

AN.  
1910.  
and class matter February  
1904, at the postoffice at Shreve-  
port, La., under the Act of Congress  
of March 23, 1879.  
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**POLITICAL STRAWS.**  
What of the straws which are visible  
in the political atmosphere?  
Some, if gentle, may be a fore-  
warning of a storm which is forecasted  
in the future, and about the Capi-  
tola State, at Baton Rouge.  
It is now possible to determine  
the nature of this disturbance, but  
the prediction of the straws it is  
towards the United States  
is not so certain.  
The political atmosphere  
is not so clear as it  
was some time ago.  
The straws which are  
visible in the political  
atmosphere are not so  
clear as they were some  
time ago. The political  
atmosphere is not so  
clear as it was some  
time ago.

Some of the straws would indicate  
that Ramsdell may be drawn into the  
political vortex when the Executive shall  
be heard to call for help. He may have  
to rally and risk his reward when he  
may be an active candidate for the  
senatorship from North Louisiana with  
J. Y. Sanders from South Louisiana in  
the primary of 1912.  
From a careful watching of the  
straws' direction, Sanders, regardless of  
promises and of a prearranged pro-  
gramme may be rushed in desperation  
into the breach.  
Should he be compelled, in his di-  
lemma into such a predicament, his al-  
lies in New Orleans will be greatly dis-  
comfited. It would indicate that Lam-  
brent would be left in the control of  
the political machine, and then what?  
The straws would signify that the  
machine with the Executive and his al-  
lies in New Orleans is about to reach  
some danger point against which all  
safeguards may be futile.  
And if, as indicated by the straws,  
Thornton should be left stranded  
and that Sanders to save himself shall  
be compelled to sacrifice himself on the  
senatorial altar, the crack of political  
donor for the Bosses will soon be heard  
distinctly, and then the opportunity for  
the redemption of Louisiana from po-  
litical serfdom will be at hand.

**BIDS INVITED**  
For the Construction of Pile Driven  
Bridge.  
Bids are hereby invited for building a  
pile bridge 45 or 50 feet long about 150  
feet west of the east bank of the dump  
near the Jolly place on Black bayou, to  
be built according to parish specifica-  
tions. Bids to be opened at next meet-  
ing of the jury, jury reserving right to  
reject any and all bids.  
W. T. CRAWFORD, Pres.  
A. L. DURINGER, Clerk.  
November 13, 1910.

**SUCCESSION NOTICE**  
No. 14,688—In First District Court of  
Louisiana: Succession of C. S.  
Britt.  
State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo:  
Notice is hereby given that W. F. Britt  
has this day applied to be appointed ad-  
ministrator of said succession, and un-  
less opposition be made thereto within  
the time specified by law, he will be ap-  
pointed as prayed for.  
Witness the Honorable T. F. Bell,  
judge of said court, this 10th day of No-  
vember 1910. S. O. WILLIAMS,  
Nov. 10. Deputy Clerk.

**JUDICIAL SALE**  
No. 13,830—In the First Judicial Dis-  
trict Court of Caddo Parish, Louisi-  
ana: A. F. Herndon vs. Minors of  
Louella and Katie Tyson.  
By virtue of a commission to sell, to  
me directed from the Honorable First  
Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish,  
Louisiana, in the above numbered and  
entitled suit, I will offer for sale, for  
cash and according to law, at public auc-  
tion, at the principal front door of the  
court house of Caddo Parish, La., dur-  
ing the legal hours for sales, on  
SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1910.  
The southwest quarter of section four-  
teen (14), township twenty-one (21),  
range fifteen (15) and the east half of  
the southeast quarter of section fifteen  
(15), township twenty-one (21), range  
fifteen (15), Caddo Parish, Louisiana,  
together with all buildings and improve-  
ments thereon. Said property to be sold  
as belonging to the parties litigant for  
cash and according to law for the pur-  
pose of affecting a partition.  
J. P. FLOURNOY,  
Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer.  
Caucasian, Nov. 20, 1910.

## ENGLAND AGAIN ALARMS WORLD

### New Thirteen Inch Gun Stops All Naval Construction.

### ALTERS ARMAMENT PLANS.

Germany Suspends Preparations For  
Four More Dreadnoughts Until  
Larger Bores Can Be Arranged.  
Great Britain Far Ahead in Strength  
For Much Feared "Ordeal."

