

THE CAUCASIAN.

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PERSISTENT AND CRUEL.

From reports given by telegraph Jerome, district attorney of New York, is cold, persistent and even brutal in his cross-examination of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. It was contemplated that he would have attempted to prove that Mrs. Thaw, when a maiden of fifteen and of spotless character, had beguiled, seduced and debauched Stanford White, but if the reports be true, as conveyed from New York, Jerome is exceeding all bounds in his pitiless examination. Paint Mrs. Thaw in features discreditable, let Jerome exult if he will in his power to compel the witness to reveal the inmost secrets of her heart, but whether she is and has been in any deviation from the path of rectitude, yet on Stanford White must rest the enormity of his act, which is abhorred by all decent and self-respecting men when he had the advantage of his victim, entrapped in his room of mirrors.

There should be some limit even in the examination of a witness by a district attorney. Assuming that Jerome had applied the same persistence in prosecuting gentlemen thieves, how many of the social high set would now be doing time in Auburn or Sing Sing?

THE JUVENILE COURT.

On Friday the first session of the juvenile court was held in Shreveport. His Honor A. B. Murff, judge, presided. At the bar of justice were two white boys, three negro boys and a negro girl, charged with petty stealing. One of the white boys, held for setting fire to a bale of cotton, denied the charge. Having received a fatherly talk from Judge Murff, the offenders were released on their parents promising to give them a good stripping.

One of the offenders was a white boy, Frank Gandy. He had barely enough garments to relieve him from a state of nature. His immediate needs were supplied by several charitable gentlemen. It is conceded that some repressive action must be exercised legally against this class of juveniles, but is it humane and just to turn loose on the community boys who should be cared for by the state in a reformatory institute.

STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the directors of the State Fair of Louisiana Friday night, it was planned to hold a series of entertainments during the spring and summer months for the purpose of raising funds for the fair.

It was provided to liquidate in full all claims from a hundred dollars down. Claims ranging over a hundred dollars will be paid twenty-five per cent on account. It is expected to settle all outstanding accounts in thirty days. Dr. Blanchard presided.

To solicit funds the committees were named and assigned to territory as follows:

W. K. Henderson, John R. Jones and Dr. Blanchard, north side of Texas street.

Andrew Querbes, M. L. Scovell and Phil Drass, south side of Texas street.

F. G. Snyder, Dr. T. E. Schumpert and Lep Wolff, Texas avenue and West Shreveport.

V. Grosjean, C. C. Hardman and W. A. Mosby, south side of Texas street and suburbs.

THE POWER OF COTTON.

While cotton was cultivated fifteen hundred years before Christ by Hindus and is cultivated to some extent by other countries, it is in the South that over three-fourths of the world's supply is produced. With our youth skilled in every detail of cotton growing—seed selection, plant breeding, fertilizing, preparing the seedbed, cultivation—we may confidently expect the South to continue to hold a practical monopoly of the world's greatest staple crop, and at the same time continue to increase the yield to meet the ever increasing demands of civilization. Dr. Walter H. Page, of the World's Work, is correct in his prediction that "we are in sight of the time when the cotton grower of the old slave states will become the most prosperous tiller of the earth." It is a question of increasing the yield per acre, reducing the cost per bale, improving the fibre, and maintaining a fair price for the products.

The "unwritten law" has become a travesty of justice. What is needed and is indeed imperative, is the enforcement of the written laws, which should be applied impartially in the trial of a gentleman, thief or scoundrel as well as in the case of a thief or scoundrel, unwashed. The "unwritten law" gives opportunity for willful murder in too many instances.

We are now permanently located at No. 517 Edwards street, in the Rosenblath building, and are prepared to do every kind of good printing. Phone 1000.

THE LARGEST RANCH.

You May Travel Ten Hours by Rail Within Its Boundaries.

Take a Mexican Central train at El Paso, Tex., travel south into the land of Mahana for ten hours, and if your engineer is following schedule time you will be traveling for the entire period through the ranch of one man. This king among ranch owners is General Luis Terrazas, former governor of the state of Chihuahua and estimated to be the wealthiest citizen of the southern republic. Putting his ranch holdings at a very low estimate and reckoning his cattle and marketable property at average rates, his wealth totals more than \$200,000,000. For all that any one knows it may be actually double that figure.

