

# TENSAS GAZETTE.

HUGH TULLIS, EDITOR.

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## OFFICIOUS ENGLISHMEN.

Ita Wells, the negress who has been stumping England and presenting horrible pictures of lynching of negroes in the South has aroused the sympathies of a lot of English crank moralists who have in furtherance of their unbounded sympathy sent a committee of crack brain fools to New York to investigate the extent to which mob violence against the negroes prevails in the South. The committee halted in New York no doubt fearing to come to the alleged seat of disturbance for fear they, too, would be lynched.

To these tenderhearted humanitarians, the governors of Virginia, Arkansas and Georgia have spoken in the following vigorous language:

### GOV. O'FERRALL, OF VIRGINIA.

"Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when we are to have a lot of English moralists sticking their noses into our internal affairs. It is the quintessence of brass and impudence. They had better sweep in front of their own doors before seeking to regulate us. We might as well investigate English affairs in India, her White-chapel murders, her Jack the Ripper slashings, the Maybrick trial and her alleged injustice and cruelty to this woman; her rapacious colonial policy in Africa and the degrading effects upon the Chinese resulting from her opium war. What do they propose to do in case they find that the law is not administered here according to their ideas? Declare war against us, or open the vials of their wrath upon our heads? What information do they seek? Do they want to know that the white people in the South have lynched negroes, whose miserable lusts led the commission of black crime upon white women? If so, they need not investigate, for such is the fact. Do they desire to know that this was done by infuriated communities for the protection of their white women, and save the victims of these fiends from the humiliation of testifying in court? If so, this is the fact. Do they want to know whether there was any doubt as to the guilt of men lynched? If so, for the satisfaction of their yawning souls, they could have ascertained without encountering the perils of the sea, when their guilt was clear in every instance. If they desired to learn whether these lynchings were permitted or countenanced by the civil authorities they could have learned by regular channels of correspondence that in every case the civil authorities were either without knowledge or were overpowered.

In Virginia the authorities in every case have asserted all their power to suppress the lynching spirit, and within the last few months I have protected from violence with military, at heavy expense to the State, three negroes, who were charged with outraging white women. They had fair trials, were convicted and executed.

While lynch law is to be condemned and every effort has been and will be made to suppress it in the South without the advice of those would-be philanthropists who have taken so much upon themselves, lynching will surely cease when the crime of rape ceases. These sympathetic Englishmen might find missionary work among the negroes of the South in warning them against the consequences of of forcible gratification of the devilish lusts."

### GOV. FISHBACK, OF ARKANSAS.

"That cowardly assassins, who seek the protection of a mob to commit murder, infest every country is to be deplored, but as long as the worst nature remains as it is, the efforts of the better class of people to suppress them can only be em-

barrassed by the officious intermeddling of outsiders. This is true even when the interference comes from our nearest neighbors, to whom we are bound by ties of political relationship. That England, a foreign country, and one which pays less than one-third as much money per capita for the education of its people as the States pay, should assume the roll of missionary to teach us our duty, can but excite ridicule as well as resentment. If its committee is really sincere in its efforts to suppress lynching, it must be sadly wanting in common sense not to have learned this much of human nature. My advice to the committee, if it is indeed earnest and honest, is to go home."

### GOV. NORBURN, OF GEORGIA.

"Say to the English committee who have come to this country to investigate and denounce lynching at the South, that I am in a position to know that they have received their information from irresponsible sources, and that the English people who have declined and refused to be properly informed about our laws and the conduct of our government. The English papers, to my knowledge, have declined time and again to publish statements made to them in defense of the South by Englishmen who are now residents of the South. Under these conditions we do not want any hypocritical cant upon false ideas of our government. The people of this State are quite able to administer their own affairs and they are doing it in full justice to the negro, as our laws and our conduct will attest. We have already endured more outside interference in our local matters than we will submissively tolerate in the future. Let those kindly disposed Englishmen return to their own country and prevent by the law the inhuman sale of virtuous girls to lustful men in high places; hang all such demons as 'Jack the Ripper' punish, as it deserves, the wholesale slaughter of negroes in Africa by English, who go there to steal their gold; supply the necessities to prevent bread and labor riots and strikes which are wholly unknown to the people of the South; feed and give employment to the poor as do the people of my section; give to the oppressed Irishmen the rights, humanity demands, and when they shall have pulled the bean out of their own eyes they may then, with better grace, appoint themselves a committee to hunt for the moat that may be in our eye.

"While we have irregularities at the South, and the negroes are sometimes lynched they are never slaughtered by wholesale, as Englishmen sometimes destroy them. I send you by mail the law and record of my State on these matters and I challenge not only the Englishmen's committee on lynchings at the South, but the civilized world, to show a better.

"Why come, before investigation, to denounce the South, just prior to a congressional election, when we have just had a negro lynched in Kansas, April 2d, another in Ohio on the 'Sabath,' April 15, and when the white Poles and Hungarians have recently been brutally butchered in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and negroes run out of Franklin Park, N. J., in hordes?

"We challenge investigation by all persons who have the right to investigate these charges, but any attempt upon the part of Englishmen, tainted by their own national crimes, to arraign us for trial, must be considered as a gross impertinence."

Remember it is your duty to vote for the Democratic nominee on the 6th of November. You owe it to the party and to the nominee.—Ex.

Sugar alone will sustain life for a considerable time.