Just as England created worldwide  
surprise in 1905 by laying down a  
Dreadnought embodying all the big  
gun principles and caused practically  
all the naval shipyards in the world  
to stand idle while their plans were  
amended, so now again the British na-  
val constructors get ahead of their  
rivals with the new thirteen inch gun  
which is being amended in the newest  
Dreadnoughts.  
This gun throws a 1,250 pound shell,  
whereas the twelve inch weapon with  
which original Dreadnoughts were  
armed takes only an 850 pound shell.  
Naval Outlook is Changed.  
The whole naval outlook may be  
changed by the secrecy which the Brit-  
ish admiralty has preserved regard-  
ing the new weapons. It was not un-  
til recently that it became known the  
admiralty had placed orders for a  
number of thirteen inch guns and  
mountings for all the new vessels of  
the Dreadnought type under construc-  
tion.  
This development had surprising re-  
sults in Germany. As soon as news  
of the change in the British policy was  
received there the preparations for the  
construction of four Dreadnoughts  
which were to carry twelve inch guns  
were suspended with a view to re-  
consideration of their armament. Con-  
sequently the relative naval strength  
of Great Britain and Germany was  
seriously affected.  
Today England possesses ten Dread-  
noughts completed and will have  
twelve by April, 1911, when Germany  
will have five in commission. Mr. As-  
quith's computation that April, 1913,  
would see Great Britain with twenty-  
five and Germany with twenty-one  
Dreadnoughts will not turn out cor-  
rect.  
Critical Period Postponed.  
This critical period of which so much  
dread has been expressed in England  
cannot be in 1913. By accelerating  
work Germany may complete twenty-  
one Dreadnoughts by April, 1914, at  
which date the British fleet will pos-  
sess twenty-five vessels plus those in  
next year's naval program.  
The London Telegraph's naval cor-  
respondent remarks:  
"We have the benefit of a temporary  
lull, but it is only temporary. The cri-  
sis is postponed, but the crisis will  
come."

**TO FLY ACROSS THE SAHARA**  
Aeroplane Mail Service Over Desert to  
Be Tried.  
The French war department is about  
to put the aeroplane to the severest  
test yet asked of it and has decided  
that the Sahara desert shall be cross-  
ed as soon as possible from north to  
south, from Colomb-Bechar, at the  
mouth of Oran, to Timbuktu, by mi-  
litary aeroplanes. The matter has been  
under the consideration of the intel-  
ligence staff for some time.  
The total distance is approximately  
1,000 miles, and at present dispatches  
take four months crossing from Col-  
omb-Bechar to Timbuktu. An aero-  
plane service, effectually arranged,  
would reduce this time to less than  
a day.  
With the object of testing the feasi-  
bility of such a service General Brun  
has given orders for the initial part  
of the program to be begun. A military  
aviation center will be established on  
the northern limits of the Sahara, in  
southern Algeria, and there a number  
of officers who have knowledge of the  
desert will be trained to pilot flying  
machines.  
When a sufficient number of pilots  
have received their certificates two  
groups will be formed, one of them be-  
ing dispatched to Timbuktu. The op-  
erations will then begin on both sides  
of the desert.

**AEROPLANE TOO SLOW.**  
Couldn't Beat Motorcycle in Ten Mile  
Race.  
Two modern inventions, motorcycle  
and aeroplane, recently met in a speed  
contest in England, and the motor-  
cycle proved the winner.  
The arship, a biplane, was piloted  
by Blondeau, while McNab ran the  
motorcycle. They raced around a two  
mile track for a distance of ten miles.  
Blondeau in the aeroplane didn't  
have a chance against the motorcycle,  
which traveled at the rate of between  
sixty and seventy miles an hour, while  
the biplane could not go faster than  
forty-five miles.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
Population 1910..... 480,572  
(Increase 4.9 per cent.)  
Population 1900..... 457,858  
Population 1880..... 276,580

## ORIGINAL AMERICANS BUT ONE-TENTH OF POPULATION

Stock of Nation's Settlers Overwhelm-  
ed by Immigration.

