinghouse.

George Westinghouse, the famous inventor of the air brake, has a remarkable power over men. An incident demonstrating this occurred in the president's office in one of the largest Pittsburg banks a few years ago. The president's private telephone rang several times, and finally answering it the president said, "Mr. Smith is not in now."

A visitor hearing the remark looked astonished and asked, "Mr. Smith, why did you tell him that you were not in?" Mr. Smith answered, "That was Mr. Westinghouse at the other end of the line. He is a peculiar man and has a marvelous influence over other men. It is impossible to refuse him when he asks for anything. He wants me to come to see him, and if I should go and he asked me for a large sum of money I would let him have it. And we are not now in a position to make the loan."—World's Work.

When "Diszy" Nodded.

Lord Beaconsfield, though he often wrote English for the queen's speeches, did not always write the queen's English. The old errors that sprang up in a crop in "Vivian Grey" yield a sufficient aftermath even in the fragment of a novel now put into print. "What I fear will be the great obstacle to accomplishing our end, to which I am not less devoted than yourself, is the religion of Europe, and which has unhappily been colonially introduced into America," says Disraeli's Hartmann, but does not say what he means. "That old superfluous 'and' had been a trap for Diszy from the beginning of things. 'I will not go down to posterity as one who used bad grammar," said the dying statesman to a friend as he corrected for the press a proof of the last speech he had delivered. That is one Disraeli prediction that goes unrealized.—London Chronicle.

Chemist Wiley on Whisky.

Chemist Wiley of the agricultural department reiterates his statement that "at least 55 per cent, if not more, of the whisky sold over the bar in the United States is not straight whisky. It is a compound of the neutral spirit, or alcohol, artificially colored and often flavored with artificial essences and sometimes mixed with more or less straight whisky to give it flavor." The statement ought to be an effective temperance document, all the more so since the effects of this compound bear out Dr. Wiley's analysis.

THE FUTURE DAY.

It Will Be Over Fifty Times as Long as the Present Day.

London magazine has taken pains to collect many of the facts concerning recent inventions and discoveries, and through them gives us an idea of what this world will be in future days. In the first place, the length of the day is to be materially greater. The authority for this is no less a person than Professor Darwin, son of the great naturalist and president of the British association. In course of time the present day will be prolonged to fifty-five days. It has been discovered that the days are gradually lengthening at relative rates which are calculable, though the absolute rates in time are unknown. The time is coming when the day will be equal in length to two present days, though the month will be probably as long as thirty-seven present days.

With the lengthening of the days there is to be a prolongation of the length of man's life. It has been shown that the proper application of acetic acid will considerably prolong life, and according to one authority this can also be accomplished by drinking sour milk. It appears that sour milk contains a friendly bacillus which, when introduced into the main intestine, benefits health.

There is said to be no doubt that the stature of man is increasing, and it is possible that the future race may be giants. In fact, Dr. Hatal, professor of neurology at the University of Chicago, claims to have discovered a wonderful food substance called lecithin, which will produce giants. It makes animals grow abnormally large. The professor tried the food upon white rats with the result that under unfavorable conditions they grew 60 per cent faster than ordinarily. It has a similar effect upon human beings, and the growth is normal and healthy.

Then there is the invention of Nikola Tesla, which will put newspapers out of business. This invention will transmit messages to the uttermost parts of the world. In order to attain this end Tesla is erecting a gigantic transmitting tower on Long Island. If the invention proves a success a man may stand in the midst of the Sahara and by means of an inexpensive little instrument which he carries in his pocket he may receive the news of New York.

At that future day artificial diamonds and rubies will be quite common. The diamond, which is made of pure carbon, is the cheapest substance in the world. And when the electric furnace is developed it is expected that diamonds and rubies will no longer be precious stones.

The future man will have no need of glasses to help his vision. Eye massage, which is gentle and gradual and causes no pain, will cure any defect of vision. The stomach and intestines will also be unnecessary, and it has been suggested that these organs will be removed by a surgical operation. Their place will be taken by a tube, into which prepared food will be dropped. Tablets of prepared, compressed and digested food will be used, and there will be no need to waste the amount of time necessary to obtain food nowadays.

There will be no need for watches, for there will be a clock at every street corner, illuminated at night. The city of Berlin has this system of timepieces in use already, and there are about 800 clocks scattered about the city.—New York Herald.

