

# TENSAS GAZETTE.

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### MR. RICHARDSON

Experimenting With Beet Sugar  
On His Mississippi Plantation.

The croakers who have for a long time been prognosticating the annihilation of the sugar industry in this section of the country, should certain National legislative conditions be brought about, would not appear to have their forebodings authenticated by cold hard facts. The gruesome prophecies of the "I told you so's" cannot but receive a powerful set back in the information that it is the pleasure of the States to communicate to its readers to day.

The information is simply the fact that the erection of a magnificently equipped sugar refinery is seriously contemplated in the adjoining State of Mississippi. The exact location of the building has not been definitely fixed, nor the precise figures that it will cost, but the States is able to approximate both matters upon the most reliable information. The site will be in the neighborhood of Greenville, and the money that will be expended in the erection of the factory will be between \$750,000 and a round million.

The gentlemen immediately interested are the Messrs. Oxnard Brothers, Mr. James S. Richardson and Mr. J. S. Wallis, the latter gentleman being well known as a former president of the American Sugar Refinery in this city.

It is the intention of the gentlemen should their preliminary experiments prove successful (and on this point there does not appear to be any reasonable doubt) to at once proceed in the work of planting immense tracts of land in sugar beets. Those immediately interested in the proposed new industry and others thoroughly qualified to speak with accuracy, declare that the soil and climate of the Mississippi delta are peculiarly adapted to the successful cultivation of beets.

A representative of the States on yesterday being in the territory mentioned was informed by reliable authority that there was no question but that the Messrs. Oxnard and their colleagues would be thoroughly verified. Naturally the people in the vicinity of the proposed factory are jubilant and anxiously await further developments.

To-day a reporter of the States called on Mr. Richardson at his office on Perdido street, and was asked as to the correctness of the report concerning the proposed beet sugar factory to be erected in Mississippi. Mr. Richardson said that the report was correct.

"I am now engaged in planting," said Mr. Richardson, "fractions of acres on my property in the forest German sugar beet seed, the Oxnards supplying it, for the purpose of trying whether or not the soil and climate of that section of the country are favorable to the crop. The seed is being planted in a variety of locations, and we wait results with some anxiety. I and others believe that it is just the place for the purposes, but we cannot rush matters before becoming absolutely positive. If our hopes are verified we will at once get to work and put up a big factory, fully equipped with the latest improved machinery and this will be followed by further factories, for there are capitalists of New York waiting to see results who will at once invest in additional refineries. Personally I am confident that the experiment will be crowned with success, and I am sure that the establishment of these refineries will be of enormous benefit, not only to Mississippi, but to the City of New Orleans also. Come again and see me, and I will be happy to afford the States all the information in my power."—States.

### A CLOSE CALL.

Special to the Times-Democrat.  
Memphis, Tenn., April 11.—The city narrowly escaped a terrible catastrophe this afternoon at 4 o'clock by the wrecking of a car loaded with dynamite, on the river front. An engine and three cars of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley road ran into an open switch and were derailed, going to smash. One of the cars contained 30,000 pounds of stick dynamite, and was broken all to pieces. So complete was the wreck that the shells of the dynamite cars were broken and the tracks knocked off, the car itself being thrown over on its side against the track. The dynamite was packed in fifty-pound boxes, many of which were broken open by the shock, but by a miracle an explosion was averted. Had it occurred, the Custom House and all the buildings on Front street, if not half the city, would have been destroyed.

A little German tailor of Manhattan, named Dowe, has invented a cuirass or breastplate, weighing six pounds, which, when buttoned to the military coat of the soldier, renders him absolutely bullet-proof. The breastplate on the surface looks like ordinary cloth, but it is lined with resisting material, the composition of which is kept a secret, and one of the steel pointed bullets fired from the modern rifle at the plate remained embedded in it a shapeless mass. So confident was Dowe in the impenetrability of his breastplate, that he allowed Count Shouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany to fire a number of shots at his breast after he had donned the cuirass, and the tests were a perfect success. The plates will be adopted by the German government.—States.

### BRECKINRIDGE IN THE RICE.

Frankfort, Ky., April 12.—A letter to a personal friend in this city was received from Col. Breckinridge yesterday. It states positively that he will make the race for Congress. The following extract from the letter shows the tenor of the epistle: "I see from the statements a going around through the papers that in the event of an adverse verdict here I would withdraw from the race for Congress. I am in this Congressional race to the bitter end. I am not going to be on the defensive but make an aggressive fight."

### Mr. Gladstone's Reading.

The wide range of Mr. Gladstone's sympathies is illustrated by the remarks of Mrs. Drew in a contemporary upon the ex-Premier's treatment of book catalogues, of which, it is hardly necessary to say, he receives every day a good number. There are certain subjects, writes his daughter, which are always attractive to him—witchcraft, strange religions, dog-hog, gypsies, epilepsy, the ethics of marriage, Homer, Shakespeare and Dante. Books on these subjects, if new to him, are sure of having a pencil mark against them. Mr. Gladstone, like a true reader, has no special affection for first editions, nor for sumptuous bindings; but no one has greater love for an old and well-tried volume, or is less willing to exchange it for a new one. His copy of the "Odyssey" has been rebound many times.

