

BY POWER & BARNSDALE

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Time Out!

In view of the recent reduction in the subscription price of THE CLARION, we are obliged to adhere strictly to advance payments. The paper will therefore be discontinued to all who fail to renew at expiration of subscription.

A X mark on the margin of this paper, in red ink, indicates that the foregoing notice applies.

The Jute Convention.

The official proceedings of the Jute Convention in this city, including the instructive and statistical address of Mr. C. Menthaus, is printed in full in another column. The Convention was composed of earnest, practical men, who have at heart the interests of the comm onwealth

If the opinion delivered by Judge Wharton in the Myers mandamus case is correct, the laws on our statute book are to be construed to facilitate the voters in the expression of their will through the ballot box, and not as instruments for the defeat of elections.

CIVIL service reform is a question that has come to stay. If we are not very much mistaken, the Democratic party, when it gets into power, will not rest contented with the pretence of reform embodied in the bill which recently passed.

THE Civil Service Reform bill (so called) provides that the Commission who are to select applicants for appointment, shall not be of the same party. It is presumed the President will appoint two Republicans and one Democrat.

PENDING the tariff discussion, Senator Maxey of Texas called attention to the fact that while the average duty under the existing tariff was forty-three and a half per cent; the bill proposing to reduce duties, proposed a rate of sixty per cent, upon glass and earthenware.

LIKE the rest of the Commissions which have been organized by authority of Congress to do the work of that body, the Tariff Commission has shown itself to be a first-class fraud. Read the Kenner letter in another column.

SENATOR GEORGE made a strong appeal in the Senate on the 13th, for the passage of the bill to create a Department of Agriculture. An extract of his speech is published in another column.

Too Many Election Days.

We fully agree with our able contemporary, the CLARION, that we have too many elections. They not only cost the State an extra amount of money, but they have a tendency to disorganize labor.

The inquiry might be addressed to a half-dozen other papers which are advocating the holding of Congressional elections on the same day that local elections are held.

Experience has shown that the present plan of holding an election annually is impolitic and works badly. It is very costly. It costs money needlessly, and time which is valuable to the people.

The danger of interference by United States inspectors of Congressional elections can be easily obviated. Let the Congressional and State or local elections, be held on the same day, and at the same place, but apart and by a different set of managers.

An evil of the present plan of holding Congressional elections at different times from the others, in addition to its costliness in money and time, is the small vote which they elicit. The people are tired of constant elections, and stay away from the polls.

So far as the federal election laws are concerned, they are odious and unconstitutional. They ought, and we hope, will be repealed. But it must be borne in mind, that directly in the face of them, the Democratic party has held its own, with slight exceptions, in the choice of members of Congress.

THE people are weary of annual elections. They are in favor of holding Congressional and State, or county, elections, as the case may be, on the same day, and at the same time, but separately and by different managers.

ANY roll of pensioners of the Mexican war that does not contain the name of Jefferson Davis will be a lying, shameful, cowardly fraud, and that any Southern Congressman who consents to such an outrage is something less than a man.

It is a mean and vindictive spirit that would make one man the vicarious sufferer for the (alleged) offences of a whole people, and rob of his dues the bravest of the brave heroes who achieved a victory which crowned his country with imperishable honor and won an empire of priceless value.

The Tariff.

It is not likely a tariff bill will be passed before Congress adjourns. It was represented that the Tariff Commission made a reduction of about twenty per cent in the tariff. So far from this being the case, Mr. Nimmo, of the bureau of statistics, finds that if the Tariff Commission's schedule were adopted and the importations continued to be the same as last year, the increase in the revenue would be about four millions of dollars a year.

BILLS have been introduced into the Ohio legislature to regulate the fares on sleeping cars.

THE House Committee on Coinage reports a very sensible bill to regulate the coinage of silver. It proposes to limit the coinage to the actual demand for circulation, until either our silver dollar is worth as much in the bullion market as a dollar of gold, or until some international agreement has been effected for the remonetization of silver.

Who is to decide what is the actual demand for circulation? If it is left to the bondholders who are interested in collecting the principle and interest of their debt exclusively in gold (as they have no "right to do, but which they are doing through the favoritism of the treasury department) at a value enhanced in proportion as the circulating medium is reduced by the demonetization of silver, they will promptly decide that the demand is more than supplied.