The population of the United States  
may be classified thus: Natives of un-  
mixed descent, one-tenth; negroes, one-  
tenth; natives of foreign parentage,  
one-tenth; natives of naturalized par-  
entage, six-tenths; aliens, one-tenth.  
The original American stock was  
English, with a smattering of Scotch  
and Irish, more of Dutch and a little  
French and Scandinavian. The pro-  
portion of any of these strains in the  
American of today is unbroken descent  
from before the war of the Revolution  
will determine his approximation to a  
purely blood standard of American na-  
tivity. The preponderance of popula-  
tion is of whites having one or more  
of these strains in their blood, the ma-  
jority of such being able to trace  
descent by one and the other to origi-  
nal settlers.  
Since 1820 over 28,000,000 aliens have  
immigrated to this country, the vast  
majority of whom never returned to  
their native land. But the intermixture  
of immigrants with natives and their  
descendants was negligible as a factor  
in census figures until after the war  
of the rebellion. Until that time the  
population was counted as natives, col-  
ored and foreign born. In the ninth  
census (1870) the classification of na-  
tive whites gave place to native whites  
of native parentage and included the  
descendants of all white persons born  
in the United States indiscriminately.  
Of the 28,000,000 aliens who have  
migrated to this country one-fourth  
came prior to the war of 1861-5, and  
of the 21,000,000 who have landed since  
that period over one-half arrived dur-  
ing the last fifteen years. Up to 1895  
the major part of the immigration was  
from the British Isles (Ireland prin-  
cipally), Germany and Scandinavia,  
with a small but steady stream from  
France and Switzerland and scattering  
groups from most other European coun-  
tries.  
Since that year the arrivals from  
those countries, excepting Scandinavia,  
have greatly decreased and the bulk  
of immigration has been from Italy,  
Austria-Hungary and Russia and chief-  
ly from the least advanced portions  
of those domains—the Russian Jew,  
the southern Italian, Lithuanian, Mag-  
yar, Pole and Slovak, with many  
Greeks and Japanese and even Mexi-  
cans.

**WOOD SHAVINGS FOR TOBACCO**  
Alaska Indians Employ Dangerous  
Substitute For Pips.  
"How would you enjoy a pipeful of  
wood shavings saturated with a strong  
solution of pepper as an after dinner  
smoke?" asked William F. Quinn of  
Portland, Ore. "Strange as this may  
seem as a substitute for tobacco, it is  
nevertheless used as such by Indians  
along the Alaska coast. Their mouths  
are often made raw by the practice,  
and the eyesight of many is affected  
by the strong fumes.  
"It is no uncommon practice among  
farmers to smoke the leaves of the  
tomato and potato plants. While both  
these plants contain a narcotic poison,  
the smoking of leaves in moderation  
is harmless. Excessive use, though,  
produces a heavy stupor, from which  
the smoker awakes with a terrific  
headache and a feeling of utter ex-  
haustion. Insanity and suicide have  
often been caused by the immoderate  
use of these two weeds. Rhubarb,  
beet and even garden sage leaves are  
all smoked by farmers, but are per-  
haps the least harmful of substitutes  
for tobacco."

**HOBBLE TURKEY FOR TAFT.**  
Truly Fashionable Heavyweight For  
White House Thanksgiving.  
A hobble turkey is being fattened by  
Bentley Wickstrom of the Big Place,  
near West Caldwell, N. J., and, like  
every turkey that gets mentioned in  
the newspapers, he is being fattened  
"for President Taft's Thanksgiving  
dinner." But the mere fact of being  
No. 897 in the Taft table series is not  
this turkey's claim to distinction.  
Her proud pre-eminence is due to her  
amazing resemblance just above the  
feet to a hobble skirted woman.  
Her legs are fastened together with  
a sinew about two inches above her  
toes and are covered with feathers  
clean down to those toes. The fowl  
when traveling hops along much as a  
hobble does, but gets over the ground  
very slowly.  
This prevents her, says Wickstrom,  
from getting much exercise, and con-  
sequently she has taken on more flesh  
than her companions. She now weighs  
twenty-two pounds, and he predicts a  
thirty pound weight by the Monday  
before Thanksgiving.