The astute old general, who has proved himself one of the shrewdest business men of Mexico, never talks of his riches and professes even to be unable to state what he is worth. It is left to outsiders to guess from the portion of his property that is visible to the eye.

Mexicans who are competent to state say that not even Pedro Alvarado, who offers to pay off the Mexican national debt with precious metal from his famous mines, is as wealthy as the ex-governor of the largest state of the republic.

How large Terrazas' ranch actually is it is impossible to say. Riding steadily on horseback from north to south, hardened vaqueros require three days to make the trip from one boundary line to the other. East and west the width varies considerably, running at times as high as 300 miles and others narrowing down to little more than 100. The line of the Mexican Central railroad runs through it for 270 miles, or, in the metric nomenclature of Mexico, for 440 kilometers. Vast expanses of grazing land, pieces of desert, fruitful valleys, little towns, villages and good sized cities are all embraced in its confines.

General Terrazas is just past his seventy-fifth birthday, an event which was celebrated with great pomp and show throughout the city and state of Chihuahua. On account of his advancing years he has gradually relinquished the management of many of his interests to other members of his family.

There is a story told among the vaqueros of the ranch demonstrating the vastness of the herds they have to care for. At one time, so they say, a favorite cousin of General Terrazas was to be married at one of the numerous picturesque ranch houses. The wedding guests were all to come by special train to a point some ten miles distant from the hacienda, and by order of General Terrazas a cavalcade of a thousand vaqueros, all dressed in white and mounted on pure white horses taken from the ranch herds, were sent to the train to act as an escort to the guests for their trip to the scene of the wedding.—Los Angeles Times.

Chicago's Costly Smoke Nuisance.

Charles A. Stevens, a merchant of State street, Chicago, declares that the smoke nuisance costs Chicagoans more than \$40,000,000 annually and that the damage to the stock of the State street merchants caused by black smoke exceeds \$2,000,000 annually. His address was part of a symposium on the "Smoke Nuisance" as a first step in the direction of the launching by clubwomen of a new crusade to bring about the strict enforcement of the antismoke nuisance ordinances. "I have made a careful investigation as to the amount of reductions made necessary in our house during last year because of goods being spoiled," said Mr. Stevens, "and you may be surprised to know that the reductions that actually occurred in our house last year amounted to nearly \$200,000, and I believe I would be perfectly safe in saying that the total reductions in prices made in State street annually because of black smoke would amount to close to \$2,000,000."

Nitric Acid From the Air.

Sir William Crookes has discovered how to get nitric acid from the air, but the discovery has long been looked for. "I have before me," writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle, "a manual of chemistry in which I find a eulogy of nitrogen and its compounds, such as nitric acid and the so-called compound ammonias. 'Whoever,' says the inspired chemist, 'succeeds in producing those bodies in abundance from the nitrogen of the atmosphere without the use of organic materials will not only amass a princely fortune, but must rank as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, inasmuch as such a discovery would open up an almost infinite supply of matter for the fertilization of the land.'"

Last Year's Charities.

Every year the statistician of a Chicago newspaper adds up all gifts and bequests to charity in this country for the preceding twelve months. Only sums of \$1,000 or more are counted and only those gifts that have been announced in the newspapers. The total for 1906 is \$106,000,000. This is the highest since 1901, when the total was \$123,000,000. In these big figures no reckoning is made of the number gifts which those who are not rich have been privileged to make.

As Though He Were Her Equal.

By a native newspaper in China this accusation is brought against Yuan Shi Kai, one of the great men of the Middle Kingdom: "The empress dowager is highly displeased with Yuan Shi Kai, for from one of the princes of the blood her majesty has learned that the viceroy did on several occasions speak of her as if he were her equal and did not use the proper ceremonious terms required by law of an official when making mention of the name of his sovereign."

CROSS-EXAMINATION ON.

Judge Jenkins Propounds Inquiries to Senator Bailey.

Austin, Feb. 23.—Judge Jenkins took up the cross-examination of Senator Bailey at the opening of the Friday morning session of the legislative committee. Bailey denied that he had stated on the previous day he had admitted that the Standard Oil company was indifferent to his pipe line amendment. "Senator Eldkins was opposing me, and during the fight in the senate he read telegrams purporting to be from independent concerns." He said: "Standard Oil always hides behind so-called independent concerns."

