

A bounty on sugar and a bounty on rice—but poor cotton will have to hustle for itself.

The flourishing city of Greenville will suffer greatly from the crevasses and we sympathize with its people.

During Washington's term there were only seventy-five postmasters in the country, the service costing \$32,000 a year. Now 70,000 of these officials are employed, costing the government \$92,000,000 a year.

The cutting of the levee near Modoc landing in Arkansas by the engineers for the purpose of relieving the strain at another place, was a terrible thing to do. In Louisiana it would have been sure death to the engineer or any other person to have attempted such a dastardly thing.

Wimbely has worked his rabbit foot to perfection on Major McKinley and it is said will receive his appointment as Collector of the Port of New Orleans sometime during the month. Wimbely is what you may call a hustler when it comes to getting office.

Miles, of Helena, Ark., predicted that the levees below Arkansas City and along the upper line in the 5th Louisiana Levee District would go to pieces and that the levees on the Mississippi side would hold, no doubt finds out by now that he does not know the condition of things as much as he thought he did.

The water from the breaks in the levees on the Mississippi side of the river will inundate the richest cotton lands in the world, and we believe four or five counties will be entirely submerged. It will be a question whether the water will go down in time for the people of these counties to make a crop.

The fight against the flood will have to be continued on down the line through the district. The water from the breaks on the Mississippi side will soon flow back into the river from the Yazoo, and then the parishes of Madison, Tensas and Concordia will have the "fight of their lives." We hope that they will escape. We believe that they are prepared for the fight.

A correspondent in the Iberville South says "there is a great deal of talk about water. We see none as yet and are not desiring to see or feel it. High water years are good crop years, and should we be afflicted with water, we will rejoice in an abundant crop from lands fertilized by an overflow." We are almost sure that his expectations will be realized. The planters of East Carroll don't want any fertilizing this way.

The Atlanta Constitution truthfully remarks that Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, occupies a unique position. A Southerner, an ex-Confederate soldier, a member of a family that gave to the Confederacy its most renowned military leader—he is the only member of the Cleveland administration who has the manhood, the courage, the patriotism to stand up for the American flag and to demand that American citizens in Cuba be given their treaty rights.

The city of New Orleans and its people will have a hard fight on their hands to prevent an overflow, and they will realize in a short time what a regular high water fight means. There will be a majority of the people of that city who will say that too much water is flowing by their doors for comfort, and who no doubt will realize that instead of closing up another outlet to the sea that they had better open up those that have already been closed.

A special from Washington, dated March 29th, says that the Caffery resolution, appropriating \$250,000 out of the allowance of two millions carried in the sundry civil bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, passed the Senate to-day without division. The resolution was at once sent to the House, and through the efforts of Representatives Robertson and Davey, seconded by other members of Louisiana and the several State delegations represented in the resolution, it was passed through the House.

THE OUTLOOK.

The two weeks ending March, 1897, will mark quite an era in the history of our parish. Several times before we have seen the river at its highest stages; on the 31st of May and on the 1st of June, 1892, the gauge at this place recorded 41.90 feet, and on the 23rd of May 1893, 41.85. For the last three years we had no water, the river got scarcely out of its banks; meantime the National Government and the State Levee Board put more and more dirt on the top of all our levees. Even the levee in front of the town, which had been considered one of the highest in the State, was raised by nearly two feet. Every levee was re-inforced, sodded again, banquettes were built behind each levee over 10 feet; it looked like we would never again experience an overflow, and many thought they could quietly sit down and look amusingly at the big river rushing by on her way to the gulf.

Slowly however, but relentlessly the river began to rise at the rate of 6, 7, or more inches a day; the high water mark of '92 was passed on the 24th inst. with no abatement in the rise, and it looked like if a deluge was going to pour down upon us and our levees, in which we had so much confidence, would be swept away like so much sand before the wind. On Thursday of last week, the Pilcher's Point people found out that they had only 9 inches of bank left to their levee, with the river rising at the rate of 6 inches a day; they knew that unless much heroic work was done they and the whole parish would be overflowed. They began working under many difficulties; they put sacks on the levee; the water soon came even with the top of the bank, encroached on the first tier of sacks, reached the second tier, and only trojan work saved the levee and prevented our being overflowed from the Pilcher's Point levee. Strange to say that after it was all over and the water began falling, it was plainly seen that the Pilcher's Point levee was in some places 9 inches, and for about three quarters of a mile 6 inches below grade.