**PROFIT IN SEA WORN PEBBLE**  
England Seeks to Rob France of Trade  
Monopoly.  
A new industry is being started in  
Seaton, England, which will provide  
employment for people in the winter.  
At present a large business is trans-  
acted in sea worn pebbles which are  
imported from the French coast, and  
it is hoped to capture part of this  
trade.  
Trial orders from several large users  
of the pebbles are on hand, and gangs  
of men are engaged in selecting the  
pebbles from the beach at Seaton and  
the neighboring villages.  
Austrians Champion Horsehoers.  
Austrians assert that the art of horse-  
shoeing has been brought to a higher  
degree of perfection in their country  
than anywhere else in the world.

## CHINA IS FIELD FOR PHYSICIANS

### Idols and Fireworks Used to Cure Disease.

### SURGERY RESEMBLES SORGERY

Needles Puncture Helpless Patients to  
Let Out Hidden Devils—One Thou-  
sand Doctors Overworked Attending  
to Millions of Celestial Empire—Mun-  
icipal Cleanliness Almost Unknown.  
Personal hygiene is a matter of lit-  
tle importance in China as yet. His  
excellency Wu Ting Fang realized that  
perhaps in his facetious remark that  
"Chinese are much cleaner than Ameri-  
cans because they have to take a bath  
only once a month or so." Physical  
exercise for the sake of better health  
is never indulged in.  
Municipal cleanliness up to the last  
few years has been entirely neglected.  
Sewers are found only in the cities oc-  
cupied by foreigners. The wells are  
generally surface wells, with possibil-  
ities of contamination wholly unconsid-  
ered.  
As a result of this lack of knowledge  
along the lines of personal, household  
and municipal hygiene sickness is  
found everywhere. In certain cities  
cholera is always present. Plague still  
runs riot in some of the centers of  
population. Tuberculosis is seen on  
every hand, and smallpox is common.  
Surgery Thwarted by Ignorance.  
Because of his ignorance of human  
anatomy the Chinese physician knows  
nothing of surgery, and he is particu-  
larly afraid of the knife. Conditions  
are seen every day in Chinese streets  
that would be most easily remedied by  
slight surgical attention.  
Acupuncture needles and instruments  
for scarification largely constitute his  
list of instruments. But perhaps this  
is fortunate. These needles are thrust,  
regardless of possible infection, into  
muscles, joints and various organs of  
the body in order that the evil spirits  
may escape.  
The treatment of the insane has in  
all periods of Chinese history been  
most inhuman. Even today it is not  
uncommon to see people in chains or  
imprisoned amid unspeakable condi-  
tions who are or perhaps only have been  
insane. Only ignorance and superstition  
can explain these conditions.  
The treatment of the teeth is cred-  
itly attended to. In cases of intolerable  
pain and decay the pulling of the teeth  
is the only resort. Usually each vil-  
lage has one or more tooth pullers,  
who, seated at some prominent corner,  
for a few cash will pull any or all of  
the teeth of whoever in desperation is  
driven to them. Innumerable cases of  
necrosis of the jaw and allied condi-  
tions are found, due to this enforced  
neglect.  
The priesthood is universally gone to  
for healing, and large numbers of sick  
may be found around the temples  
which have gods within them that  
are supposed to have various particu-  
lar miraculous powers. Every city has  
several gods, as the god of mother-  
hood, of the eye and of general medi-  
cal disorders, and they often have  
splendid temples and are sacrificed to  
with lavish expenditures.  
Fireworks to Stop Epidemic.  
In a recent epidemic of dysentery at  
Fuchau tens of thousands of dollars  
were spent in fireworks, expensive  
processions, etc., leading to gaudily  
decorated boats on the river, on which  
it was hoped that the dreaded sick-  
ness giving spirits could be persuaded  
to depart.  
In the face of such ignorance is it  
any wonder that the 1,000 or so for-  
eign trained physicians are literally  
"worked to death" as the Chinese are  
realizing their efficiency in matters of  
life and death? It is no uncommon  
sight to see large numbers of sick  
Chinese about the doors of hospitals  
that are too crowded to receive an-  
other patient and about the feet of phy-  
sicians for whom it is a physical im-  
possibility to take another patient on  
their hands. Imagine Boston with but  
two physicians, New York with eight  
and but 200 between the Atlantic and  
the Pacific.