Union of Churches in India.

A remarkable union of churches has just been effected in India, where for the first time religious bodies of both America and Europe have united in the organization of a national church. In the union just accomplished the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which, through its board of foreign missions, has had important work in India for seventy years, takes a prominent place. Other American churches in the union are the Reformed (Dutch) church and the Presbyterian Church of Canada. European churches included are the Church of Scotland, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of England, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. In all there are eleven different bodies of Presbyterians working in India, and they have thirty-three presbyteries, with 332 churches and nearly 25,000 communicants. There has for some time been a Presbyterian alliance of India, and at the meeting recently held in Allahabad there was formed a provisional general assembly. A confession of faith, constitution and canons were adopted and the new church definitely launched.

The Kaiser's Favorite Diet.

According to a writer in one of the most courtly of Berlin journals, the Kaiser is very fond of vegetables. "I have so many gardens," he is reported to have said to the Kaiserin, "that surely you can let me have fresh vegetables every day." He likes German beefsteak—i. e., chopped meat and onions fried. This he eats with mashed potatoes. It is in fact his favorite dish. His majesty can't stand oysters since he was made ill once by some baked mollusks which an august English relative offered him. Fish must never be absent from his table, and he always eats quantities of it. "It is good for the brain," he says, "as it contains plenty of phosphorus." His early breakfast is at 8 o'clock, and then he enjoys plenty of toast and butter prepared in the English fashion. His beloved sweets are pancakes, with lemon juice and sugar over them. He eats rapidly and does little talking while at meals, but after a hearty repast he enjoys half an hour of easy, familiar talk and a strong cigar. He never indulges in a siesta, no matter how hot the weather or how heavy the lunch-

SARTORIAE ITEMS.

Colony For Mousquetaire Gloves, Elastic Instead of Buttons.

The short white glove is considered provincial among well dressed women. Even for long sleeves that have transparent deep cuffs the suede mousquetaire gloves pulled over them to the elbow.

In suede mousquetaire the colors most approved are tans and grays. Black and white gloves are only worn with costumes they match. The grays and tans are allied with gowns of all colors when worn with a hat.

The best makes of mousquetaire gloves are without buttons. They pull on easily over the hand and are worn well wrinkled.

Glance gloves are kept for shopping and traveling.

There is a new glove which has elastic at the top instead of buttons. They



BLUE CHINE SILK FROCK.

are convenient to don, but have not the neat and smart appearance of a buttoned glove.

With the low hairdressing in vogue there is a great demand for attractive hair ornaments. Back and side combs will be, of course, in vogue, and there are any number of lovely tortoise shell and amber pins for the hair.

The newest idea in hatpins is the safety pin to keep the hat in position. This pin is very long and has besides the regulation fastening arrangement that fits down firmly into the hair, the snap being adjusted through the folds of the millinery.

The frock illustrated is of blue chine silk. A very decorative ribbon trimming ornaments the skirt. The waist simulates a bolero and is slightly surplised in front. The girdle and band about the neck of the bodice are of tan suede trimmed with a ribbon design. JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION FACT AND FANCIES.

Three Piece Linen Suits a Fad—Floral Effects Are Smart.

Three piece costumes of the finest kind of white linen are the last fashion cry. The costume consists of a long skirt and two bodices, one low and the other high, both made with elbow sleeves. They are beautifully inserted with Valenciennes lace and embroidered by hand in floral designs over lace and linen. The low waist depends for adornment upon an exquisitely wrought bertha. The high waist is of the usual dainty linglet style.

Among the jewelry novelties is a dog collar of jet.

Corset covers fashioned entirely of insertion are worn with slips of the linen or lawn.

Floral effects promise to out rival all other spring designs and are to be seen on all sorts of materials.

There is a new linen scattered with small blossoms that will be very smart.



BLACK MALINES HAT.

this summer made up into the useful shirt waist suit. These linens, which resemble old fashioned calico, are very garish in coloring.

The old chine silk of long ago is again fashionable, the smartest colors in the silk being chrysopras green and De Barry rose.

The dainty hat pictured is of black ruffled malines, which forms the entire chapeau. Under the brim and peeping over it on one side are exquisite France roses, with their foliage. JUDIC CHOLLET.