

The Whittier
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 Beloved Quaker Poet Was
 Born on Dec. 17, 1807,
 and Died on Sept.
 7, 1892.
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THE centenary of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier on Dec. 17 recalls the fact that New England has great reason to be proud of the men of literary genius she has produced. Whittier, Hawthorne, Douglass, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell—not to go farther down the list—such names make one wonder what it was that caused such remarkable literary fertility in the New England of 100 years ago.

The old farmhouse in the town of East Haverhill, Mass., where Whittier was born 100 years ago, is still standing, and this and the modest but dignified house in Amesbury, Mass., so long his home, are now preserved in affectionate remembrance of the poet. The latter has been gone a little more than fifteen years, as his death occurred in Hampton Falls, N. H., on Sept. 7, 1892. All over the land the day of his birth will be remembered, and in New England, especially in the towns associated with his career, there will be exercises appropriate to the anniversary, among them a memorial meeting at the place of his birth under the auspices of the Whittier club of Haverhill, with addresses by Professor Bliss Ferry, Frank B. Sanborn and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Whittier was a true poet of the people, and the anniversary appeals not only to the literary critics, but to young and old of every class wherever the English language is read and spoken.

CAPTAIN OF NAVY ELEVEN.

Archibald Hugh Douglas, leader of Middies in football. The army and navy football game is one of the great events of the football season, and one of the foremost heroes of the contest between West Point and Annapolis for several years past has been Archibald Hugh Douglas, now captain of the middies. He is twenty-two years old and a native of Knoxville, Tenn., and was prominent in both football and scholarship as a student at the University of Tennessee before he entered the Naval academy. At the latter institution he has perhaps distinguished himself in more lines of activity than any other student, for he



CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD H. DOUGLAS stands high in his studies, plays baseball as well as football and is an all-around athlete. He played on the navy team three years ago against Princeton and broke his leg helping his eleven to win. The injury has since given

Centenary
 Celebrations in New England
 In Honor of the Author of
 "Snow-Bound" and
 "Barbara Frietchie."
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upward in the literary world. It has always been hard for a poet to earn his bread and butter simply by the sale of his rhymes, and in the days of Whittier's early manhood the fruits of literary toil of this kind were meager indeed. Thus we find him at one period of his early career engaged in the unpoetic task of editing the American Manufacturer and poring over reports of crops and statistics of industries. His participation in the controversy over slavery aroused his enthusiasm for what he believed to be the right and entailed great labor in the writing of pamphlets and other contributions to the antislavery cause, but this was not a cause in which there was much money for anybody, not excepting the New England Quaker, who did such valiant work in its behalf, although of course in later years the sale of works in which such productions appeared



WHITTIER'S BIRTHPLACE AT EAST HAVERHILL, MASS.

brought him some pecuniary reward. But the poet's income was small and uncertain until he was past middle life. Yet he was never in debt, and he made it a rule of his life never to buy a thing until he had the money in hand to pay for it.

It seems strange now that there could ever have been anything but love and veneration for so kindly and noble a character as Whittier. But it cannot be forgotten that even in New England, where his name is so much revered today, he was once mobbed and on another occasion his office was sacked and burned by opponents of the abolitionists. Feeling ran high over the issues of those times, and the man who was more than any other the poet of the abolitionist cause suffered along with other early exponents of these ideas. In these days there is general acceptance of the view expressed by George D. Prentice when he introduced to readers of the New England Review the poet he had engaged as its editor. "No rational man can ever be the enemy of Mr. Whittier."

him considerable trouble. He weighs about 175 pounds, is six feet in height and is one of the most popular students at the Naval academy.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.

Republican Recently Chosen Governor of the State of Kentucky. Augustus Everett Willson, who was recently chosen governor of Kentucky, was the Republican nominee for that office. He was born in Maysville, Ky.,



GOVERNOR ELECT AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON. In 1846 and received his education at the public schools, Alfred university and Harvard university, graduating from the latter institution in 1869. He afterward studied for a time at the Harvard Law school and married in 1877 Miss Mary Elizabeth Ekin, daughter of Colonel James A. Ekin, U. S. A. He was for about two years chief clerk of the United States treasury department and was the Republican nominee for congress in the Fifth district of Kentucky in the years 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1892.

The last Republican to act as governor of Kentucky was William S. Taylor, who for some years has been an exile from the state on account of the charge of murder pending against him in connection with the shooting of his Democratic opponent for the governorship, William Goebel. The Goebel tragedy has been an issue in Kentucky politics for over six years.