Next came the terrible experience of last Sunday night, a night long to be remembered by the people of our town. A south-east wind swept broadside the McGuire levee below town; the waves for several hours rushed over it and had it not been for the vim with which whites and blacks worked during that living night, we would have now two feet of water all over town.

Sunday night, however, was to give us relief. About 5 o'clock the levee broke at Wayside, Miss., 10 miles below Greenville, and on Tuesday morning the water had fallen here about 3 inches. Since then, three more breaks have taken place; one at Australia, Miss., 128 miles above Greenville; another at Stops, Miss., 44 miles above Greenville, and a fourth one at Rosedale, Miss., 94 miles above Greenville. At the time of this writing (Friday morning), there is so far no break on this side of the river.

Since the breaks the river has fallen here about eight inches, and an enormous pressure has been taken off our levees. But the danger is not over, far from it. We could say on the contrary that our levees are in a greater danger than ever and require day and night careful watching. Every day that the water stays against the levees makes them that much softer, more water-soaked and spongy, consequently more dangerous. The history of breaks would show that many of them took place on a falling river when the people thought that, because the water had fallen several inches they did not need to watch the levees any longer. We need not impress that on Levee Commissioner Ransdell, he is fully aroused to the situation, and he will not cease his energetic vigilance until the water has fallen at least two or three feet. But many of our citizens need to be reminded of this, and we hope that no one will cease giving his constant attention to the levees until we feel sure that the danger is over. If you feel your interest in the levees flagging, think of our Mississippi friends, who are now experiencing all the horrors attending an overflow.

Yesterday morning the news came to Providence from all along the line of levees in East Carroll that there was no charge and that there were assurances that the levees would hold. The nine inch fall has taken some pressure off and the strain has been lessened; but we want to remind the people that the danger is just commenced and that they should have their stock and other things ready for a moments notice if the catastrophe should come, which we hope and trust will not.

The river is falling at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Cairo, Memphis and Arkansas City. Greenville Times.] Here is a sample of the stuff that is being sent out to the world by the press about the condition of the lower Mississippi Valley. This lurid bit of word painting is published in double columns, under big black "scare heads" in letters an inch long, by the St. Louis Republic, a paper which is near enough to the scene to know better.

INSPIRED IDOCITY.

"The gravest peril confronts the people of the lower Mississippi Valley. Only rescue boats, quick and spacious to arrive at the scene of watery disaster, can save human lives. All property interests have been abandoned. The vital question is, can boats reach in time to save human beings struggling in the water, hanging from tree tops and holding with a death grasp on the house tops? The terrors of the flood surpass all the fore runners of disaster in the most fertile section of the United States, or the world. Quarantine places at least a temporary bar to the advance of yellow fever and cholera scourges which have heretofore sent up wails of agony from the brave and courageous people whose picked flowers have been withered by the blast of contagion. But the flood, bearing equal wrath to all alike, respecting none, defying the strongest barriers that a mighty government could devise, sweeps on with pitiless fury, dashing to death every human obstacle and sparing none. The end of all this havoc is beyond human ken. An avenging Providence only can stay its murderous onslaught. Hundreds of people sbrick for rescue, but no harbor is in sight, and fathoms of water cut them off from all hope of refuge. The hogs, the oows that should be fattening upon the early moss of Spring are swept away before their eyes. Hope has fled from strong hearts, the weak have fled to the uplands, or, in attempting to escape, have been strangled in the murky waves."

There is plenty more, but "that's sufficient," as Tom Haynes said when he saw the elephant. Now, is this not preposterous? Is it not disgraceful that a paper as influential and generally reliable as the Republic should admit to its columns such a mixture of stupidity and misrepresentation. Happily the fantastic absurdity of the report is an antidote to its evil effect. Its reader recognizes it instantly as the work of an inspired idiot who is well paid for his verbal fireworks, and no doubt chuckled to himself with satisfaction at the thought that his skyrocket would bring him an increase of salary. That is about all there is in it. A part of Arkansas—comparatively a very small part—is overflowed, as usually happens to it whenever the river rises beyond a certain point, and considerable loss of property has ensued. The river is higher than it has ever before been known to be, and there is serious danger that the greater part of the rich and populous alluvial lands of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana may be overflowed, with great consequent destruction. A magnificent fight to protect them is being made by the levee authorities and the United States government, and with much probability that it will be successful. The people of the lower Mississippi Valley, except in the portion of North-eastern Arkansas already under water, are busy plowing and planting their crops. The whole country is a picture of blooming fruit trees, fertile furrowed fields, and prosperous farming activity. It is possible, of course, that this fair scene may be submerged by the water of the river, but under no circumstances can such a direful cataclysm come to pass as that described by the delirious pen of the Republic reporter. Small blame to the man who wrote the article. He is paid for his hysterics, and probably gets his only information from Chicago newspapers which he has read in his gas lighted back office in St. Louis. The fault lies with the newspaper which will give publicity and wide spread circulation to such a rhodomontade of ignorance, bombast and falsehood.