## THE LEVEES.

### A Large Hatch of New Work Approved.

Capt. C. McD. Townsend, U. S. engineer in charge of this district, arrived yesterday morning on the government steamer Emma Ethridge, from inspecting the levees in Arkansas and Louisiana under construction. He passed the day in the city, leaving for Memphis by the midnight train.

Levee work, Cpt. Townsend said, was progressing exceptionally well, the weather being extremely favorable.

He reported that the following projects had been approved by the authorities at Washington and would be advertised as soon as the specifications, etc., were approved: Enlargement Opossum Fork levee, about 40,000 yards; enlargement Lower Elton levee, 12,000 yards; banquet at Lake Providence, 45,000 yards; banquet from Otter bayou to Point Lookout, 70,000 yards; banquet from Wilton to Salem, 125,000 yards, to be finished by March 1, 1895, 200,000 yards on Cypress Creek, Ark., a new levee, designed to intercept flood water coming around the Arkansas river, levees, to be finished June 30, 1896.

Capt. Townsend said that by the date last mentioned he expected to have the entire Arkansas and Louisiana systems, as far South as a point opposite Warrenton, the southern boundary of his district, completed to a uniform height of three feet above the highest water ever recorded. If no higher water occurred or was likely to occur, this line could then be considered finished.

The approaching perfection of these levees, to which Capt. Townsend has devoted some of the best years of his life must naturally be a source of extreme gratification to him, both as an individual and as an engineer actively engaged in work promotive of the people's welfare. Not the least pleasant of his recollections in the distant future will be the reflection that he was identified with enterprises of such importance, nor will his professional skill, nor his hearty co-operation with the State and local authorities connected with the same great work easily be forgotten by the kindly remembrance of the people.—Vicksburg Commercial Herald.

## HESTER'S REPORT.

### Cotton Crop Movement Sept. 1 to Oct. 19 Inclusive.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued before the close of business to-day, shows an increase, in round figures, of the movement of cotton into sight for the ending this evening of 129,000 bales over the seven days ending October 19th last year and 143,000 over the same days year before last, but a decrease under the same time in 1891 (the year of the 9,000,000 crop) of 32,000. The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 428,803 bales, against 358,219 for the seven days ending this date last year, 343,555 the year before last and 518,993 for the same time in 1891, and for the first nineteen days of October it has been 1,161,491 this year, against 871,772 last year, 829,529 the year before last and 1,230,000 in 1891.

These make the total movement for the 49 days from Sept. 1 to date, 1,806,722 against 1,377,021 last year, 1,365,307 the year before last and 2,062,869 in 1891, showing an increase over 1893 of 429,711; over 1892, of 440,925, and a decrease under 1871 of 255,630.

There are Democratic, Populite, and Prohibition candidates for Congress in all the Mississippi districts, besides a Republican candidate in the second. All the Democratic nominees, however, have a "dead clutch" on victory in the fight.

## HOLD BACK THE COTTON.

Picayune: The Picayune is glad to see that portions of the country press are beginning to urge the farmers to hold their cotton, and not sell it at the present ruinously low prices. The deliveries of the crop are so heavy that foreign buyers are able to secure their supplies at practically their own figures. There is no speculation to interfere, and there will be none until receipts show signs of falling off. Let the producers, therefore, furnish the signs that are wanting to encourage speculators by holding back their cotton.

As sure as receipts show symptoms of diminishing, as they surely would did the farmers stop shipping, even to a very moderate extent, there will be a reaction in prices, and speculators will take hold. With anything like moderate speculation, prices must advance rapidly, as present values are actually below the point warranted by a crop as large as 9,000,000 bales.

At present prices there is a profit to no one but the spinner who purchases to accumulate a cheap surplus stock. Foreign spinners fully appreciate their opportunity, and they are purchasing in Liverpool at the rate of 15,000 bales per day and more.

The present experience should be a fair sample to the farmers of what they have to expect when speculation is entirely eliminated by the passage of the Hatch bill. Then, as now, there will be nothing to come between the buyer and the producer, and as the former is to postpone selling, the price must always decline during the months when the crop is being marketed.

At this season every year speculators usually take care of at least a million and a half bales, whereas at the present time there is practically no speculation. It is, therefore, clear that the present depression is due to absence of speculation.

To bring about an improvement, speculation is absolutely necessary, and the only way to encourage the speculators to take hold is for the farmers to hold back their cotton for a brief period, to afford the market a chance to regain its equilibrium.

Baton Rouge Truth: During the past week the athletic interests of the University have been getting into definite shape. Recognizing the importance of outdoor sports to the University, the president appointed Prof. Goodale, Lieut. Gordon and Prof. Clendenen as a committee on athletics. A meeting of the students was accordingly called and an athletic association formed among cadets. S. M. D. Clark was elected president, Dachen treasurer, and Bousard secretary amidst much enthusiasm. It is proposed to put a football team in the field this fall and a baseball team in the spring, besides encouraging lawn tennis in every way, and, if possible, getting up spring games. It is as yet too early to say anything definite as to the chances of the team.

The New York World states the political situation in New York State very plainly when it says: "Three years of Hillism is preferable to an unlimited run of Plattism, as provided for by the Constitutional Convention."

Levi P. Morton's imported English coachman is expected to help turn the tide of battle in New York in favor of Senator Hill. While being an American by birth, Mr. Morton is very English, you know, by preference.

The Georgia Democrats are confident that the Populites in that State will not make as good a showing in the Congressional elections as they did in the recent gubernatorial contest.

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