The Clever Woman.

A Gifted Woman Tells the Secret of Her Success—Solving the Servant Question by Educating the Shiftless Servant Girl.

Every one has heard of Mrs. Pat Campbell. Most theater lovers have seen her play. She is a handsome woman, with a taste for artistic dressing. In regard to her talent critics differ, but she has been a success, a great and glowing success, and in this world that is the thing which counts. The other day a reporter asked Mrs. Campbell what she considered the secret of her success.

"I succeeded because I had to," replied Mrs. Campbell, and in that answer lie the law and the prophets for those who are seeking good fortune.

When Mrs. Campbell went on the stage she was, according to her own account, practically at the end of her resources. She had two children to support, and the stage offered her the only opportunity of working and keeping them with her. She accepted a position which paid about \$10 a week and worked hard and kept her eyes open. In eighteen months she was playing the title role in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and had made a hit. Now she is one of the most popular of English actresses.

What is true of Mrs. Campbell is true of others. It is the spur of necessity, which is the strongest incentive to work, and patient, painstaking work is the secret of all success. This is one of the reasons that the great successes in life are more often made by the poor young man or woman than the one who has been born with a silver spoon in his or her mouth.

Miss Sarah Lovejoy, dean of the women's department of the State College of Pennsylvania, made an able speech on the servant girl problem at the recent convention of women's clubs held at Devon, Pa. Miss Lovejoy's college maintains a course in practical home economics, and every young woman is given a thorough training in the theory and practice of homemaking. Miss Lovejoy pointed out that such instruction is calculated to give the unthinking a higher opinion of housekeeping. Referring to the servant girl question, she said that it was unjust to expect untaught girls taken from the steerage into homes to be able to give expert service. If they were trained like bookkeepers, stenographers or women in other professions, something might then be expected of them.

Physical culture has become an essential feature of work in the advanced grades of the public schools. It is recognized by educational experts that the best brain work is done by the students of the soundest physical equipment. As a rule, the great geniuses have been women of splendid physique like George Eliot, George Sand, Harriet Hosmer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, Jane Austen, Mme. De Staël, Queen Elizabeth, Catherine of Russia or Margaret of Norway. The Elizabeth Barrett Brownings have been the exceptions. The great beauties, too, have mostly been women of the physique, who lived to a green old age like Mme. Recamier. Women with fragile or badly developed bodies may make over their frames to suit themselves. Lean arms, stoop shoulders, hollow chests, etc., may all be remedied by exercise.

Geronimo, the Apache chieftain, is a striking example of gentle woman's inability to tame the savage breast. Geronimo has probably made more trouble for this government than any other redskin living, but when one learns that he has been eight times wedded and parted it may be possible to draw that mantle of charity which is warranted to cover a multitude of misdeeds over even the shortcomings of this much married barbarian. While the chief admires youth and beauty, he is not in sympathy with any of the newfangled ideas in regard to women's rights and prerogatives which the young squaws of the reservations imbibe with such deplorable enthusiasm along with education. Recently Mrs. Geronimo No. 8 left the old chief in a huff, and the deserted husband, instead of following her with a tomahawk or scalping knife, as would have been the correct thing to do in the good old days, adopted the peaceful alternative of drowning his sorrow in the flowing bowl, just like the civilized white man. Instead of appreciating the old gentleman's forbearance, his brothers and sisters (as a compliment to the great white father at Washington) Geronimo had joined the local Dutch Reformed church expelled him from their congregation. Smarting under this injustice, Geronimo made up his mind to repudiate the white man, and his deceitful civilization and hid his wrongs and bruised affections in the bosom of mother nature. Accordingly he hit the trail for Mexico at a pace which gave the United States troops sent to bring him back a head chase. Owing to having broken his parole he was placed under arrest, but is again at large, a sadder but wiser redskin and a pronounced misogynist. It is safe to say if Geronimo had been allowed a vote in the making of Oklahoma's constitution the new squaws would have been wiped off the face of the state instead of being accorded the many privileges which the gallant Oklahomans have accorded her.

Her Work in England.

