

TENSAS GAZETTE.

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THE OPERATORS.

Big Strike Brewing in the East.

A telegraphic strike is brewing in the East. The telegraphers have secretly organized, and are ready at any time for a decisive step. An amalgamation with a railway union is very probable. A story was circulated recently to the effect that the members of the grand lodge of the order of the Commercial Telegraphers have been called together hurriedly to hold a special session in conjunction with the grand officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the meeting to take place in Philadelphia. The object is said to be to bring about an understanding between the two orders in the railway strike, and in case of the railroad men being called out the commercial men are expected to follow.

In Chicago nearly 500 commercial telegraphers are already with the American Railway Union, and in other parts of the country a similar alliance has been formed. A circular letter has been issued to all commercial telegraphers, warning them to keep away from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other Western points where labor troubles exist. Should the railroad operators go out there is not the slightest doubt but that the commercial men will do likewise.

This, together with the existing troubles, would cripple the entire country, and in such an event it would seem as though there is but one step to be taken by the government for the protection of the public at large, and that would be to assume control of the telegraph lines at once.

A diligent search was made throughout New York a day or two since, and resulted in finding but one officer of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers. That gentleman declined to be interviewed on the subject of the Philadelphia meeting, but admitted that some of the executive committee were out of the city.

It is eleven years ago the 19th of this month, since the commercial men tied up the country for ten days or more, and at that time the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was not in existence, but to-day both departments of the telegraph business are strongly organized, and serious trouble as well as inconvenience, would follow should these men decide to take a part in the present labor troubles. The Western Union men have a special grievance in New York City, and that is that that company, during the dull season, inaugurated the system by which they reduce the salaries of their employes at least \$150 a year apiece by giving them a week off without pay, besides gradually the lay-off was introduced to one day a week.

It was by a very close vote that the Western Union decided not to strike about thirty days ago.

A Chicago dispatch says: Regular troops made their first charge on the strikers at the yards this morning. Ninety men of the Fifthteenth Regiment, under Maj. Martz and Capt. Chapin, of Company B and Mitchell, Company D, dispersed 3,000 that were blocking the passage of a meat train near the entrance of the yards. Salt & Co. were starting a meat train for New York. It was ready to leave the yards but the crowds delayed its departure and refused to move from the tracks. Troops were sent for and the troops, under Major Hall, were soon on the ground. On 10th June from the scene, for the condition on the double-track as a consequence was that points had their sympathies with the strikers through the

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill, as it passed the Senate some time since, says the Picayune, is now before the House of Representatives, and it is expected that that body will promptly refuse to accept the Senate amendments and refer the measure to a conference committee for consideration.

That the Conference Committee will make changes in the bill is certain, as it will be absolutely necessary to make concessions to the House of Representatives to induce that body to accept the measure. The sugar schedule will more than likely be the bone of contention that will create the most trouble. The violent opposition of the House of Representatives to the bounty system will make it difficult to secure a bounty on the present crop. The opposition to the Sugar Trust, which is much more pronounced in the House than in the Senate, will make it difficult to maintain the 4c duty on refined sugar, as well as the special duty of 1-10c on sugar from countries paying an export bounty. An effort will certainly be made in the Conference Committee to strike out the protection to the refiners, although the loss of the duty on refined will also affect unfavorably the producers of sugar.

While the House of Representatives is opposed to the bounty, and also to protection for the refiners, it is believed that the leaders are not adverse to a sugar duty which would accord the domestic producers protection. It is, therefore, extremely likely that the 40 per cent. ad valorem duty will be maintained, and should the duty on refined be stricken out, it may even be possible to secure a greater duty than 40 per cent.

Owing to the very close vote in the Senate, the demands of the Louisiana Senators upon the Conference Committee cannot very well be ignored, hence it is possible that reasonable terms may yet be secured for the sugar interests. The representatives from Louisiana in the House of Representatives are also earnestly at work, and will leave nothing undone to secure better terms for sugar than the Senate was willing to accord.

The Senators and Representatives from this State will also have to make an effort to secure the restoration of the rice schedule as it was originally incorporated in the Wilson bill. At the last moment an undesirable change was made in the Senate which is very unfavorable to the domestic rice interest. The Conference Committee could easily restore the original schedule, and it is shown to them that the domestic rice interests are unanimous in demanding the change, it will probably be made.

Senator Sherman, it is stated, intends to press his inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining if the Interstate Commerce Commission has not the jurisdiction to recommend and regulate the rates of the Pullman Car Company. Senator Sherman, it appears, believes that the rates charged the public by the Pullman Company are exorbitant, and can be very materially reduced, and at the same time enable the company to earn millions of dollars annually. At the present time everything is fish that comes to the Pullman net. Every railroad in the country has to pay the Pullman people one cent a mile for hauling their cars and gets no share of the fares which are paid for accommodations in the sleepers. There will be a change, however, in the near future, because the patent rights of the Pullman Company will soon expire and then the railway companies will build and operate their own sleeping cars.

