TENSAS GAZETTE.

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IMMIGRATION.

Predicted Influx of Immigrants Into the Delta.

Railroad men are expecting a great flow of white immigration to the delta within the succeeding twelve months, arguing from the premises that popular attention is being diverted from manufactures to agriculture, owing to the stagnation of the former industry, and also from the immense volume of inquiries which are being received from the most desirable classes of immigrants, both by the railroad and private land-holders. A beginning has been made already and the movement, stimulated as it is by all the forces that can be combined in its favor by a great railroad, will attain important proportions very speedily.

With reference to Italian immigration some interesting details have come up concerning the colony near Friar's Point, occupying a portion of the C. E. Sessions plantation. It is stated that Mr. Jas. Rossa, the head of the colony, who came there ten years ago and since made a tidy little fortune, has leased the rest of the plantation, some 2,000 acres, and having sent his brother to Italy for the purpose has received advices from him that 100 families will shortly set sail for the delta. Mr. Rossa will divide the plantation into small holdings and sublet it to these immigrants, and has ample means of his own to supply them with the necessaries of life until they set themselves on their feet by making a crop.

Senator Hoar Tells Why He Supported Mr. White.

Special to the Times-Democrat.

Washington, March 24.—Mr. W. B. Stickney, of Ann Arbor, Mich., wrote to Senator Hoar a few days ago, says the Evening News, asking the latter to please explain why he voted against confirming Henry Blower and Peckham, both Northerners by birth and sentiment, and then voted for that rank Southerner, White?"

Mr. Hoar replied: "It gives me great pleasure to say to you that Mr. White is not what you speak of as 'a rank Southerner,' but is the son of an old Henry Clay Whig, a thorough supporter of national authority, a learned, sound, able and industrious lawyer, a pioneer in the west, and a man who can be entirely trusted, I believe, to support the national authority and decide the great questions which will come before him ably and justly. He is, in my judgment, by far the fittest person for the bench ever nominated, or even likely to be nominated by President Cleveland for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court."

Senator Hoar denies that he voted against Messrs. Hornbower and Peckham.

UNFAITHFUL SENATORS.

The Democratic Senators who call themselves conservatives and are trying to betray the cause of tariff reform are now beginning to hear from their people, and the Times predicts that a number of sonorial heads that now adorn the Senate will be lopped off and thrown on the political trash pile before many moons have come and gone. The Hickory Democratic Club of Parkersburg, W. Va., recently held a meeting and denounced Senators Cameron and Faulkner, of that State, for violating the pledges of the Chicago platform and joining the movement to emasculate the Wilson bill, commenting on this fact the New York Times says:

"The Parkersburg Democratic club accuses them of conspiring in the interest of the manufacturers and mine owners to defraud the people. If representative Democratic organizations in the South would a little more frequently speak their minds in this plain fashion the Populists and the McKinley Democrats would find it less easy to impress their ideas on timorous legislators at Washington.

It would be well if Democratic organizations in all parts of the country would hold meetings and protest against the betrayal of the people by their Senators and agents. The fact should be made clear that the men who do it, and attempt to do it, will be marked for slaughter. Never before in the history of the country has the Senate of the United States sunk so low in public estimation, and the men whose greed and treachery have disgraced a body which the people have so long honored as the sheet anchor of their government should be cast out.

SHOWERY APRIL.

The weather bureau, out of its archives, supplies the following data about April, embracing observations for the past twenty-two years, from which interesting probabilities may be drawn concerning the coming month. The average temperature in April has been 64 degrees, but in 1893 it was 70, and in 1874 only 60, the lowest recorded. On April 2, 1891, the mercury fell to 31 degrees, and on the 29, 1887, it rose to 92 in the shade. The average date of the last killing frost has been March 21, so the spring peaches are not yet seemed from blight.

April is proverbially showery, but in 1874 it was decidedly so, as the rainfall was 7.24 inches, more than one-third the annual average; while in 1887 only 0.75 could be squeezed out of the ungodly clouds. The average for the twenty-two years recorded by observations at this station has been 4.24 inches, but in 1885, April 6, 7, 1.33 inches in 24 hours. The prevailing winds are southerly and gentle, the greatest velocity recorded, 42 miles an hour, being in 1887.—Commercial-Herald, March 25.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON.

His Condition Much Improved—He Will Spend Some Time on a Ranch.

San Antonio, March 24.—Congressman W. L. Wilson is much improved today. He sat up in a chair a few hours and received two callers, both old friends. He will leave for the ranch of ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, eight miles from the city, Monday and will remain there a few days recuperating. Mr. Cable is now at the ranch and sent in the invitation this morning for Mr. Wilson to become his guest. Mr. Wilson has no fever, but his cough still hangs on. This, however, causes no uneasiness to Dr. Underwood, his medical attendant, who states that he will soon have it under control. Congressman John Tarsney did not leave today, as expected. He will leave tomorrow for Fort Worth, and will go from there to Denver on private business. The son of Congressman Wilson will leave for Washington tomorrow.

The Delhi Enterprise says there is a rumored outbreak in the vicinity of Delhi that some of the farmers hereabouts who have been unable to obtain advances for the present year have concluded to get the supplies from the Delhi merchants "by persuasion if possible, by force if necessary." We hope the condition of the farmers of the Delhi section is not so bad as the above rumor would indicate and at that it is they will not resort to such an unlawful proceeding.—Monroe Telegraph-Bulletin.