Since the above was written by the Times, we regret to state that four breaks have occurred in the Mississippi line of levees—one break a few miles below the City of Greenville and three above, and we venture to say that there was not a person drowned nor any stock lost. We have seen one or two crevasses occur, but have yet to see the destruction depicted by this blood curdling report hashed up by this St. Louis paper.

The Times-Democrat says that "it was known at the beginning of the present high water that we were going to have unprecedentedly high river, and it has been recognized for some time that we would break all river records. With three freshets out of the Ohio following each other only a few days apart, with all the other tributaries swollen by heavy rains, the Missouri and upper Mississippi out of their banks from the melting snow and the break-up of winter, we have a combination of misfortunes, such as occur but once in a century."

J. S. Guenard keeps the original genuine Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Providence Graded School for the month ending March 19, 1897: Primary Department.—Number on roll, 24; average daily attendance, 21; neither absent nor tardy, 6; Willie Hamley, James Healey, Vail Montgomery, George Whittington, Amie Richard and Rosie Fousse. Miss May Beard, Teacher. Second Intermediate.—Number on roll, 22; average daily attendance, 19; neither absent nor tardy, 8; Pearl Fisher, Nettie Fousse, Lola Taylor, Wiley Wood, Henry Goodrich, Joe Montgomery, Charley Whittington and Essie Whittington. Miss Dessie Bell, Teacher. First Intermediate.—Number on roll, 23; average daily attendance, 21; neither absent nor tardy, 10; Marguerete Montgomery, Carrie Fousse, Narcisse Kennedy, Katie Davis, Mary Blount, Felix Taylor, Tom Powell, Conery Purdy, Eddie Hamley and Isaac Bass. Miss Maud Taylor, Teacher. Grammar and High School Department.—Number on roll, 22; average daily attendance, 20; neither absent nor tardy, 9; Bloss Ashbridge, Isham Beard, Percy Brown, Fred Egelly, Martin Hamley, Dee McKee, Alice Fousse, Annie Hamilton and Carrie White.

The tardy marks this month amounted to but 31, the lowest ever known in the history of the school. Pupils absent or tardy, are requested to bring an excuse from their parents or guardians. Parents will please see that the pupils attend school regularly during the remainder of the term, for we are compelled on account of the shortness of the term, to push our work in order to complete the grades this year. Pupils in the 5th grade, and up, should study one or two hours each night, especially those pupils in the 8th and High School grades.

The pupils in the advanced grades have reached the age of from 14 to 17 years and this is the critical period in their educational career. This is the time they should be kept at work until they feel and realize the need of a thorough education. A few months of neglect at this point in their lives may throw them out of the educational line forever; while on the other hand if they are kept constantly at work they have a chance to gain for themselves a desire for knowledge, a love for study and truth; and to find springing up within themselves a genuine delight in the use of their mental powers. This point cannot be reached by many of the pupils, except through the co-operation of parents and teachers. Yours truly, B. F. DUDLEY.

Mr. Gus. G. Slaughter, for three years past city ticket agent of the Y. & M. V. and Illinois Central Railroad at this city, has been assigned to duty at New Orleans and left Vicksburg on the 1st. Mr. Slaughter stands high in the passenger department, and his appointment and promotion is gratifying to his friends, although great regret is felt on account of his leaving Vicksburg.

The city ticket office will most likely change its location, as more room is required. Mr. Brent being a skillful telegraph operator, will be connected direct with the headquarters of his department at Chicago. His successor has not been named yet.—Vicksburg Post.

Mr. Slaughter is not only popular in railroad circles, but is also popular among the prominent citizens of Vicksburg, and the B.-D. congratulates him upon his promotion. Mr. Brent is also a popular gentleman, and our citizens and the traveling public will receive all the information they wish by calling on Mr. Brent.

The American National Bank wreckers, Gardes, Girault and Underwood are now on trial before the U. S. court in the City of New Orleans.