**GOOD INDIANS STILL LIVING.**  
Carlisle's Records Prove Merit of New  
Red Man.  
The head of the Indian school at  
Carlisle has been looking into the re-  
cords made by the graduates since leav-  
ing the institution. He claims that of  
514 living graduates only five have  
been "so called failures."  
"The rest," he says in the Red Man,  
"have made a marked success in their  
various spheres of activity. Three  
hundred of them are successfully en-  
gaged in vocational activities away  
from the reservation and have been  
forever severed from federal super-  
vision. No longer content to be wards,  
they have speedily become citizens.  
The 200 engaged at work on the reser-  
vation are leaders among their people  
and examples of probity and industry."  
"Of the women graduates it will be  
noted that 142 are housekeepers. It  
will thus be seen that their education  
has not weakened them away from mar-  
ried life. They are the mistresses of  
modern homes, nicely furnished, and  
their children are being well cared for  
and carefully educated. These are not  
so called squaws who live in tepees or  
hogans, amid the squalor of the reser-  
vation, but thrifty, industrious wives  
and mothers whose homes compare  
well with the homes of good white  
women in similar circumstances.  
"Careful records are being gathered  
of the more than 4,000 students who  
have stayed at Carlisle only long  
enough to complete partial terms. It  
has been found from returns which  
have already been received that out of  
2,150 approximately 94 per cent are  
successfully earning their living and  
evidence by the uprightness of their  
lives that even the short term spent at  
this school has been a vital influence  
for good."

**TURKEY SUED FOR APPENDIX.**  
Woman Who Satisfied Sultan's Cur-  
iosity Wants Reparation.  
Miss Josefa Schneider, a Turkish  
subject, resident in Constantinople,  
has brought suit for damages against  
the state which throws a vivid light  
on conditions in Turkey under Abdul  
Hamid II. According to the Paris  
Eclair, one of Abdul's daughters fell  
seriously ill in the days when he was  
still padishah, and the court phys-  
icians recommended an operation for  
appendicitis.  
Abdul refused to give his consent  
until the operation had been performed  
on some one else to prove that it was  
not dangerous to life. Miss Schneider,  
who had recently spent some time in  
a Constantinople hospital, was handy,  
so she was forcibly taken from her  
house and deprived of her appendix.  
Abdul Hamid was convinced, his  
daughter was cured, and now Miss  
Schneider's suit is part of his suc-  
cessor's troubles.  
Russia Follows American Reports.  
The Russian ministry of commerce  
and industry has decided to issue spe-  
cial bulletins concerning foreign com-  
merce with a view to enlarging Rus-  
sian trade throughout the world. They  
have been patterned to a large degree  
after the American consular and trade  
reports.  
English Favorite Letter Language.  
Of 12,000,000,000 letters written in a  
year by the world at large 8,000,000,  
600 are in English, 1,200,000,000 in  
German and only 1,000,000,000 in  
French.

## NEW RAILWAY BUILT FOR MILES ON SALT AND GOLD

Prospectors Excited by Wealth Found  
Along Western Pacific.