TARIFF BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

A Washington special to the Times-Democrat, under date of July 3rd, says: The tariff bill passed by 39 to 34, and would, therefore, have passed even if Senators Caffery and Blanchard had voted against it. The finance committee had satisfied themselves the bill was sure of passage without the Louisiana Senators, and this no doubt was the reason they acted with such disregard of the wishes of Caffery and Blanchard, and failed to carry out their agreement to provide in open Senate for a bounty on the sugar crop of the present year. But Messrs. Jones, Vest and Harris were badly scared at one time today, when Allen's amendment providing for free fencing wire was voted down. A hen was angry. In a conversation with the Senator he intimated that the committee had acted in bad faith, and that he would vote against the bill, and his vote, with those of Hill and the Louisiana Senators, would have defeated it. The Democratic managers took special pains to pacify him by smooth explanations, and he will probably be provided with free barbed wire by the conference committee. The roll call on the passage of the bill was watched with intense anxiety and excitement, for it was uncertain whether Irby, Blanchard and Caffery would not vote against it. Mr. Caffery promptly voted "no" when his name was called, and a thrill ran through the audience. Audible comment was heard on all sides, and then there was silence until Irby voted for the bill. This vote made its passage certain, and the finance committee smiled. When the roll was completed Mr. Caffery arose and stated that he had voted "no" as a protest against what he considered to be unjust action of his Democratic associates toward his State and people in going back upon a plan of action which had been agreed upon. "I take this method of emphasizing my protest, and having done so, I now change my vote to 'yea.'" Mr. Blanchard asked consent to explain the vote he was about to cast, but Mr. Teller objected, and Mr. Blanchard voted "yea." The Louisiana Senators are disappointed with the treatment they have received, but they have nothing to say now for publication. The members of the finance committee hold out to them the hope that an amendment providing for a portion of the bounty will be inserted by the conference committee. There is little reason, however, to believe that this will be done.

A prominent English physician suggests that a good way to cure the anarchists or their murderous rage would be to declare them all insane, and treat them like madmen. He wisely points out the fact that executing them simply enables them to pose as martyrs before their fellows, and influence others to emulate their honor; while if they were treated like people of disordered intellect, declared insane, and confined in a madhouse, it would be a serious discouragement for their imitators. He thinks that there is good ground for such proceedings, saying that anarchy is nothing more or less but a homicidal mania, and that all persons who advocate its principles should be promptly confined where they could do no harm. It would be a good thing for this country to have a writ de lunatico inquirendo issued for Most and all his tribe.

Prendergast has been declared by a jury of his fellows to be not insane, and has again been sentenced to be hanged July 13. His attorneys have made a motion for a new trial, and it is said that other expedients will be resorted to to save his life.

It is a fact not generally known, says a Washington correspondent that Walter Q. Gresham is the only person, with one exception, who ever held three Cabinet positions. April 3, 1883, while sitting as judge of the United States District Court at Evansville, Ind., he received a dispatch from President Arthur notifying him of his appointment as Postmaster General to succeed Timothy O. Howe, who had died. He accepted the place and served until Sept. 24, 1884, when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Charles J. Folger, deceased, and March 4, 1893, he became Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. His first appointment in Arthur's Cabinet precipitated a fierce factional contest in Indiana politics, the outcome of which was the election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency. The other "third timer" as a Cabinet official was Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, who was Postmaster General under Washington in 1791, and served until 1795, when he became Secretary of War, and subsequently was appointed Secretary of State, succeeding Edmund Randolph, while Secretary of War, Mr. Pickering founded the military school at West Point, and during his occupancy of the office the frigates Constitution, United States and Constellation were built.

The sheriff recently succeeded in getting through one of their bills in the Senate, while the Senate refused, in spite of earnest urging from Sheriffs all over the State, to pass an act fixing the fees of sheriffs so as to prevent police juries from putting the screws on sheriffs, and another which guaranteed a reward of \$100 for the capture of rapists, murderers and arsonists. It took it into its head to swap around on Senate bill No. 133, which was passed with a safe majority. The bill provides that sheriffs shall be allowed to buy a pack of bloodhounds at a cost of \$40, and that \$1 per month be allowed for the feeding of same. The dogs will be used to run down criminals.

If the present Congress finds time there is a probability of the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill. The opposition which Senator Davis, of Minnesota, a member of the committee on foreign relations, made to the bill in the previous Congress probably will not be exerted against the bill in its present form. Senator Davis says many of the objectionable features of the former bill have been remedied and that he will not oppose it.

Up in Issaquena county, Mississippi, several robberies have of late been committed; it is thought that the noted Summers and his escaping friend, Funches, are in that locality. We hardly think Summers was engaged in these robberies. He is above stealing just a few dollars; and some one lost several thousand, Summers might have been in the neighborhood.—Ex.

Now that the tariff bill is out of the Senate it is to be hoped that the Nicaragua Canal bill will be taken up and promptly passed. Senator Frye said recently that in ten years after the completion of the canal New Orleans will rival New York as a commercial port, if it does not make it the greatest port in the United States.

Gov. Foster has signed House bill No. 399, by Mr. Meeker, chairman of the House committee on lands and levees. The bill is to amend section 10 of Act No. 44 of 1886, creating the Fifth Louisiana Levee District. The amendment provides an increase in the tax from 50 cents to

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