

THE CLARION.

BY POWER & BARSDALE. Official Journal of the State of Mississippi. ONE YEAR, \$1.00; SEVEN MONTHS, .75; SIX MONTHS, .60; THREE MONTHS, .30.

THE CLARION CLUB RATES:

Six or more copies when ordered at one time, to different addresses, per year, \$1.25. Twelve or more copies, ordered at one time, to different addresses, per year, \$2.00.

THE CLARION.

THE CLARION presents itself to its readers in a new dress, and as an eight page paper. We hope they will be pleased with the change. We have signalled the improvement, which adds largely to our reading space, by a reduction in the cost of subscription.

Our Special Agent.

Mr. Edwin Barsdale will devote the next few months to the work of extending the circulation of THE CLARION. We commend him to the courtesy of our friends wherever he may call.

THE press-work and general make-up of THE CLARION will be improved with each succeeding issue. Some press-blankets that are quite necessary, failed to arrive in time.

Thanks to the Press.

We are receiving many additions to our list of subscribers through the clubbing arrangement recently made with several of our State exchanges.

The Raymond Gazette.

Hon. George W. Harper has retired from the Raymond Gazette after forty-three years of continuous, useful and honorable labor in the conduct of that journal. No member of the profession has ever pursued it with stronger inspiration of duty.

It is not too late to notice the withdrawal of Hon. B. T. Kimbrough from the editorship of the Ashland Register, and the accession of Mr. W. T. McDonald to the tripod of that staunch paper.

THE Texas school-fund in addition to over \$4,000,000 interest-bearing bonds and money, embraces 80,000,000 acres of land valued at \$1.50 an acre.

Is it Civil Service Reform or What?

The country is sadly in need of it. The bill which has passed the Senate, and is printed in a condensed shape in another column is thought by some to be a step in the right direction; but certainly it is a very short step. We hope the small beginning is the entering wedge to genuine Civil Service Reform.

We can well imagine that the genuine Reformers who are for fair play and a living chance to all, and are for dismissing dead beats and supernumeraries, who voted for the bill, nevertheless, swallowed it in the shape in which it passed the Senate.

The bill goes to the House, where we trust it will be put in a better shape. As before said, it applies to the subordinate officials in the departments at Washington and in custom-houses and postoffices outside, where as many as fifty persons and over are employed.

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The South and the Tariff—Col. Wm. Oliver.

Judging from the expressions of Southern manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, there can be no doubt of their opposition to the present protective tariff system. They want it repealed so as to put the New England monopolists on an equal footing with themselves.

As has been set forth in previous letters, the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina and Georgia are to a man either wholly indifferent in the matter or—the more thoughtful of them—positively and actively in favor of as great modification of the tariff as is consistent with the demands of the revenue.

At Wesson, some 50 miles from Jackson, are the Mississippi Cotton and Woolen Mills, largely owned by Mr. Edmund Richardson, the millionaire cotton planter of this region. The President of the company, Capt. Oliver, said to me yesterday that he would favor a total abolition of the tariff on cotton goods, and he did not know that his interests would suffer from such reduction of the duties on woolens as is probable under a revenue tariff.

Practical Education.

New York is about to adopt a wise educational policy. It is to reduce the number of studies and make the education given in primary schools of more practical value to those who have to go out to work early in life; and to supply educational wants, it is proposed to adapt the studies in different schools according to the necessities of the pupils.

As we apprehended, the Tariff Commission inasmuch as it proposed to remove the present discriminating and exorbitant duties on many articles, is a fraud. For example: The present tariff on iron cotton ties is now 35 per cent. The commission bill proposes to raise it to 75 per cent in order that some half dozen manufacturers of cotton ties in Ohio and Pennsylvania may have their earnings increased about \$650,000 annually at the expense of the producers of cotton.

CHIEF JUSTICE PARK, of Connecticut, has decided that black ballots used by the Democrats in the city election are illegal and void. This decision gives the entire municipal government of New Haven to the Republicans. They have a law in Connecticut prohibiting the use of ballots with distinguishing marks.

SENATOR WADDELL, late candidate for Congress in the Third District, this State, and late State Senator from the Tanica District, has removed to Birmingham, Ala.

