

# TENSAS GAZETTE.

HUGH TULLIS, EDITOR,

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## THE LEVEES.

### Good Word from the Fifth District.

President Ogden, of the Fifth District Levee Board, was in the city yesterday, and in conversation with a reporter said that he was gratified at the excellent prospects of the district for the coming year. After the extensive experience of last year the planters of the district realized that Major Starbuck's motto of "Dirt, more dirt, lots of dirt," was the motto they should follow, and having come to that frame of mind they went to work with a will, bid for contracts at low rates to be paid for in bonds at par and built levees.

"These facts," said the gentleman, "show that when the people of a district are awakened to the necessity of doing work they will do it and force their district ahead. The Atchafalaya people did it several years ago, and now have an excellent system of levees. The people up Red river are doing it, and we are doing it."

"In addition to present benefits, the willingness of our people, who know the condition of the district and the chances for overflow, to take bonds at par shows that they are worth par as investments. That's where the future benefit is going to come in. All in all, I think the people of our district ought to be well satisfied with the season's progress. We are not going to have any more Wylis if we can help it through means of a reasonable amount of public spirit and work."—Tensas Democrat.

## WASHINGTON.

### Secretary Carlisle Will Sell Bonds.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Carlisle this afternoon issued a circular inviting proposals for \$50,000,000 five per cent bonds, redeemable after ten years, the bonds to bear interest at five per cent per annum. All bids will be made to the highest bidder therefor, but no proposal will be considered at a lower price than \$1.17 2/3, which is the equivalent of a three per cent bond at par. The bonds will be denominations of \$50 and upward.

### Iowa's Senatorial Election.

Special to the Daily Free Press.  
Washington, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., announces that John H. Geary, Republican, has been elected United States Senator over Gov. Horace Bole's, Democrat.

### SENATOR WALTHAL'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of General Walthal, one of the able and eminent senators for Mississippi and one of the most brilliant and distinguished members of the United States Senate, is announced this morning. He gives as the reason for this step that his health is seriously impaired, and he needs rest and to spend the winter in a more southern climate. His resignation is for the remainder of his term in the Senate, expiring March 3, 1895. He does not include in his letter of withdrawal from public life that term for which he has been re-elected, commencing March 4, 1895. The people of Mississippi cannot long spare from their public service such a man.

The Legislature of that State is now in session, and his successor will doubtless soon be elected. —Picayune.

It is figured out that stamp collectors have put away \$1,000,000 worth of the Columbian issues for which Uncle Sam will not be called on to perform any service.

The statement that George Vanderbilt's enormous North Carolina estate would compare favorably in size with some of the English landed properties may be accepted freely and absolutely. A statement was made recently by a visiting English architect that Mr. Vanderbilt's estate is far more extensive than any of the ducal holdings in Great Britain, in the sense that the entire property is given up to the use of the owner. It is in fact a park of 180 square miles in extent. Many of the larger ducal estates in Great Britain have an extended acreage, but they are taken up by villages and towns and leased to farmers and factory owners, so that often the main house of the proprietor is narrowed down to an estate which consists of a park of only a few miles area. Mr. George Vanderbilt's 100,000 acres are entirely for his own use.

The Chicago Evening Post says: An American merchant recently returned from South America quite pleased with the British minister there, Lord Pakenham, by his considerate and flattering remarks about his ancestor, who was defeated at New Orleans by our General Jackson. "Indeed," said our kindly countryman, "I believe that General Jackson mentioned him in his dispatches in a very complimentary manner." "Now what a strange difference I find among your peculiar Americans! You actually delight me by your graceful reference to my unfortunate ancestor, whereas sometime ago my diplomatic brother from your country, Mr. Hanna, gave me a thumping slap on the broad of my back and sung out, to the amiable, talkative education of a great room full of listeners, 'Say, old Paek, wasn't it a relative of yours who walloped the scoldin' out of at New Orleans?'"

### Two Mississippi Congressmen.

Amos J. Cummings, of New York, in a recent number of the New York Sun, paid a high tribute to two Mississippians in Congress; for Mr. Ribley, though now of Texas, was born and reared in Copiah county, in this State. We abridge from the Sun as follows:

Foremost among the young men is Joseph W. Bailey, of Gainville, Tex. Tall, handsome, studious, demonstrative and gifted with a remarkable flow of language, he already commands close attention when taking the floor. It was due to his efforts that the Torrey Bankruptcy bill was defeated. Whether his defeat is an injury or a blessing to the country matters not. He led the opposition, and led it in a masterly manner. His closing speech was a marvel of argument, logic and eloquence. It charmed the house, and the orator was universally congratulated.

More than this, Mr. Bailey has presided in a committee of the whole with singular ability. The house has fully recognized his talents, and he stands upon a much higher plane than he occupied in the Fifty-second Congress. If no innovation in politics intervenes, he has a brilliant future. Ten years from now he ought to be the leading member from the largest State in the Union. He is now 30 years old.

Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston, will soon issue a volume containing a list of all errors in school books to which attention had been called through the publicity invited by Colonel Pope. They number thousands, and it is said that some of the publishers who are hardest hit are fighting hard to prevent any further publication of the facts. The list of errors which have been transmitted to one school book publishing house aggregates over \$1,100.

