

TENSAS GAZETTE.

HUGH TULLIS, EDITOR.

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SANTO SENTENCED.

The Murderer Still Bold and Defiant—He denies that he was chosen to kill Carnot.

A Lyons dispatch to the Associated Press says: "At the conclusion of the trial of Caserio Santo, the murderer of President Carnot, in the assize court here today the prisoner was sentenced to execution. There were few people around the palace of justice when the trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was resumed to-day. The court regulations and military guard were the same as yesterday. The prisoner was escorted into the dock hand-cuffed to two gen d'armes bringing up the rear.

The prisoner seemed even more defiant than yesterday and took his seat with a mocking smile. Le Blanc, the soldier who was a fellow prisoner with Caserio at Marseilles, testified that Caserio told him that he intended to kill President Carnot probably at Lyons, when the chief magistrate visited that city. "That is a lie," interrupted Caserio excitedly. "I never told you or any one else anything about my plans."

Le Blanc continued, "Caserio confided to me that he was designated by lot."

There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Le Blanc were speaking. Later Le Blanc said, "Caserio told me that he had often seen King Humbert in the streets, but he added to kill him it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the streets, as he would be surrounded by soldiers.

"That is a lie," shouted Caserio. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among Anarchists."

The prosecuting attorney reviewed at length all the details of the trial and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty.

Mr. Debrillac, counsel for defense, followed and made appeal for the prisoner. At about noon the jury retired and after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, during which there was a considerable excitement in court, the jury returned and announced a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances. The presiding judge, M. Breuille, then pronounced the sentence of death by the guillotine. When the death sentence was pronounced Caserio exclaimed "Vive la revolution social."

The prisoner was immediately seized by the gendarmes and hurried towards his cell beneath the courthouse. As he left the court Caserio cried, "Courage comrades; vive l'Anarchie."

In spite of the prisoner's attitude his habitual smile disappeared from his face when the sentence of death was pronounced. The prisoner's counsel gave notice of appeal and in doing so asked the presiding judge's charge to the jury at the opening of the session be entered upon the records.

A RIVER BOUNDARY.

Pending Legislation and its Effect on Warren County.

Says the Vicksburg Commercial Herald: Legislation now pending in Congress—having passed the House—having for its object the making of the present main stream or current of the Mississippi river the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Arkansas on the west shore of the river and Mississippi on the east bank, is not regarded with special favor in this bailiwick, as Warren county will lose valuable territory by the change. It is conceded that there will be some advantage gained in that the territory affected can be policed more easily—a matter of some importance to Vicksburg in

the case of DeSoto island, immedately across the canal from the city, but the acquisition of this small tract and of the islands in Eagle Lake with Paw Paw island for lagnappe, are considered by many scarcely an equivalent for Davis and upper and lower Palmyra islands, which if the act becomes a law, will of course become Louisiana soil, since they lie west of the present channel of the river. These islands contain together twelve or fifteen of the finest plantations in Warren county, whose cleared lands are assessed at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, according to quality, besides a still larger area susceptible of improvement and cultivation.

Louisiana lost Delta Point—now Desoto Island—and the islands in Eagle Lake through natural causes, but Davis Island is an artificial creation. It was many years ago that a resident planter began the excavation of a channel across the narrow neck of land connecting Davis Bend with the mainland of this county, but the favor it created is still remembered by the older inhabitants. The Davises objected strongly to such tampering with the country's geography and an act of the legislature, passed not long afterwards, forbade the creation of artificial cutoffs under the heaviest penalties. The work had been stopped, however, shortly after its inception. The war between the States, in this as in other respects, defeated the object of the late President of the Confederacy, who chiefly figured in the opposition to the canal. The Federal forces, having control of the river, soon took charge of Davis Bend, containing the historic plantations of Hurricane and Briarfield, the latter the property of Jefferson Davis, the former belonging to Joe Davis, his elder brother. The Federals, being annoyed by Confederate raiders who made repeated incursions into the bend, threw up a line of intrenchments across the neck. The excavations outside of their works were enlarged by each successive high stage of water, the river kept gnawing away at the bank on each side of the neck and, finally, in 1867, the entire volume of its current burst through the narrow barrier—as it did nine years later in front of Vicksburg—and annexation was a physical fact, although it has not yet become a legal one. The subsequent conversion of the former bed of the river into a beautiful lake was a slower process but equally inevitable and was but a repetition of a task that the Mississippi river has performed hundreds of times, as examples as numerous attest.

THE PUNISHMENT OF ANARCHISTS.

All the nations of Europe have since the murder of President Carnot been engaged in framing new and more stringent laws against the Anarchists. In France the most important and strongly fought articles in the anti-Anarchist bill—prohibiting the report of Anarchist trials in any newspaper—was passed by a vote of 348 to 120, while in Italy a like measure was adopted some weeks ago by a vote of 183 to 16. These are large and encouraging majorities, especially in France, where the Radicals were expected to come to the relief of the Socialists, and where some of the moderates do not like the extreme features of the proposed law. England, it is thought, will be satisfied with its present laws on the subject, and the other European countries already have statutes severe enough, and will not need to frame any others. France and Italy were the weak points in the lines of protection against anarchism, the countries in which it was most active and has secured the greatest number of recruits.