Mr. Gladstone, it seems, usually has three books on hand at once—the one destined for reading in the evening being generally a novel. To Biarritz he took a large supply of volumes, among them St. Augustine, Homer and Aristotle. In one of Mr. Hardy's novels a rustic describes a studious girl as a "very perusing young woman." Mr. Gladstone is certainly a "very perusing old man."—London Globe.

### COLLAPSED.

Is the Brazilian Revolution—De Mellos Has Capitulated.

Montevideo, April 14.—Admiral de Mello and the 1500 insurgent troops were disembarked on the frontier of Uruguay after having been driven out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul by the troops of Peizoto have surrendered to the Uruguayan authorities, and the rebellion in Brazil may be said to have completely collapsed. The authorities of Uruguay have disarmed the Brazilian insurgents. The state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, but it is believed that in view of the surrender of Admiral de Mello and the insurgent forces the Brazilian government will shortly be able to raise the state of siege.

### LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

New Orleans, April 9.—The sugar bureau of the treasury has finally heard from all the plantations and now gives the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1893-94 at 603,333,087 pounds. This is less than the estimate of the State Agricultural Bureau, which estimated the crop at 626,250,000 pounds. The McKinley bill gives a bounty of 2 cents on sugar over 90 per cent strong, on saccharine 1 1/2 cents between 80 and 90 per cent and nothing below that figure. The crop is above 90 per cent saccharine, 528,893,301 pounds; between 80 and 90 per cent, 84,191,672 pounds; below 80 per cent and receiving no bounty, only 592,109 pounds, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total product. Planters producing 40,270,163 pounds have not as yet presented any claim for it, but will undoubtedly do so, making the total amount due Louisiana in bounties \$11,631,461.

Levo Godchaux, the largest planter in Louisiana will receive \$464,900 in bounties; General W. Procher Miles, \$392,200; three other planters will receive in excess of \$200,000, seven between \$100,000 and \$200,000 and forty-three between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Only a small portion of the bounty, however, has yet been paid.—Caucasian.

### THE REPORT OF A COMBINE.

The ward elections yesterday were little more than a scramble among the politicians, as the masses of the people took no interest in the contest whatever, and allowed it to go by default. In the Second ward the election was somewhat exciting owing to the fact that it was in the nature of a struggle for the control of the ward. Congressman Davey it appears at the last moment took a hand in the fight against young Murphy, who according to general report was being supported by the city administration and certain state officials, but he was defeated by Davey's candidate for the State Senate, Thomas Reynolds, by something like ten votes. It is claimed that Reynolds is anti-Caffery and that the three representatives of the ward in the Legislature will vote against the State administration in its efforts to have Caffery and Blanchard elected to the United States Senate, but politics are noted for frequent changes and sudden bargains. The halls of office heels wounded feelings, and it is by no means improbable that if Senator Caffery will support Congressman Davey for the New Orleans postoffice that the latter will be more than willing to bury his opposition to the Senator and cause the three votes of the Second ward to be cast for him when the Senatorial contest occurs at Baton Rouge.

There seems to be some thing of a lesson to the student of politics in the election in the Third ward, Mr. Wynne Rogers was elected to the House by a mass meeting and had no opposition. The meeting adopted resolutions indorsing Senator

Caffery and ratifying the appointment of Mr. Blanchard to the Senate of the United States. This action on the part of the leaders of the Third ward controlled as they are by Mayor Fitzpatrick gives something more than color to the report that a combination has been made between Fitzpatrick and Governor Foster, whereby the former is to throw the votes of the New Orleans representatives in the Legislature to Blanchard and Caffery, in return for certain favors to be extended by the State administration.

We have taken no interest in the elections, but the manner in which political affairs have taken shape leaves little if any room to doubt the truth of the report that the combination mentioned above has been made, and right here the States takes occasion to say that it will under no circumstances support any candidate or combination that aims to perpetuate the rule of the ring now disgraced and debauching this city.—States.

### TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WEATHER.

Supervisor Folks of the third district was in the city yesterday and said that a large acreage had been planted in cotton during the week, more than advisable, he thought, as he apprehended cool weather. Supervisor Hawkins, of the fourth district, also in the city, reported nearly all corn planted and cotton planting going on very fast. The latter will be completed in about two weeks. Mr. Hawkins says a smaller acreage is being planted in cotton than last year, while the acreage in corn has been much increased.—Commercial-Herald.

### AN EFFORT TO CLOSE THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Washington, April 14.—The probabilities now are that the Republican leaders of the Senate will not only consent to the continuation of the present agreement for the daily limitation of debate on the tariff for next week; but that they will agree to close the general debate by the end of the week. The one circumstance which may interfere with the programme is the probability that there may be several speeches during the week, which would consume a part of the time that the Republicans would otherwise be permitted to occupy. Senators Smith and McLean have already given notice of their intention to speak and there will probably be others of the Democrats who will wish to be heard before the general debate shall close.

Country lawyers in the city during the past week and that petitions were being circulated in some of the districts of the State for the signatures of lawyers asking the Legislature not to lop off the Circuit Courts of Appeals. The argument made in behalf of the present system is that the Courts of Appeal are the courts of the poor man, and that it would be a hardship on humble litigants if they were deprived of the opportunity of finding redress in these branches of the State judiciary. It was said by the same country lawyers that the petitions were of course being largely signed. The fight for and against the Circuit Courts threatens to be one of the most interesting of the many contests which will come before the near-by session of the Legislature.—States.

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