At many points on the line of the  
new Western Pacific railroad from  
Salt Lake City to San Francisco there  
was not room enough in the canyon  
for both river and railroad, and solid  
walls of masonry had to be built to  
carry the tracks above the stream.  
At other points the sharp curves in  
the canyon have sent the tracks back  
and forth from one side to the other  
on steel bridges and high trestles. In  
building the line material and work-  
men frequently had to be let down the  
sides of the canyon by ropes hundreds  
of feet in length to start construction  
on new sections.  
Wagon roads are everywhere impos-  
sible. At last after endless turnings  
and twists in fighting its way through  
150 miles of the canyon the tracks  
come out into the broad valley at Oro-  
ville, over which for countless ages  
the Feather river has poured debris  
from its mountain fastnesses.  
So much gold did the river bring  
down that the soil down to the solid  
bedrock is being dug up by dredges  
and washed for its gold. Large tracts  
of land given over to olives, oranges  
and other fruits are now being torn  
to pieces in the ceaseless hunt for gold,  
which is being found in such quanti-  
ties that the miners are beginning to  
rival in their wealth the pioneers in  
the gold fields of the state.  
In contrast to this long stretch of  
canyon scenery is the great salt desert  
through which the new road runs after  
leaving Salt Lake City. This desert is  
sixty miles long and fifteen miles wide,  
composed of rock salt 97 per cent pure.  
Light through the center of it the  
engineers of the road ran their lines,  
and for forty-six miles there is not  
a curve in the tracks. The ties are  
laid on a bed of solid salt two or three  
feet above the level of the plain. The  
salt looks like a field of ice and snow,  
and it is difficult for the traveler to  
realize that his train is not passing  
through a wintry scene of the far  
north.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
Pursuant to a resolution passed by  
the Parish Board of School Directors  
of the Parish of Caddo, Louisiana, at  
its regular meeting held on the 12th day  
of October 1901, I, Isaac Barron, presi-  
dent of said board, hereby give notice  
that, in compliance with said resolution,  
a special election will be held in School  
District Number One, consisting and  
composed of the whole of Ward Four  
of said Parish of Caddo, State of  
Louisiana, on the 29th day of November  
1910, for the purpose of submitting to  
the property taxpayers, qualified under  
the Constitution and laws of the State  
of Louisiana, to vote at said election,  
the following proposition, to-wit:  
To levy a special tax of one mill on  
the dollar on all property in School Dis-  
trict No. 1 of the Parish of Caddo,  
Louisiana, subject to taxation, annually,  
for a period of ten years, for the pur-  
pose of purchasing sites, constructing  
public school buildings, and of equip-  
ping and maintaining the same, the title  
to which shall vest in the public.  
For the purpose of said special elec-  
tion, the polling places will be:  
Precinct 1 in Ward 4—Chatwin Bros.,  
corner Market and Travis. Commissioners,  
H. R. Strube, Dr. G. C. Chandler,  
Henry Dillenberger Sr. Clerk, Moise  
Levy.  
Precinct 2 in Ward 4—Court house.  
Commissioners, John S. Young, Henry  
Basch Jr., Edgar N. Florsheim. Clerk,  
Morris M. Benson.  
Precinct 3 in Ward 4—Ferris Hotel,  
Louisiana avenue. Commissioners, Gabe  
Leadman, Edward F. Neid, W. H.  
Werner. Clerk, James H. Ross.  
Precinct 4 in Ward 4—Bob Hughes  
store, Jordan street. Commissioners,  
R. L. Her, B. H. Bickham, H. C. String-  
fellow. Clerk, J. H. Marshall Sr.  
Precinct 5 in Ward 4—Chas. Stoer's  
old stand, Texas avenue. Commissioners,  
A. W. Smith, Michael Bernstein,  
A. A. LeRosen. Clerk, David C. Heine.  
Precinct 6 in Ward 4—Metcalfe's store  
Texas avenue. Commissioners, E. B.  
Herndon Jr., Roland Williamson, T.  
Leslie Pennington. Clerk, T. Fletcher  
Bell.  
Precinct 7 in Ward 4—Zwally's stu-  
dio, Common street near head of Texas  
street. Commissioners, John F. Wise,  
D. H. Deas, J. W. Jones. Clerk, J. H.  
Bodenheimer.  
Precinct 8 in Ward 4—Alfred's store,  
Western avenue. Commissioners, Ben  
Bernstein, John D. Murray, S. R. El-  
liott. Clerk, W. C. Agurs.  
Precinct 9 in Ward 4—West End  
Bank, Texas avenue. Commissioners, J.  
W. Peyton, L. E. Stokes, T. M. Hall.  
Clerk, G. W. Marshall.  
Jewella Precinct in Ward 4—Monk-  
house's store. Commissioners, John  
Monkhouse, R. J. Porter, G. A. Fory.  
Clerk, R. E. Rogers.  
At said special election the polls will  
open at 7 o'clock a.m. and close at 5  
o'clock p.m., and the election will be  
conducted in accordance with the laws  
of Louisiana applicable thereto.  
Notice is also given that at 2 o'clock  
p.m., December 1, 1910, on the 29th day  
of November 1910, the said Parish  
Board of School Directors of the Parish  
of Caddo, Louisiana, will meet in

## S. G. DREYFUS CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats**  
Corner Spring and Crockett Streets  
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY ORDERS.

### FARMOGERM (High Bred Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria)

MAKES Poor Soil Rich Soil

## The FARMOGERM Method DOES AWAY

with the use of expensive fertilizers by using nature's method of supplying ni-  
trates. Lime, potash and phosphates are comparatively cheap and in many cases  
there is an abundant supply of these in the soil which can be made available for  
the plant food if right methods are used—and the "Farmogerm Method" is the  
right method. If you wish to improve the condition of your land and grow big-  
ger crops, send for book on "Farmogerm Method." What it has done for thou-  
sands of people during the past two years it will do for you. For sale by

### H. M. Weil's Seed Store

Cor. Commerce and Milam Sts. SHREVEPORT, LA.