So far from discontinuing the coinage of silver, Congress ought to pass a law compelling the treasury department to pay silver out to all the creditors of the government, bond-holders, as well as the rest. By a vote of 42 to 21 the U. S. Senate in 1878, passed resolutions declaring that under the contract between the purchasers of the bonds and the government they were payable, principal and interest, in the silver dollar of 412 grains.

Is the American bold enough to say that the U. S. Senate falsified the contract between the government and its creditors, and admitted a deliberate lie?

The anxiety to put silver under the ban until an agreement can be effected with other nations to equalize the money value of the two metals, is a somewhat astonishing. Every attempt in that direction has been a signal failure. It should be remembered that it is the prerogative of every government to coin its own money and fix the value thereof independent of other nations. The coinage of silver is required by the Constitution, and there is no reason why the government should violate the intention of its framers, and what was the established custom of the government until 1873 when its coinage was surreptitiously abandoned in the interest of the money barons.

"FREE ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas," National Democratic Platform.

Some Democrats in Congress are not imbued with the spirit of the above article of the democratic creed. They voted against the proposition to give American registry to ships built abroad though paid for by Americans, thus virtually taking from them their right to buy where they please, and compelling them to purchase from builders subsidised by appropriations from the national treasury. They voted also for the proposition of the monopolists to give a bonus of one-third the value of each ship to the constructors.

GOVERNOR STOCKLEY, of Delaware, in his inaugural, congratulates the people upon the prospect of a revision of the Tariff; declares it "highly important that our commerce and exchanges with other nations should be freed from the shackles and restrictions which have so nearly destroyed, and have certainly seriously diminished, our merchant marine, and the important industries so closely connected with its welfare;" favors a civil service system based on the tests of fitness and capacity, and "an equitable distribution as nearly as may be of Federal offices among the States;" dwells upon the importance of providing liberally for the education of the colored people, but opposes "mixed" schools; and the repeal of the "Uniform Ballot" law.

SENATOR PENDLETON is disgusted by the course of the Democrats, in the Legislature of his own State, opposing the resolution endorsing his so-called civil service reform bill. It is a case of the engineer being hoisted by his own petard, but not in the way he wished.

The Tariff Commission.

When the proposition to appoint a Tariff Commission was made, the advocates of a tariff "for revenue only" objected on the ground that it was a device for delay; and further, that the Commission would be mainly composed of representatives of the interests that are striving to continue in force the present robber-system. Both suggestions have been verified. The scheme has achieved the purpose of delay. The Commission was a one-sided affair. It was a Tariff reform body which acted on the idea, How Not to Do It. The protective principle was retained in its plan of a tariff; and it is a doubtful question whether it will reduce the revenue or not. But as if to dispel every doubt as to the motive of the Commission, the following letter has been brought to light. It was written pending the deliberations of the Commission by the representative of the Sugar interests. It was read in the Senate by Mr. Beck, who is gallantly leading the fight in that body against the champions of the monopolists. The language of the letter shows its meaning, and proves that while the Commission was ostensibly prosecuting its investigations to produce a system that it would operate equitably upon all the varied industries of the country, and showing favoritism to none, it was really working, and corruptly working, in the interest of the "protected" classes, "preparing combinations," "providing the sinews of war," and the like. The advocates of the Commission scheme will not read this letter with its palpable intent, and significant allusions, without a blush; and if they supported it from motives of public good, they will feel that they have been badly sold.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10, 1882.

DEAR SIR—Our friend has arrived, and is busily engaged under my direction, in seeing certain parties in New York, and preparing for certain combinations, in case of necessity. He will be of the greatest possible service to us in all these matters. I regret very much that you have succeeded so slightly in providing the sinews of war. I beg you will see all the parties, and say to them that if his stay terminates before the object is accomplished it will be the cause of regret to me all. There are certain things which I cannot look after; circumstances forbid me ostensibly appearing in the matter at all. Consequently without so much assistance I lose half my efficiency and chance of success; I beg you will see all of them again and urgently insist upon the amount appropriated so far, being increased. Use this letter with discretion, but do not hesitate to show it to any one who is equally interested in our success.