Jenkins asked if independent concerns were building a pipe line from Kansas through Indian Territory and Texas. "I once thought the Waters-Pierce Oil company was an independent company," he replied, "and I am not going to say what is an independent any more. Mr. Jenkins, if you are trying to prove that the transportation amendment was in favor of the Standard Oil company you are wasting your time," said Bailey. "It is a waste of time to suggest that I was trying to legislate against the independents."

Jenkins continued to ask questions about the transportation amendments. "If the Standard Oil company wanted to build a new pipe line, couldn't they organize a separate company and build it?"

"I think it would be true. It is a condition that would have to be regulated by a constitutional amendment. My transportation amendment was put into the law, but there were some amendments of lumber and oil companies that were excepted. The denatured alcohol bill and the rate bill were two measures that came before the senate during the last few years, and these were measures in which the Standard was interested."

Senator Bailey stated that the farmer could not afford to make his own denatured alcohol. "The expectation was that every man would not make his own denatured alcohol because the government could not afford to put an inspector on every farm."

Bailey did not know that the Arto Chemical company, a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil company, manufactured wood alcohol, and he did not know that the Standard controlled the supply of benzoin, principal ingredient of denatured alcohol.

"I passed through St. Louis somewhere near the time Governor Francis made the payment to Pierce for me," he said. "It might have been October or September." One voucher was dated Nov. 23, the day after the \$4,800 was paid.

Bailey told further of his connection with the Tennessee Construction company. He said he knew nothing as an expert about railroads beyond his common sense to tell good railroad property when he saw it. He stated that it would not be modest for him to say how much greater his common sense was than other people's. He said at the time the Tennessee Central was sold that the Illinois Central and Southern Railways were not in control of Standard Oil company. Bailey denied that Pierce was interested in the Standard Oil company, but that the Waters-Pierce company was interested. Witness said what made him "furious" was that Standard Oil company owned an interest in the Waters-Pierce Oil company and also operated the Corsicana refinery at the time he gave a written opinion to the Standard saying they could not come into Texas. He explained that large corporations often seek an opinion of some lawyer in a state in which they wish to operate. Bailey objected to some of these small lawyers intimating that he was not a lawyer of ability. "I was at the head of my bar when I was twenty-five years old," he said. "I think the Standard was acting in good faith when it asked for my opinion. I don't think it is anybody's business what my fee was in the Tennessee construction company matters," he said.

"In making these charges they have picked out my friends, from whom I have borrowed money. They have omitted Jot Gunter." Here Bailey objected strongly to alleged methods of the prosecution, in which it was trying to bring honorable men here to help convict a public servant. If I had been the attorney general of this state I would not have brought suit first against the company of which the Standard Oil company only owns part and leave the companies of which the Standard owns the whole. If it is true that the Standard owns the Security Oil company and the refinery at Corsicana, I would have brought suit against them first. You have a nice question of law in the Waters-Pierce case, which is: Can you destroy the property of minority stockholders when it is found that majority stockholders are illegal? I would not have made the other companies parties to the suit against the Waters-Pierce. I might have made the Corsicana Refinery and Security company party to the same suit. I would not allow a man who had committed perjury, a man who was a moral idiot—I would not allow him to assist me in prosecuting a case. I would make no deal with him to help my suit." He claimed Gruet's testimony is not necessary in this case.

Bailey explained his version of Auditor Naudain's testimony. He said Naudain would not audit the \$1,500 voucher without the draft until Gruet had made a notation on the voucher that the draft had been attached. "The only paper that I ever denounced as a forgery was the purported Henry & Strubling draft," said Bailey. "I have said there are interlineations in some of these papers."

Cocke said he had conferred with his attorney and had secured his consent for either Cockrell or Crane to come down tonight if they were assured that the committee would permit them to examine the witness. He said some of his questions Judge Jenkins was not disposed to ask.

Senator Bailey stated he would not permit Cocke, Crane or Cockrell or anybody else who had assailed him on the stump to cross-question him. "No living man will be allowed to sit up here and insult me."