Before she returned home Miss Werner paid a visit to Miss Colenso at Natal, where she took up the study of the Zulu languages. At Bishopstow, about six miles from Pietermaritzburg, still stand the walls of the old mission house in which Bishop Colenso, the apostle of South Africa, who was the native of South Africa what Eliot was to the North American Indians, taught and lived. His daughters still try to carry on his work, and the natives, who greatly love and reverence them, come from far and wide to consult them in regard to their affairs. On returning to England Miss Werner again took up her literary work. She has published "A Time and Times," a translation of Garibaldi's autobiography, "O'Driscoll's World and Other Stories," "The Humor of Italy," "The Captain of the Locusts and Other Stories," "Chapenga's White Man," "Zulu Exercises" and, in collaboration with Mrs. Hunt, "Elementary Lessons in Cape Dutch." Now from the press comes a new book, "The Natives of Central Africa." Much of her time is given to the classes in African languages, for the study of which there is a growing taste. **ETHEL KNOX.**

AN AFRICAN LINGUIST.

Miss Alice Werner, an authority on the Native Dialects. It is the man or woman who attempts successfully the unusual who is assured of the world's admiration and applause. Commonplace work in commonplace lines is all too plentiful. Many women study languages. Some few attain expertness enough to be teachers or even translators, but among the lingual experts there is only one bright particular star in the South African languages. This person with a gift for language and a knowledge of the chief dialects of British Africa is an Englishwoman, Miss Alice Werner, professor of Zulu in the famous King's college, London, the author of many books and the assistant editor of the African Society's Quarterly Journal.

How She Became Interested.

"I was always especially interested in Africa from a child," says Miss Werner. "I cannot tell why, because we had no personal connection with it, but of course I was fascinated by hearing about Livingstone." She also read Stanley's books, and when at last a book on the modern languages of Africa fell into her hands she began to study it earnestly. In 1886 her brother, the late J. R. Werner, went out to Africa as an engineer in the service of the Kongo State, but two years later he was forced by illness to return home. He then wrote a book, "River Life in the Kongo." Returning to Africa, he died there in 1891. About this time Miss Harriet Colenso, daughter of the famous theologian and bishop of Natal, was in England, using her influence in behalf of the exiled Zulu chiefs, who through her agitation were liberated in 1897. Miss Werner saw a great deal of Miss Colenso. She had become interested in the native women of British Central Africa.

She Goes to Africa.

Through scientific friends in St. Andrews in 1893 it was arranged that she should go there to study the language and people. With Miss Bell, another Englishwoman, she went to Ntumbi to start a school and mission for the natives. The ladies' nearest neighbor, W. A. Morgan, now Miss Bell's husband, was five or six miles away, yet they were never annoyed or molested by any of the natives. Finally Miss Bell, who suffered from malaria, was compelled to go back to England. As it



was thought unwise that one woman should remain alone at the Ntumbi station, Miss Werner went back to Blantia, where she worked on a reading book for the use of the natives of that region, which is still used in their schools. After completing that she traveled about.

White Women in Africa.

The attitude of the African native to the white woman is best described by Miss Werner herself: "I never met with the slightest rudeness or disrespect from the natives and do not believe that, as a rule, any woman would unless she gave them cause. Of course in town and military camps, where they have seen so much of Europeans, it may be different, as to some extent it is different in Natal, though I must say I never met with any unpleasant experiences in the latter country."

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CHARTER OF THE DOUGLAS & SENTELL COMPANY.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Be it known that this day, before me, George Whitfield Jack, a notary public in and for the above named parish and State, personally came and appeared John Glassell, Jr., J. M. Sentell, J. S. Douglas and W. H. North, all residents of Caddo Parish, La., who declared that availing themselves of Act No. 78 of 1904 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, as well as all other statutes of the State relative to the organization of corporations, they have formed and do by these presents form and organize themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations hereinafter set forth, which they do hereby accept as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be DOUGLAS & SENTELL COMPANY; by that name it shall have the power and authority to have and enjoy succession for the term of twenty-five years from and after the date hereof, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal, and same to change at pleasure; to hold, receive, lease and purchase, alienate and convey, as well as mortgage and hypothecate property, real, personal and mixed; to name and appoint such managers, directors, officers and agents as the interest of such corporation may require, and to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management of the affairs of said corporation as may be necessary and proper, and the same to alter at pleasure.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in Dixie, Caddo Parish, La., and all citations and other legal process shall be served on the president of the corporation, or in his absence on the secretary.

ARTICLE III.