U. S. Prosecutions in South Carolina.

The National Republican, the Administration organ at Washington, gives the following statement of a prosecution for violating the federal election law in South Carolina. It was a case upon information, in which a State registrar at Charleston was accused of having unlawfully ejected from the place of registration, a special deputy marshal. District Attorney Melton, believed it to be the right and duty of the deputy marshal to be present on the occasion in question, and that his removal was a violation of the federal statute.

Congressional Contest Ended.

By telegraph to the N. Y. Herald. BALLETON, N. Y., 1882.

The Congressional contested election in this district was ended to-day at Schenectady when Judge Landon dismissed the order issued on the 18th inst. on the relation of George West, the defeated candidate, directing the Fulton county canvassers to canvass the returns of certain towns in which discrepancies were alleged to exist and correct the returns in such manner as would have the effect to elect Mr. West, the present representative, or to show cause.

From all of which it would appear that in other States the authority of the Court to require canvassing boards to canvass returns in which discrepancies are alleged to exist, is unquestioned; and that the right and the duty of county commissioners to review their reports where there exists well founded reasons for believing that errors have been made, is also unquestioned.

An important case involving, or defining the extent of the power of legislative jurisdiction over corporations, has just been argued in the U. S. Supreme Court. The suit in which the question arose was originally brought in one of the courts of California to recover from the Southern Pacific Railroad company certain State and county taxes levied on its property for the year 1881-2.

These States, representing every part of the Union, from one extreme to the other, including old and young, have all tried supervisory legislation, and among them all, there is no example in which an attempt has been made to repeal it and go back to the old plan of leaving the public without protection against extortion and unjust discrimination. The system is no longer an experiment. It has developed into a full grown policy, which has worked well for the people and the corporations. Witness Georgia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and in fact all the States that have tried it.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Connecticut Declines to Take Advantage of a Technical Defeat.

The law of Connecticut declares that all ballots shall be printed on plain white paper. At the late election in that State seven thousand Democratic ballots were printed with white letters on black paper. The Chief Justice has pronounced them all illegal, and this decision would change the Democratic majority in the State into a minority and elect a Republican Governor and other State officers.

The Argus.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Union of Mississippi, has made arrangements for a State organ, and Dr. W. A. Hurt has been engaged to conduct it. He is an able writer, public-spirited and well informed upon every subject of general interest. The Argus will be a 28 column weekly, price two dollars. It will be published at Clinton, Miss., to which place all subscriptions should be sent. The first number will be out by the middle of this month.

It was understood the Pendleton Civil Service Bill would be reported to the House to-day, and the understanding is it will be given the right of way before the appropriation bills.

Two Months.

Two months of the last session of the 47th Congress remains. Let this time be spent, 1st. In repealing the Internal Revenue tax, except as to whiskey, and in abolishing its entire machinery, including the army of collectors, inspectors, detectives and spies, with its cost of five millions of dollars annually. 2d. Revising the tariff so as to bring it to a strictly revenue standard. 3d. Reducing postage on letters and newspapers. 4th. Carrying out the plans of the Mississippi River Commission for improving the navigation of the stream and incidentally protecting the alluvial lands. 5th. Adopting a civil service system which will not be restricted in its operation to the underlings in the Departments at Washington, but will embrace the entire army of the federal officeholders, but taking care not to handicap the incoming administration of 1884 by making it impossible to get rid of the barnacles that have been, for these many years clinging to the keel of the ship of state.

The Appellate Court Bill.

It would seem that the Democrats in Congress are in no hurry to pass the bill providing for an appellate court in each of the federal circuits, for the reason that it will give the present President the power to appoint eighteen new judges of his own party. That he would select them all from the Republican party, there is abundant ground for believing. None but Republicans have been appointed to the Supreme Court Bench of the U. S. since the Republicans went into power in 1861; and of late years, the appointments have been notoriously partisan to reward partisan service.

Railroad Commissioners.

The Philadelphia Railway Age publishes a list of twenty-two States that have laws providing for the supervision of railroads through the agency of commissioners, that terrible bug-bear which has been held up in the Mississippi Legislature as a certain means of driving off capital which would seek investment in railroad enterprises in our State. The States that have enacted laws in the interest and for the protection of the people, for the appointment of commissioners are:

- Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.

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HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 30.