CHARTER OF BALLARD ISLAND OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Be it remembered that on this the 10th day of January 1907, before me, Frank J. Looney, a Notary Public in and for the said Parish and State, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared J. S. Douglas, W. A. Ogilvie, S. J. Harmon, W. A. Martin, G. W. Jack, W. P. Hall, L. N. Manahan, B. Kobler, R. Latzko, J. C. Pugh, F. G. Thatcher, J. C. Foster, J. A. Thigpen and E. T. Brown, all residents of said Parish and State, and T. W. W. Stinson, a resident of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, who stated and declared to me, notary, that availing themselves of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the formation of corporations, they have formed and constituted themselves and do hereby form and constitute themselves as well as such other persons as may hereafter become associated with them, into a corporation and body corporate, and have adopted as their charter and act of incorporation the following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this corporation shall be BALLARD ISLAND OIL AND GAS COMPANY, with its domicile at the City of Shreveport, in the Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana, and under its corporate name it shall have and enjoy succession for a period of ninety-nine years, unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE II.

The purpose for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be to purchase and sell, and to own and lease real estate in the Parish of Caddo and elsewhere; to bore and explore for oil, gas and other minerals, to lease and operate pipe lines or other means of transporting oil in the State of Louisiana or elsewhere, and to sell and dispose of oil, gas and other minerals.

ARTICLE III.

All legal process shall be served on this corporation by service on its president, or in his absence on the vice president, or in the absence of both on the secretary and treasurer at the office of the company in said parish.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and this corporation shall commence business whenever four hundred shares are subscribed and paid for. Such stock shall be issued for cash or its equivalent in property at its par value, and all stock shall be paid for in full when subscribed for and shall be non-assessable. The above named incorporators subscribe for a number of shares necessary to complete the organization of this corporation with the signing of this act, in all future issuance of stock, each of the then stockholders shall have the right of purchasing such proportion of the stock to be issued as the number of shares then held by him bears to the whole number of shares authorized under this act. In all stockholders' meetings each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, either by its holder in person or by written proxy, and the stock of said corporation shall only be transferable on the books of the company by the surrender of the outstanding certificate of stock and its cancellation.

ARTICLE V.

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of five stockholders to be elected by the stockholders at a meeting held for that purpose on the first Monday in December of each year. The first board of directors shall be G. W. Jack, who shall be president; J. C. Foster, who shall be vice president; J. A. Thigpen, who shall be secretary and treasurer, and J. S. Douglas and L. N. Manahan, and they will hold office until the first Monday in December 1907 or until their successors are elected and installed. Any vacancies occurring in the said board of directors by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the remaining directors, who shall elect a stockholder to fill such vacancy. Said board of directors shall have power and authority to make any and all contracts in the purchase, lease or sale or mortgage of the property of the corporation, and shall employ and discharge at pleasure such agents, managers or other employes as may be necessary in the management of its affairs.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be amended or changed or this corporation may be dissolved by a vote of two-thirds of the stock at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, after thirty days advertisement in one of the newspapers published in the City of Shreveport, and by personal notice mailed to each stockholder through the mails to his postoffice address, provided that nothing therein shall prevent any such stockholder by unanimous consent waiving such notice in writing, except that otherwise specially provided by law. Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either at the vote of the stockholders or by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated and settled by a liquidator elected by the stockholders at the time of the dissolution thereof, who shall perform such duties and give such bond and security as a majority of the stockholders shall determine and prescribe.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder of this corporation

shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the company on the shares owned by him, nor shall any mere informality have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing any stockholder to any greater liability than the amount of his stock.

In testimony whereof said parties have hereunto signed their names on this the 10th day of January 1907, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

J. S. DOUGLAS,
W. A. OGILVIE,
T. W. W. STINSON,
W. A. MARTIN,
L. N. MANAHAN,
B. KOBLER,
R. LATZKO,
G. W. JACK,
W. P. HALL,
F. G. THATCHER,
J. A. THIGPEN,
J. C. PUGH,
S. J. HARMON,
E. T. BROWN.

Attest:
T. F. BELL, JR.,
T. E. STEPHENSON,
FRANK J. LOONEY,
Notary Public.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Having examined the above and foregoing act of incorporation, and finding nothing therein contrary to the law, I hereby approve same, this the 11th day of January 1907.

J. M. FOSTER,
District Attorney First Judicial District of Louisiana.

Endorsed: Filed and recorded January 19, 1907.

J. H. LEVY,
Deputy Clerk and ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act, as the same now appears on file and of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January 1907.

J. H. LEVY,
Deputy Clerk and ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.
Jan. 20.

UNJUST AND UNTRUE.

Witnesses Not Summoned, Bailey Says, For Whom He Had Done Service.