It is feared that from Red river south the destruction will be great from the river, and that a great many of the finest sugar plantations in the State will almost be ruined.

The principal merchants of Crowley have signed an agreement to close their stores at 6 o'clock in the evening during the summer months, commencing April 1st.

It took something over \$16,000,000 to place McKinley in the President's chair. These millionaire's who put up this large pile will now be rewarded for the noble part they took in McHarna's election.

The city council of the town of Benton, La., has assessed a tax of 10 mills on the dollar for the year 1897. The town of Providence levys only a tax of 5 mills, but some of the people kick at this very small tax on property.

Because the imitations of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic smell and taste like peppermint is no proof that they are "just as good" as the original, simon-pure compound that has given universal satisfaction for ten years. You may know Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by the trade mark. J. S. Guenard always keeps it for sale.

Be sure to call for Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic if you want it, or you may have a counterfeit or imitation of it pushed off on you. The "woods are full of 'em."

MAX LEVY,

Lake and Levee Streets, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.

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GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

The finest line of Clothing carried in the city. Ladies Dress Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Mackintoshes and Hunting Coats; Trunks, Valises and Bags.

CALL ON ME Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

J. B. RANDELL, President.

R. J. HAMLEY, Sec. and Treas.

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The Providence Lumber Co.,

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Lake Providence, La.

Information for the Public.

The following is the schedule of the Y. & M. V. R. R., taking effect from Sept. 13.

New Orleans Division—Train 5 will leave Vicksburg at 3 a. m. and arrive at New Orleans 10:30 a. m.

Train 21 will leave Vicksburg 8:00 a. m. and arrive New Orleans 5:30 p. m.

Train 6 will leave New Orleans 4:20 p. m. and arrive Vicksburg 6:55 p. m.

Memphis Division—Train No. 5 will leave Memphis at 7:30 p. m. and arrive at Vicksburg at 2:45 a. m.

No. 6 leaves Vicksburg at 12:05 a. m. and reaches Memphis at 7:20 a. m.

No. 23 will leave Memphis at 8:45 a. m. and arrive at Vicksburg at 6:45 p. m. and No. 24 will leave Vicksburg at 7:30 a. m. and arrive at Memphis at 5:30 p. m.

For information as to rates &c., write to G. G. SLAUGHTER, T. A. Vicksburg, Miss.

TO THE TRADE.

J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton at 45 less 7 per cent. This price is to merchants only. W. N. WHITE, AGT.

JOHN WILLIAMS Undertaker.



Lake Providence, La. Keeps on hand a large assortment of Burial Caskets, New, Plain and Ornamental Metallic Cases and Wooden Coffins Made and Trimmed to Order (April 13-89-17)

Chas. Swofford, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Buggy Painting and Paper Hanging. Lake Providence, La.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price copy and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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VICKSBURG AND MEMPHIS PACKET For Helena, Greenville, Lake Providence, Vicksburg, and All Way Landings—The Swift and Elegant Steamer

In Place of Bald Eagle. A. L. CUMMINS, L. P. CUMMINS, Master. Leaves every Wednesday at 1 P. M. Passes Lake Providence on Friday noon going down, and passes Saturday evening going up. Passage from Providence to Vicksburg \$2.00, round trip only.

The Only Family GROCERY, S. A. McNEAL, Proprietor, LEVEE ST., LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA. Dealer in Fine Family Groceries and all kinds of Fruits and Nuts, Meat, Meal and Flour, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Hay, Corn and Oats. Fine Keg Beer.

S. W. GREEN, Cor. Lake and Church Sts., Lake Providence, LA. DEALER IN... Clothing, Boots and Shoes, General Merchandise, Groceries and Plantation Supplies. Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

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A. D. & S. SPENGLER, AGTS., VICKSBURG, MISS. Manufacturers of—Sash, Doors, Blinds, Stain-work, Interior Finish, and All Building Material. Cheapest Place in the South. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. W. B. THOMPSON, F. L. McCAY, W. B. Thompson & Co., Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants NO. 308 PERDIDO STREET, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Ruston Leader says the farmers of that country are having a rough time of it mixing Pharr syrup and yellow bread. It is a bad dose. Ex-Secretary Carlisle was not long in striking a softish. He has accepted the attorneyship for the Pullman Palace Car Company with an annual salary of \$25,000. Campbell & Chave have increased their stock of drugs and sundries, etc., and can meet calls for anything in their line.