CLAS. J. COLE, Esq., Chairman Republican State Committee: DEAR SIR—My attention having been called to various discussions which have appeared in the public prints relating to "black ballots," so called, I desire to say for myself, that under the circumstances, no matter what doubts may exist in regard to the legal election of Gov. Walter, I do not entertain, and have not for one moment entertained an idea that it would be possible for me to hold the office of Governor, no matter what the General Assembly may do or declare; and any action they may take must be with the knowledge that in no event will I serve or take a position which I believe to be the intent of the electors to give to another.

Anti-Monopoly.

The anti-monopoly league have submitted to a candid public the following facts showing the aggressions of monopoly, the great autocrat of the country, upon the rights of the people:

That Gould, Vanderbilt, Huntington, Stanford, Sage, Field, etc., twenty years ago were comparatively poor men, and today these five men are worth probably \$500,000,000; and, through the corporations they control, wield the power of \$3,000,000,000.

That E. D. Worcester, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, testified before the late Constitutional Convention of the State of New York that that road paid \$205,000 one year and \$60,000 another to obtain legislation, and that it was obtained.

That the Congressional investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle showed that \$47,261,000 profit was made by a syndicate of Congressmen and other public men; and it is a well known fact that many of our public men have become very wealthy without any visible means of doing so.

That public sentiment has for several years demanded the enactment of some adequate law for the regulation of interstate commerce, but it has been postponed and throttled without the slightest consideration.

That the last Congress not only refused to restore to the public domain the lands which had been forfeited by the Northern Pacific Railroad, but on motion of Congressman Reid, of Maine, gave law to be enforced, and Congressman Cassell, Wisconsin, tried to prevent the vote going record.

That to perpetrate these abuses the perpetrators thereof are now seeking to control the thought of the nation.

The Star Route Trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The forenoon session in the Star route case was given to an argument as to whether the petition asking that the Kearney-Kent route be "expedited" should be admitted to evidence. The defence argued against its admission on the ground that it did not tend to show conspiracy, and that was at variance with the copy of the petition in the indictment. Judge W. H. Taft admitted the petition as tending to prove conspiracy, but not as constituting an overt act. Charles H. French, the sub-contractor for this route, testified that he received a letter from J. W. Dorsey & Co. enclosing a petition for a decrease of service. He obtained signatures to the petition. The defence objected at every step of the testimony. The court adjourned until next day.

The Agricultural Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report to Congress relative to the work of his department, makes a formidable exhibit of the distribution of seeds alone. Under the special appropriation by Congress of \$20,000 for seeds to the Southern flooded districts, 508,958 packages were sent, divided as follows: Vegetables, 414,886; field corn, 644; peas, 26,957; field beans, 3964; millet, 14,348; field cotton, 150. The whole number of seeds sent by the bureau during the year was packages, 2,396,476.

MR. HORACE CLARKE, son of Gen. Manager Clarke, has assumed the management of the Southern division of the C., St. L. & N. O. Railroad from New Orleans to McComb City.

DURING the months of November, December, 1882, Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, has pardoned 49 convicts. Twelve of these were murderers. Gov. Stephens having been criticised says: "I care nothing for public credit against my exercise of the pardoning power, because I have acted in each case from convictions of right. I refuse to interview on the subject, but at proper time will give the people my reasons."

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AGRICULTURE LORING has prepared revised table showing the grain production of this country for the year ending December 1. It is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and quantity. Corn 1,635,000; Wheat 510,000; Oats 470,000; Barley 45,000; Rye 20,000; Buckwheat 12,000. Total 2,692,000.

SAYS the Memphis Appeal:

In the 11th Tennessee Senatorial district the first returns showed that H. Colquhoun was elected. Corrected returns from Macon county showed the election of R. A. Cox by seven majority. The corrected returns received from Polk county showed the election of Colquhoun by three majority. The certificate heretofore issued to Cox will be recalled.

Evidently they have not heard of a modern definition of the Oglesby case, up in Tennessee.

—Mr. Cornell, of New York, who has been engaged for a number of years in a large timber operation in the West, has been here prospecting in this State, intending making large investments in pine lands of South Mississippi.

—The Kosciusko Messenger announces the death of Mr. Peter A. Brown, many years a resident of that place, half brother of our worthy neighbor G. D. Bustamante.

—A convention of Planters and Farmers will be held in this city on the 10th of January 1883, to take in consideration cultivation of Jute in the State of Mississippi.