Austin, Feb. 23.—During his cross-examination Senator Bailey stated in substance that while his enemies had repeatedly tried to show that he only performed public service for private gain that the facts showed what malicious falsehood they were presenting to further their ends; that while they had placed a good man men on the witness stand to prove that he had borrowed money from them that they had selected only his special friends as witnesses, and had been very careful not to summon as witnesses hundreds of great service for at Washington in many ways, and said that he never asked nor received the slightest compensation therefore; that all the people in Texas could testify as to his public service in their interest without a cent of compensation; that all the insinuations and suggestions that he had done service for pecuniary remuneration only was unjust, untrue and most contemptible, and merely evidenced to what ends his enemies were being driven to throw mud on his name and attempt to wreck him as a man and a public office holder.

Minority Report Filed.

Austin, Feb. 23.—Representative Henderson has filed in the house a minority report against the 2-cent railroad fare bill that the majority of the house committee on common carriers reported. He says its passage would destroy the railroad commission, and that the latter has ample authority.

WELCH NOT WANTED.

Honorably Discharged From the Soldiers' Home in December Last. Atlanta, Feb. 23.—William Welch, a Confederate veteran of Harris county, was honorably discharged from the soldiers' home here Dec. 7 last, and is supposed to be the same man who is held at Waco, Tex., upon his own admission that he started the riots of last September in Atlanta. Welch was a man of quiet demeanor at the home, and never gave trouble. The authorities at the home stated Friday that they did not know where he had been since his discharge nearly three months ago. No reward has been offered for his apprehension by the authorities here.

OKLAHOMA BOY KILLED.

Nine Freight Cars Left the Track, Five Totally Demolished. Amarillo, Tex., Feb. 23.—L. C. Holsey, twenty-three years old, of Hobart, Okla., was instantly killed in the wreck of a freight car in which he was riding in a Rock Island through freight train, which was wrecked nineteen miles north of Amarillo on the Denver tracks, which the Rock Island uses from here to Dohart. W. W. Holsey, his brother, in the same car, escaped. Nine cars left the track. Five were totally demolished.

PECULIAR MISHAP.

Falling Tree Hits Crosscut Saw, Badly Injuring Jim McManus. Gtubrie, Feb. 23.—While carrying a crosscut saw over his shoulder Jim McManus of Glenco was struck by a falling tree, causing the saw to strike McManus across the face, splitting his lips and covering his face and head with numerous bruises. While critically injured, it is believed McManus will recover.

THE LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Shreveport postoffice for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907. A charge of one cent will be made for each piece of mail advertised. When calling for these letters please say "advertised," giving the date of advertisement. Free delivery 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.

