

# TENSAS GAZETTE.

HUGH TULLIS, EDITOR,

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## THE LEVEES

Along the Front of the Fifth Louisiana District From Sterling, Ark., Down to Delta Are All Good.

President W. F. Ogden and Secretary Wilmer H. Shields, of the Fifth District Levee Board of Louisiana, in company with Major H. B. Richardson, of the State Engineers, have just completed a tour of inspection of the levees of the district from Sterling, Ark., to Delta, La., a distance of eighty-five miles. Mr. Shields informs us that the inspection was made under the most adverse and trying circumstances, amidst sleet, snow and rain, and frequently the party had to travel on foot on account of the ice caking and rolling up under their horses' feet. Major Richardson made the following statement to a reporter of the Times-Democrat, which Mr. Shields says about covers all the observations of the party made on the trip, and sets forth actually and fully the condition of the levees:

"Nearly all the work that has been undertaken this year is practically finished, the uncompleted contracts consisting chiefly of works that needed at the time about two or three more days of good weather. The delay has been occasioned to work that is so nearly completed that it is not considered serious. The improvement has been so marked between district, Federal and State work that the danger has been greatly reduced this year. The usual uncertainty of course exists, but the improvement has been such as to materially lessen the amount of 'fighting' that will be apparently necessary, in view of which what energy will be needed can be the better concentrated where safety is less approximately absolute.

"Some anxiety has been felt about the levees in the lower Arkansas system, but the Federal contractors have done some work on their contracts which are not required to be touched until after the approaching high water, and Captain Townsend, the United States engineer in charge of that section, has placed a considerable force for 'emergency' work where he felt that repairs were most urgently needed. In this way the conditions have been considerably improved although not perfected. The water is against the levees for about forty miles between Sterling and Delta, but in a considerable percentage of that distance the edge of the banks outside the levees are above water or else old levees are partially standing in front of the present system, acting as a partial protection. Generally the levees are from two to three feet above the highest water mark, although in some places they are less than two feet above the record level. But these places are naturally where the conditions render lack of height least dangerous for physical reasons."—Natchez Democrat.

## Utterances of the Louisiana Appeal.

As indicating the drift of sentiment in the North Louisiana parishes attention might be called to the utterances of Editor McMeans, of the Louisiana Appeal, of Eastrop, who, in a double leaded editorial in his issue of the 25th, states his position without equivocation so far as the senatorial contest is concerned. It need not be said that the Appeal was one of the strongest Foster papers in the State in the last campaign, and that its utterances carry considerable weight in its section of the country. Here are some excerpts from the leader of the Appeal:

We have opposed Mr. Boatner several times with all the ability

we possessed. We have never cast a vote for him when there was an opportunity offered to vote for another Democrat. It cannot then be said now that our espousal of his candidacy for senatorial honors and promotion is due to any personal considerations. Up to the time Blanchard made the startling announcement that he would stultify his entire record as a tariff reformer in order to reach a seat in the Senate he was our candidate for United States Senator. That announcement, it appears to us, puts him beyond the pale of the Democratic party.

On all the platform pledges Boatner is with the party and therefore with the masses of the American people. For these reasons and others which we propose to advance from week to week until the Legislature assembles next May the Louisiana Appeal unhesitatingly announces this, its firm conviction, that Hon. C. J. Boatner comes nearer filling the bill for United States Senator from North Louisiana than any other available man. He is capable, he is conscientious, he is available and he is therefore the man for this section to support and elect.—States.

Such is the demand for cotton seed hulls, in and near Natchez, to feed to cattle, that the local mills are unable to supply the demand, and hulls are being imported from Vidalia and Port Gibson. Natchez people, it appears, are fattening cattle for the Chicago market, an example that Warren county stock-raisers might profitably imitate.—Commercial-Herald.

## LONG-STREETS BITTERNESS

Not Even Checked By Early's Open Grave.

The Surviving General Talks of Lee's Dead Lieutenant, Repeating What He Had Frequently Said Before.

Washington, March 3.—A special from Richmond, Va., says: "When General Longstreet was apprised of General Early's death and pressed for an estimate of the dead Confederate soldier, he made the following startling reply:

"Of Early's career as a soldier, I candidly regard it as a dismal failure. He was gifted with neither genius of war nor development of strategy. In this opinion I will be borne out by the records. The fact that I thought so during the war led to an estrangement which General Early pursued with a bitterness that knew no reason. What I say refers to official acts and official character; I speak not of private life. The command which under Stonewall Jackson knew not defeat, under Early never knew victory. This was not the fault of the men under Early, who were as brave as they were under Jackson, but was owing solely to the inefficiency of the general in command. It is hard for me to express these convictions in the presence of death; yet history must not be falsified, because of respect and reverence to the dead."

"It will be remembered that during the unveiling of the statue of Gen. R. E. Lee in this city a few years ago Longstreet and Early met for the first time since the war. Longstreet promptly extended his hand, exclaiming: 'How are you General?'

"Early turned his back on Longstreet with the expression that he was not in the habit of shaking hands with traitors, referring to the political course of Longstreet since the war.

Early's action was severely criticized by the many commanding officers of the late Confederacy who were present.

"Both Houses of the General Assembly to-day adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of General Early and many beautiful and touching tributes were paid to the memory of the old Confederate commander by the members of the two bodies."

## LONDON CABLE.

Gladstone to Resign To-Day.

He and His Wife the Queen's Guests at Windsor—Flory Protects by Labouchere Against Rosebery's Succession to the Premiership.