HOGG AND THE BOUNTY.

Veterans Petition Him to Accept the Money Due and Donate It to the Soldiers' Home.

Houston, Tex., March 24.—Dick Dowling Camp of Confederate Veterans of this city recently submitted a memorial to Gov. Hogg, asking him to accept the McKinley bounty on the sugar raised on the State farms, and apply the same to the extension and maintenance of the Home for ex-Confederate Soldiers, located at Austin. The bounty amounts to $75,000. The Governor's answer is that he begs to say "Courteously, respectfully, firmly and finally, under no circumstances, even at the request of soldier, ex-soldier, citizen, man, woman and child in Texas would I comply with any such demand. The State of Texas is fully able to support the Confederate home without accepting any such bounty corruption funds, and I am utterly ashamed of any man or set of men claiming to advocate and support the doctrine of States rights and sovereignty who would ask their government to cringe its knee before Federal authority and accept a bounty of any kind, especially one which is so vicious in its character, discriminating as it does in favor of the wealthy few against the aggregate poor."

He then refers to the fact that he was too young to be a soldier in the civil war, and gives his promise to aid, by any legitimate means, in making the home such as the ex-soldiers desire.

Continuing he says: "But I repeat to you that under no circumstances can the people of this State, or any set of them, compel me to accept this polluted, this corrupt, this oily, this odious African sugar bounty bait, aimed at the destruction of the independent autonomy of the States."

THE LEVEES

Completion of Surveys for the Mitchard Levee

Commercial-Herald, March 25.

Major Wm. Starling, chief engineer of the lower Yazoo levee district, is in the city, en route to Greenville from Brunswick, Miss. He reports the completion of the surveys for a new government levee from Chotard, in Issaquena county, to Brunswick in Warren county, estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards, which will be let by Capt. Townsend, of the United States engineers, next month as well as Australia levee, 300,000 cubic yards, and the levee near Bolivar 100,000 yards, both of which are in Bolivar county. Such minor repairs as are required are being done along the district's line. Major Starling said, in readiness of the high water which each day reminds him the more to believe is not coming. He does not regard the present outlook as other than favorable and thinks the little heavy rains in this portion of the valley will scarcely suffice to bring the river above forty feet at Vicksburg. He spoke with great sympathy of the efforts of the Vicksburg levee district to secure protection from future floods, and complimented the energy of its committee at Washington.

Major Starling takes a deep interest in the efforts of the delta to secure white immigrants and spoke appreciatively of the Italian element that is obtaining a foothold there, saying that he was given to understand that they were models of industry, and reliable tenants. He arrived from Brunswick on the 8th yesterday and leaves for Greenville by rail this morning.

Louisianians generally regret to learn that the State has lost her representation on the rivers and harbors committee and levee men today were especially disappointed at the news from Washington. Mr. Blanchard had been a member of the committee for many years and chairman for several, and Louisiana therefore was in a position to profit by his knowledge of river condition and the needs of the State and by the influence which he wielded as the chairman of the committee. Louisiana has double as much levees to look after as the other States combined, and the loss of her membership will be sorely felt.—States.

E. A. BURKE.

Late advices from San Salvador by the Stillwater, which recently arrived at New Orleans, gives this news about Burke, the defaulting Treasurer of Louisiana:

Vasquez is still in San Salvador, and with him are a large number of Americans and E. A. Burke, the ex-State Treasurer of Louisiana. Burke, who is fast growing old and infirm, was a close friend to Vasquez, and assisted him in every way during the fighting. When the war came to an end Burke joined Vasquez and left San Salvador. From passengers on the vessel, who have been close friends of Mr. Burke, it was learned that during the administration of President Vasquez his financial condition was very promising. He had almost recovered from his losses in the mines, and was at least on the road to accumulate a fortune. To his friends Mr. Burke has always said some day he will come back to Louisiana and settle dollar for dollar with the government of this State.

Before the war between Bonilla and Vasquez he said that he thought that the time for him to leave Honduras was very close, and he would soon be in a condition to stand for the shortage in the funds. He claimed that he alone had not [illegible] for the shortage and when he returned to Louisiana the trouble would be straightened out. His reception in San Salvador has not been as kindly as that in Honduras, and it is said the authorities there are seriously thinking of surrendering him to the United States.

Gladstone, in addition to $500,000 left him by his father, has a rent roll of the Hawarden estate, which came into possession of his wife on the death of the last male Glynne. Mr. Gladstone's annual income is $125,000.

Special to the Times-Democrat.

Baton Rouge, March 18.—The Governor has commissioned the following distinguished cadet graduates of the Louisiana State University each with the rank of major and aide-de-camp on his personal staff: Class of 1892, dated July 4, 1892: E. L. Stephens, Natchitoches; Geo. W. Newman, West Feliciana parish; E. F. Newell, Tensas parish; R. P. Jones, East Baton Rouge; A. C. Read, East Baton Rouge. The above five distinguished cadets were also recommended by the United States commandant of cadets at the State University, and their names recorded at the War Department in Washington, for appointment in the army from the civil list in the event of war etc., on passing proper examination. The last named cadet, Mr. A. C. Read, has been appointed recently to West Point.

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey, which retails for $10. Out of this the government gets $3, the railroad $1, the manufacturer $3, the vendor $7, the farmer forty cents and the drinker gets the delirium tremens.—Ex.