Armstrong, Mrs. Fannie.
Brown, Mrs. S. E.; Birch, Mrs.; Beard, Mrs. Cora; Bonhit, Miss Clarly; Beader, Mrs. C. W.; Brown, Miss Ellen; Brown, Mrs. Martha.
Calhoun, Mrs. A. D.; Croomfield, Miss Sadic; Cherry, Miss Sallie; Crotry, Mrs. Ella; Cowden, Miss Chadrill; Carter, Miss Lillian; Calhoun, Miss Sadie J.; Cole, Mrs. Kitty.
Daughter, Mrs. Emma; Daniel, Mrs. Endie; Dummire, Mrs. Alice; Dennis, Miss Ida; Dummire, Miss Susie.
Ehrthrid, Miss Carrie; English, Miss Susie; Eyles, Mrs. E. J.; Edwards, Mrs. Wm. J.
Ford, Mrs. Fislue; Fisher, Laura; Ford, Mrs. Sallie; Flenniker, Mrs. J. M.; Garner, Miss Bankey; Green, Mrs. Melcia; Gipson, Miss Maria; Gipson, Miss Lizer; Gardner, Mrs. J. D. Hitch, Mrs. J. E.; House, Miss Emily; Harris, Laurer; Haris, Julia.
Jennigan, Pearl; Jonks, Parlee; Jackson, Mrs. Rosia; Jackson, Miss Emma; Johnson, Miss Katy; Jackson, Mary Lizer; Johnson, Miss Leanner.
Lutz, Miss Edna; Lederman, Miss Rosman I.; Looney, Miss Lettie; Lewis, Miss Mary.
McLaughlin, Mrs. J. S.; Martin, Elmore; McCormick, Mrs. Jannie; Marzuff, Mrs. R. B.; Many, Mrs. A.; McMurray, Mrs. Catherina; Madspeth, Mrs. Nancy.
Nowlin, Vivian.
Oliver, Miss Vevie.
Petition, Mrs. Priscilla; Powers, Mrs. M. A. R.; Persons, Miss Mollye.
Rowley, Susan; Rowley, Mrs. Oscar; Russell, Mrs. Charity.
Shaw, Miss Kate; Sims, Mrs. Flora (2); Sugar, Mrs. Ethel; Singleton, Miss Callie; Simon, Clara; Stothart, Miss Anny; Stowell, Mrs. G. W.; Smith, Mrs. M. L.; Sanferd, Miss Mary; Smedly, Miss Lona; Sharp, Miss Lizer; Spann, Mrs. M. C.; Smith, Mrs. Jamie; Smith, Mrs. Effie.
Walker, Mrs. Sylvia; Welch, Mrs. T. R.; Watson, Hester; Wimberly, Miss Bettie; Williams, Lena; Williams, Mrs. Pattie; Washington, Miss Clara; Williams, Miss Allie; White, Mrs. Anderson; Watson, Mrs.; Watson, Miss Lizzie; Ward, Mrs. G. W.; Watson, Miss Young, Mrs. Rena.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Airlord & Tunis; Anderson, Arthur; Austin, F. V.; Alexander, Joseph A.; Bruce & Co.; Bonny, Hiney; Budes, Edker; Broker, L. E.; Buck, Ben; Boatman, Andy; Butler, C.; Benard, Mr.; Boxley, Enrie; Buall, W. A.; Cowling, J. G.; Connan, G. W.; Carney, W. E.; Collins, Robt.; Collwell, John (2); Chandler, J. M., M. D. (2); Curlie, Charlie; Craig, C. L.; Crawford, Alfred B.; aldwell, G. W.; ulpper, C. H.; Campbell, J. N.
Dashiell, W. A. (2); Dinkins, Jones; Durrett, G. W.; Danks, James.
Edwards, Osborne.
Foreman House Gang; Forman, Frank; Faum, M. H. (2); Franks, Lee; Finchell, George; Franklin, Elder.
Gorton, W. A. (2); Griffith, T. F.; Grimes, Rannell; Green, Percy; Gings, Lee; Garner, Ned; Gibson, essie; Gregory, harlie; Grisham, A. R.
Hadden, W. A.; Harrigan, Thos.; Haynes, Alfred; Hoog, J. W.; Henderson, J. B.; Howard, Mose; Jones, W. D. (M. D.); Johnson, Wm. (M. D.); Joker, Willie; Johnett, Parry; Jones, Charles; Joliceaux, Wm.; Johnson, M. P.; Johnson, Jimmie (2); Jewett, Chas. J.; Jacobs, Louis.
Kilpatrick, P. T.; King, A. Y.; Kirk, Ignatius.
Little, Lee; Ledbetter, N. V.; Lear, Elmore.
Meyers, T. F.; May, W. S.; Mulhant, Terl; McDaniel, J. G.; McCarty, D. B.; Mullin, Jim; Maxie, Charlie; McGloker, Charles; McDowell, Julian (2); Monroe, John; Marshall, J. W.; Muller, Henry; Merritt, H. H.; Miller, Elies; Milor, Bennon; McLain, J. B.; May, W. S.
Nugent, J. W.; Naps, George.
Pomroy, C. M. X.; Pool, Earl; Polk, Frank; Perry, Fanny; Pagales, M. G.; Pace, H. E.; Patson, Henry.
Quarles, W. E.
Rosar, Migel; Rogers, Samuel; Robinson, Willie S.; Reed, Willie; Rupell, Sidney; Robinson, A. J.; Rogers, John; Rettig, Herschel; Roskan, Dave.
Simpson, A. A.; Stillwell, Frank; Sutherland, John; Sanders, John; Simmons, Jim; Stewart, L. G.; Simmons, S. E.; Schumpert, Dr. W. E.; Simpson, W. J.
Teston, B. A.; Tuttle, C. E.; Tann, D. A.; Taylor, Joe; Turner, J. T.; Taylor, Jake; Thorps, Oscar; Taylor Bros. Williamson, M.; Woods, Charley; Watts, James; Wilson, J. J.; Williamson, M. C.; Wance, Lily; Williamson, Westley; Wilson, Leo; Washington, Jap (2); Whitehead, Jessie; Wooker, J. B.; Woodward, J. W.; Woods, Dave; Watson, Harry.

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