London, March 2.—By the command of the queen Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will proceed to Windsor Castle, this afternoon, and remain as the guests of her majesty until to-morrow. At noon to-morrow a privy council will be held at Windsor Castle, and upon this occasion Mr. Gladstone will tender his resignation of the premiership.

The Earl of Kimberley, lord president of the council; Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, and the other ministers, with the exception of Lord Rosebery, will be present. Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and spirits to-day and spent the forenoon quietly at home. The Radicals, headed by Mr. Labouchere, have decided not to serve under any peer and they state that if Lord Rosebery is made premier, the existence of the new ministry is limited to a week. Mr. Labouchere has written a letter to the Right Hon. Edward Majoribanks, the Liberal whip, saying that the feeling against a peer assuming the premiership is strong with the Liberals as well as with the Radicals. Continuing Mr. Labouchere says: "During the Tory administration the fact that the premier was in the house of lords was a strict complaint of the Radicals. Mr. Gladstone's popularity was largely due to the fact that he was regarded as the people's minister, scoring even old age, while holding the premiership. Except in the house of commons the party could not consult in regard to its future leader and would not admit for a moment that either the queen or the cabinet can select our leaders in secret conclave. It is obvious that the queen will select the man most tasteful to the court than to the people. The secrecy maintained in regard to Mr. Gladstone, the semi-official denials up to the last moment, the manner in which his successor was sprung upon us, and the house not sitting, have a very strange aspect and smack of enigma and intrigue. That the queen has a right to select the premier is more true in theory than in fact, and it is probable that in the next few years, if we remain united, we shall sweep away the hereditary chamber. When we welcome them in the house of commons as elected members they will have the same claim as others to lead us. A peer for the premiership would wreck the party. If such an outrage is attempted it is the duty of every Radical to resist such a high-handed and pernicious proceeding."

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Windsor Castle this afternoon and was in consultation with the queen before dinner. During this consultation the premier intimated to her majesty his intention to resign, but the formal tender of his resignation is deferred until the meeting of the privy council to-morrow.

The sacrifices of State buildings at the Chicago Fair has been simply astonishing. The magnificent New York building, which cost \$175,000, sold for \$250; the Ohio building, which cost \$40,000, did not bring anything and that State had to pay \$200 to have the building removed; the large Illinois State building, which cost \$230,000, brought only \$1,650; the Minnesota building, which cost \$30,000, sold for \$150; the Swedish building, costing \$75,000, brought only \$100; the Old Virginia building, which was an exact reproduction of Mount Vernon the home of Washington, cost \$25,000, and sentiment made it sell for

\$400; the Pennsylvania building, costing \$75,000, being all brick and iron and good salvage, brought \$1,500; the Puck and Judge buildings were given away; the great California building, which cost \$70,000, sold for \$500.

## LABORERS FOR LOUISIANA.

Mr. H. R. Williams, the celebrated labor agent, arrived here yesterday with about 100 negro laborers for North Louisiana planters, of whom a large proportion were for the Ashby Land Company. Mr. Williams is bringing a fine class of labor to this country, and planters who need hands should correspond with him.—Commercial Herald.

Congressman Blanchard will leave the city to-day for Washington. He has been absent from his seat for several days and his presence is urgently required at the National Capitol. Whether Mr. Blanchard will continue to be a representative after this week or whether he will change his title for that of Senator, Governor Foster will determine to-morrow. If Mr. Blanchard does leave the House, Louisiana will lose the chairmanship of one of the most important committees in that body and one whose work vitally affects her, that on rivers and harbors. It is some consolation to know, however, that if Mr. Blanchard leaves the House he will probably be succeeded by that committee by General Catchings, of Mississippi, who is well known in Louisiana and friendly to the interests of the river and therefore of Louisiana.—States.

## GEN. EARLY DEAD.

Lynchburg, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died at 10:30 p. m. Gen. Early was born in Virginia, in 1816, and was consequently aged about 78 years. He graduated at West Point and served in the Seminole and Mexican wars, but during the period from 1838 to 1861 was chiefly engaged in the practice of law. He entered the Confederate service as a colonel, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and eventually was promoted lieutenant general. His military services are too well known to require mention in detail. His death was the result of a severe fall received only a few days ago.

Special to the Times-Democrat.

Washington, March 3.—Senator Caffery had several conferences to-day with the Senate finance committee in regard to the sugar question, and with Senators Gorham, Hill, Smith of New Jersey, and others.

Senator White was detained at his residence by a slight attack of malaria, but expects to be all right in a day or two.

The committee seemed to be a little more inclined to come to an understanding in respect to sugar that would be satisfactory to the representatives of both raw and refined, but they want to put the duty at the very lowest possible rate that will secure the assent of the Senators interested. This afternoon the committee offered to Senator Caffery the following schedule: One cent on 80 degrees test, 1.01 from 80 degrees up to 90 degrees, 2.01 from 90 up to 96 degrees, and 3.01 on sugar from 96 degrees to 100 degrees, making a total of 1.34.

Senator Caffery informed the committee that the portion of this duty that would go to Louisiana producers was insufficient, and submitted the following counter-proposition: One cent at 80 degrees, 2.01 for every degree above 80 up to 96; then 3.01 for sugar from 96 to 100 degrees, making an aggregate of 1.50. It is understood that this schedule is not satisfactory to the sugar refiners. It is believed that the committee will yet agree to one and a quarter cents on raw sugar and concede something additional to refined. Senator Caffery is to have a further conference with the committee to-morrow.