By the French laws those who incite men to violence and special attacks on property—which is the main offense of the Anarchists—are doomed trial by jury, and can be tried and sentenced by a police magistrate alone. The punishment is solitary confinement, and, for a second offense, transportation. This was a very severe punishment, but then anarchy is a difficult subject to deal with and cannot be handled with gloves, or be treated like other crimes. Nor is its mere preaching made a crime—but simply the urging to murder or violence.

The point in the law, however, which has received the most opposition is that which prohibits, under special penalties, any reports of Anarchist trials. This has naturally aroused the opposition even of the moderate papers, and the excitement was so great during its discussion that the press galleries had to be cleared, and several duels resulted. A proposition of this kind would undoubtedly be fought vigorously submit to such supervision of their business. It will be remembered that the New York Legislature, for the same reasons, to some extent, that have inflicted the French Assembly, prohibiting the papers from publishing any account of the criminals elected in that state beyond the mere announcement of the execution, but the papers openly defied the law, and have gone unpunished for it.

Experience in France is that the notoriety given to Anarchists in trials encourages others to commit crime. Moreover, those who are engaged in the prosecution need, it is thought, some protection. On the other hand, we believe there is more danger to society from secret trials than from the publication of the wild rantings of the criminals.—Times Democrat.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

A St. Louis Newspaper Man Thinks Japan Will Come Off Victorious.

James M. Rollins, a St. Louis newspaper man, who recently returned from a three years' stay in Japan, during which time he was associated with Japanese soldiers and traveled considerably throughout the country and on the Korean coast, said to an Associated Press reporter:

"Japan will no doubt come off victorious over China in the present struggle. It numbers account to much, Japan would not be a morsel to China, for there are 400,000,000 Chinese and only 40,000,000 Japanese. Because of the vast expanse of water over there, the most of the fighting must necessarily be done at sea. The Japanese navy is thoroughly organized. Their soldiers are brave and disciplined. Japan has collected from the cream of modern warfare and has the sympathy of the civilized world.

"On the other hand, China is a nation of superstition and laziness. It has some large war vessels, but they have not been well kept and are dirty and poorly prepared for an engagement. Chinese soldiers are patriotic, but are not disciplined. The two engagements already reported prove this statement. The largest man-of-war in the Chinese navy has already been sunk and thousands of Chinese lost their lives, while hardly a scratch was felt by the Japanese. The fact that China has a land inlet to Corea will not amount to much in the present struggle, as a number of Chinese soldiers would not avail on Korean soil before an open fire of the Japanese fleet. The Japanese could rout the Chinese army from nearly any Korean city by means of their fleet, as the sea touches on all sides of that country. My theory is that if a prolonged war should follow,

China might whip Japan by sheer force of numbers, as China could swarm the Japanese islands like locusts, and it would not matter much if half a million Chinese lost their lives in the attempt. But in this event Russia, or even America or England would interfere. As I have said before, the sympathy of the civilized world is with Japan, and will not stand off and see her crushed."

THE RECENT STRIKE.

Orders That Were Issued Respecting Riotous Mobs.

The leaders of the riotous mobs who confronted the United States troops during the progress of the great strike probably did not realize how perilously near they stood to violent death, for not only were the troops authorized to shoot into the mobs, but commanders were instructed to detail sharpshooters to shoot down individual rioters who were particularly active.

All this is made evident by general order No. 23, which was made public at the War Department in Washington recently.

Not for many years had the United States troops been so generally in active service as during the strike, and consequently many commanding officers were somewhat in doubt as to their powers and duties under the complex laws and regulations touching the use of troops. To meet this demand for exact information General Schofield issued general order No. 23. It was dated July 9, and officers were instructed to regard it as confidential, because it was feared that its publication at the time would inflame the excited and lawless mobs. The full text of the order is as follows:

"A mob forcibly resisting or obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or attempting to destroy property belonging to or under the protection of the United States is a public enemy.

"Troops called into action against such a mob are governed by the general regulations of the army and military tactics in respect to the manner in which they shall act to accomplish the desired end.

"It is purely a tactical question in what manner they shall use the weapons with which they are armed, whether by fire of musket and artillery or by the use of sabre and bayonet, or both, and at what stage of operations each or either mode of attack shall be employed. The tactical question must necessarily be decided by the immediate commander of the troops according to the best of his judgment of the situation.

"In the first stage of the insurrection, lawless mobs are frequently commingled with great crowds of comparatively innocent people, drawn there by curiosity and excitement, and ignorant of the great danger to which they are exposed. Under such circumstances the commanding officer should withhold the fire of his troops, if possible, until timely warning has been given to the innocent to separate themselves from the guilty.

"Under no circumstances are the troops to fire into a crowd with out the order from the commanding officer, except that single sharpshooters, selected by the commanding officer, may shoot down individual rioters who have fired on or thrown missiles at the troops.

"As a general rule the bayonet alone should be used against mixed crowds in the first stage. But as soon as sufficient warning has been given to separate themselves from the guilty, the actions of the troops should be governed solely by the considerations due in the duty they are ordered to perform. They are not called upon to consider how great may be the losses inflicted

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