## THE TRAVEL OF THE RIVER

### Tides Between Cairo and New Orleans.

"The travel of the river tides is a very interesting study," said Captain Kirkham, of the weather bureau, last night to a reporter for the Picayune. "The daily records of the tide's movements," he continued, "between Cairo and New Orleans and from the heads of the Arkansas and Red rivers to their mouths from January, 1890, to December, 1893, have been compiled. The calculation includes intermediate points.

"The time consumed for a wave to move from Cairo to Memphis is 2 1/2 days; from Memphis to Helena 1 1/2 days; Helena to Vicksburg 3 1/4 days; Vicksburg to Bayou Sara, nearly three days, and from Bayou Sara to New Orleans over 1 day.

"Since regular river observations are made (and telegraphic) only at 7 a. m. local time, daily, at the points noted on the chart, except in cases of extreme high water when observations are made several times daily, it naturally follows that the data charted is only approximately, and not necessarily absolutely correct for the fractional portions of a day.

"In the Mississippi the fall of an advancing crest of a freshet wave moves with nearly the same rapidity as the rise from a low or medium stage—not so, however, with the Red and Ouachita rivers.

"It required a decided rise at Cairo, with but normal rainfall conditions farther South, to cause an appreciable effect in the lower Mississippi, and generally speaking, one-fourth of the Cairo rise will equal the New Orleans rise when the river is at a low or medium stage at both points and no wave between. One-third of the Vicksburg rise is nearly equal to the rise that may be expected at New Orleans, while from one-half to two-thirds the Vicksburg rise will be equal to the Bayou Sara rise. From a low stage, a 10-foot Cairo rise will give a 2 to 3-foot New Orleans rise, and about a 6-foot rise at Bayou Sara. A 40-foot Cairo rise within a month would indicate about 35 feet more water at Vicksburg; about 25 feet at Bayou Sara, and 10 feet at New Orleans.

"The charting of the daily stages for the past four years reveals the fact that the rise at Memphis is invariably less marked than at Helena, averaging probably one-fifth less than the Helena rise. The amount of the Vicksburg rise is usually between the Helena and Memphis rises, while the rise at Bayou Sara bears no marked resemblance or proportion to other rises, save that it is very generally from two to three times as great as the rise that occurs at New Orleans.

The United States engineers are revetting a considerable portion of the Lake Concordia levee with plank to protect it from wave wash. The work is timely, and it will no doubt have the effect of checking a difficulty that has given a great deal of trouble heretofore. More than 200,000 feet of lumber is being used in the work, and it will be quite expensive before it is completed. —Concordia Sentinel.

### WILL BE A WAR OF GIANTS.

### The Next European Struggle Discussed by a British Officer.

General Sir Archibald Alison's article in the December number of Blackwood is not exactly cheerful reading for those who appreciate the blessings of peace, says the London Daily News. Sir Archibald draws attention to the fact that while France has been increasing her army more rapidly than Ger-

many, she has now almost come to the end of her tether; while Germany, though she has been moving at a slower pace, is able to continue her present rate of progress for many years to come. We are, in the opinion of this authority, slowly, but surely progressing toward a "war of giants." That the struggle will find Russia and France on the one side and Germany, Austria and Italy on the other is, he considered evident from the present localization of the various forces. Referring to the Russian army, Sir Archibald finds that out of a total force of nearly a million, 731,000 men are massed on the German frontier and in the reserve behind it, while Olesna and the Crimea are held and Constantinople watched by only 80,000, and the Caucasus occupied and the French frontier in Asia Minor observed by 50,000; while in the whole of Transcaucasia, along the Afghan and Chinese frontiers, there are only 51,000 and on and about the Sea of Japan some 12,000.

From a general survey of the disposition of Russia's force, Sir Archibald Alison comes to the conclusion, first, that she is straining every nerve to mass men on her Polish frontier, so as to be able, in conjunction with France to crush Germany, even though aided by flanking Austria and distant Italy; next, that until this contest is over, Russia has determined to give up designs on Constantinople; and, finally, that she has no present intention of making any move upon Afghanistan or India. Further than this, Sir Archibald regards it as certain that Russia never really intended to undertake such a distant and difficult enterprise as that of moving a force sufficient to seize our Indian Empire through the inhospitable and hostile country of Afghanistan. What she will probably do, in his opinion, before making her great move, is to endeavor to induce us to believe that she is really about to invade India, so as to chain our large European force there to that country. When the German system attains its full development, Sir Archibald estimates that her available trained force for war will reach the enormous number of 4,300,000 men. At present he reckons that the dual alliance (France and Russia) has in peace 362,000 men under arms more than the triple alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy), but that the latter has in war the superiority by 503,000.

### A SOUTHERN ANNIVERSARY.

In Virginia, the 19th of January, the birthday anniversary of General R. E. Lee, is a State holiday. In many Southern cities where there are Confederate camps it is celebrated by special ceremonies. In New Orleans the Benevolent Association of the Army of Northern Virginia celebrates with a banquet and other ceremonial the birthday of Stonewall Jackson, the 21st of January. The memorial days of these two great Southern chiefs come so close together that the celebration in New Orleans, which never fails to do honor to both, may be well considered the recognition of the importance of two dates. —Picayune.

A number of New York newspapers have organized a news service for the collection and distribution of all local news. This does away with the services of about forty reporters.

Latest dispatches from the Corbett-Mitchell fight states that the reading public is very groggy and a bit ready to throw up the sponge. —Chicago Dispatch.