The purpose for which this corporation is organized are declared to be the conducting in the parish of Caddo of a general mercantile business.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of twenty thousand dollars to be divided into two hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, the corporation to begin business when ten thousand dollars of the capital stock is subscribed and paid in; said stock shall be paid for in cash or in property of this equivalent in such manner as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in a board of directors to be composed of three stockholders, which board shall be elected annually on the first Monday in January, beginning with the year 1908. The first board of directors shall be composed of J. M. Sentell, president; W. H. North, vice president; J. S. Douglas, secretary and treasurer. The said board to serve until the first Monday of January 1909, or until their successors are duly elected. The directors shall be elected by the stockholders, each share of stock to be entitled to one vote, to be cast by its owner in person or by proxy, and the majority of votes shall elect. The board of directors may make all such rules and regulations for the management of the business as it may deem necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be modified, changed or amended, or said corporation dissolved with the consent of three-fourths of the amount of capital stock represented at a meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose. There shall be ten days' notice of such intended meeting published in one of the daily newspapers of the City of Shreveport or notice of such meeting mailed to each member by the secretary ten days before the date of the meeting. Whenever this corporation is dissolved by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by two commissioners elected by stockholders, who shall have full power to wind up its affairs, settle its liabilities and distribute the proceeds among the creditors and stockholders.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder shall ever be liable for the contracts or debts of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the company on shares of stock subscribed for, or owned by him; nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock due by him as aforesaid. All sales or transfers of stock must first be made on the books of the company to be valid.

Done and passed in my office in Caddo Parish, La., in the presence of W. P. Hall and J. F. Looney, competent witnesses, on this 22nd day of November 1907.

J. M. SENTELL,
 JOHN GLASSSELL, JR.,
 J. S. DOUGLAS,
 W. H. NORTH.

Attest:
 J. F. LOONEY,
 W. P. HALL,
 GEO. WHITFIELD JACK,
 Notary Public,
 State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo:

Having examined the foregoing act of incorporation, and finding nothing therein contrary to law, I hereby approve same, this 23rd day of November 1907.
 J. M. FOSTER,
 District Attorney First Judicial District of Louisiana.

Endorsed: Filed and recorded November 23, 1907.
 S. O. WILLIAMS,
 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 23rd day of November 1907.
 S. O. WILLIAMS,
 Deputy Clerk and ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.

November 24, 1907.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 11,303—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana: G. M. Hackett vs. Heirs of Aleck Courtney.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me issued from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, according to law, without the benefit of appraisal, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, during the legal hours for sales, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

The west half of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 23, range 16 west, in Caddo Parish, La. The above property seized as belonging to the said defendants, and to be sold to satisfy the amount named in said writ, viz.: \$275.00 with 8 per cent per annum interest on \$135.00 from November 15, 1902, and on \$140.00 from November 15, 1903, and 10 per cent on said sum and interest for

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff.
 Caucasian, Nov. 12, 1907.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 11,300—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana: J. M. Ledbetter vs. Heirs of Mrs. Lany Hunter.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, without the benefit of appraisal, according to law, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours for sales, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

Lot 4, block 3, of the Allendale Heights Subdivision of the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as per map of said subdivision recorded in conveyance book 28, page 707, of the records of Caddo Parish, La., together with all buildings and improvements thereon.

Said property seized as belonging to the said defendants, and to be sold to satisfy the debt specified in said writ, as follows: \$110.00 with 8 per cent per annum interest from July 13, 1905, until paid, and for the balance on terms of credit to cover the note not yet due, viz.: One hundred dollars due at two years, \$100.00 due at three years, \$100.00 due at four years, and all of said notes bearing 8 per cent per annum interest from July 13, 1903, until paid, with 10 per cent on said sum and interest and all costs of suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff.
 Caucasian, Nov. 12, 1907.

A JUDGMENT.

No. 11,375—In the First Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana: Mrs. Bridget C. Glavin vs. M. C. Glavin.

In this cause, by reason of the law and the evidence being in favor thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Bridget C. Glavin, and against the defendant, M. C. Glavin, her husband, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them and a separation of property between said plaintiff and the said defendant; costs to be paid by defendant.

This done, read and signed in open court on this the 27th day of November A. D. 1907.

A. J. MURFF,
 District Judge.
 Endorsed: Filed November 27, 1907.
 A. F. HAYNES,
 Deputy Clerk.

A true copy.
 A. F. HAYNES,
 Nov. 28, 1907.
 Deputy Clerk.

Recent events, such as race track gambling, Sunday law closing, prohibition, the extra session and the like, has got that Sanders' platform scallyhooped to the queen's taste.

The steamed Herville South is a local calamity.

Sanders' conduct during the extra session had all the earmarks of a man who concluded to grant everything the reformers could not be prevented from taking.