## The Florsheim Bros. Dry Goods Co. Ltd.

Exclusively Wholesale Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes  
and Hats.**  
510-512-514 Levee St. New York Office 77 Franklin St.

### Ask Your Grocer For Rose's Sugar Sticks

## Finest Made Henry Rose Merc. & Mfg. Co., (LIMITED)

517-521 Spring St. Shreveport, La.

its office in the court house, and in open  
session proceed to open the ballot boxes,  
examine and count the ballots in num-  
ber and amount, examine and canvass  
the returns and declare the results of  
said special election.  
This 29th day of October 1910.  
ISAAC BARRON,  
President.  
Oct. 30.  
SHERIFF'S SALE.  
No. 13,864—In the First Judicial Dis-  
trict Court of Louisiana: A. M.  
Solly vs. A. C. Pitts.  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to  
me directed from the Honorable First  
Judicial District Court of Caddo Par-  
ish, Louisiana, in the above numbered  
and entitled suit, I have seized and will  
offer for sale, at public auction, for cash  
according to law, at the principal front  
door of the court house of Caddo Par-  
ish, Louisiana, during the legal hours  
for sales, on  
SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1910,  
Lots six and seven (6 and 7) of the  
Town of Rodessa, Caddo Parish, Louisi-  
ana, with all buildings and improve-  
ments thereon, said sale to be made for  
cash according to law, to pay and sat-  
isfy the debt specified in said writ, say  
in the sum of \$750.00, with 8 per cent  
interest from October 7, 1903, less cred-  
its of \$200.00 paid February 9, 1907, and  
\$500.00 paid February 10, 1908, and ten  
per cent attorney's fees on amount owed  
for, together with all costs of this suit,  
and recognition of vendor's special lien  
and privilege.  
J. P. FLOURNOY,  
Sheriff and ex-Officio Auctioneer.  
Caucasian, November 10, 1910.

**SUCCESSION NOTICE**  
No. 14,077—In First District Court of  
Louisiana: Succession of J. E.  
Bricker.  
Notice is hereby given that W. D.  
Bricker has this day applied to be ap-  
pointed administrator of said succe-  
sion, and unless opposition be made  
thereto within the time specified by law  
he will be appointed as prayed for.  
Witness the Honorable A. J. Murff,  
judge of said court, this 3rd day of No-  
vember 1910. W. M. LEVY,  
Nov. 3. Deputy Clerk.

**AN ORDINANCE.**  
Repealing an ordinance creating Drain-  
age District No. One (1) passed  
April 12, 1906.  
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Pol-  
ice Jury of the Parish of Caddo, in le-  
gal session convened, that the ordinance  
adopted April 12, 1906, entitled "An Or-  
dinance creating Drainage District No.  
One, and appointing five commissioners  
therefor, fixing the limits thereof, and  
fixing its domicile, time and place for  
the meeting of the commissioners and  
organization of its board, and conform-  
ing to Act 37 of the General Assembly  
of the State of Louisiana 1894, and all  
other laws on the same subject matter,"  
be and the same is hereby repealed.  
Ayes: Wynn, Miller, Mahlen, Pole-  
man, Scott, Winter, Smith, Nagle, Moss,  
Crawford.  
Nays: None.  
W. T. CRAWFORD, Pres.  
A. L. DURINGER, Clerk.

**PROFIT IN SEA WORN PEBBLE**  
England Seeks to Rob France of Trade  
Monopoly.  
A new industry is being started in  
Seaton, England, which will provide  
employment for people in the winter.  
At present a large business is trans-  
acted in sea worn pebbles which are  
imported from the French coast, and  
it is hoped to capture part of this  
trade.  
Trial orders from several large users  
of the pebbles are on hand, and gangs  
of men are engaged in selecting the  
pebbles from the beach at Seaton and  
the neighboring villages.  
Austrians Champion Horsehoers.  
Austrians assert that the art of horse-  
shoeing has been brought to a higher  
degree of perfection in their country  
than anywhere else in the world.