MISSISSIPPI will elect a legislature and a full set of county officers this year. It will probably be a very interesting election, as the prohibitionists will probably have legislative candidates in many counties.—Vicksburg Commercial.

It is believed by many who claim to know what is to transpire in the future, that we are to have four tickets in the field at the next election, to wit: 1. Democratic, 2. Republican, 3. Chalmers-Malone, and 4. Prohibition—with the Independents and Greenbackers to hear from. There will undoubtedly be something of a general shake-up at our next election.—Raymond Gazette.

As the good old deacon said about his singing: "He knew two tunes, one was Old Hundred, and the other wasn't." So there are two parties, one is the Democratic and the other isn't. What the opposition may call itself, makes no difference. Let the true Democrat stick to his own flag.

It isn't necessary, the Washington Post observes, to carry a ten-foot pole when one calls on a Senator whose term is on its last legs. Such a Senator is accessible even to an humble representative of the turbulent masses. Next to his conscience, there is no monitor for a public agent as the ever present fact, that the people are soon to pass judgment on his account.

MAJ. JONAS, writing to the Examiner from Washington, says that "if the 48th Congress should assemble to-morrow, the candidates for the Speakership would range about as follows in strength upon the first ballot in the Democratic Caucus: would either one having near enough votes to nominate him: Randall, Carlisle, Morrison, Eaton, Blackburn, Sparks and half a dozen dark horses."

Never Weary in Good Works.

A friend sends us the name of Judge Norris, a respected and venerable citizen of Tippah county, as a subscriber and says:

The worthy patriarch will be 85 years old next month, but takes a deep interest in all public affairs. He makes a good living by labor on his little farm, and enjoys life well.

It is the opinion of the best informed members of the present Congress, there is no probability of the passage of the bill to provide for the meeting of the Forty-eighth Congress the first Monday in March. Hence there will be no meeting of the new Congress before the regular session which begins the first Monday in December.

THE House of Representatives of North Carolina, by a vote of 98 to 9, has passed resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote for Federal aid for State educational purposes.

Public School Education.

Gov. Butler makes a practical recommendation concerning the management of common schools in Massachusetts, which might be followed with good results in other States:

Restrict the branches taught in the primary schools by law specifically to spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history—preferably of the United States—and require that those shall be taught upon the same system, to the same grade of scholars in every common school in the Commonwealth. When the scholar can show by an examination, that he is well grounded in the elementary English branches, then let him be admitted to a school of higher grade, where line drawing for industrial purposes shall be taught, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry the rudiments of the Latin and French languages, chemistry, physics, with natural philosophy in a rudimentary degree, and there a common school education should stop.

We entirely concur in the opinion that if the State is to provide money for any instruction beyond that which is merely rudimentary and essential to every child, then let it lay out the extra sum in such manner as to give training which can be put to actual use in earning a living. One hundred boys and girls want the practical sort of instruction, where one scholar wants the classics and mathematics of the college.

The Clarion in Colorado.

LETTER FROM A DISTINGUISHED EX-MISSISSIPPIAN.

CANON CITY, Col., Jan. 15th, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: I have received the first number of the new eight page edition of THE CLARION, and am well pleased, alike with its typography and make-up. Its resemblance of the great London Weeklies in all respects is a great recommendation to me. While its condensed news and statistical columns remind me of the celebrated Niles Register, so long the text-book and vade mecum of all American statesmen. When I was a Mississippi member of Congress, I was presented with a copy of Niles Register as one of my muniments of title to the office of Representative, and I found it a most excellent guide on political subjects. I doubt not the eight page CLARION will prove a worthy representative of its departed predecessor.

Respectfully, JOHN D. FREEMAN.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Ingalls has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to consider the subject of railroad transportation, "and in inquire generally into the conditions affecting commerce among the States, the grounds of complaint existing against the railroad corporations, resulting from unjust discrimination, exorbitant or unequal rates, insufficient facilities for traffic, or unlawful combination, and in what manner existing evils can be remedied by legislation; and to report their recommendations and the results of their inquiry to Congress not later than the first Monday of December, 1883."

Deserves its Patronage.

THE CLARION comes to us very much enlarged and as usual full of news. The CLARION has the largest circulation of any paper in the State, and justly deserves its patronage. Hon. Ethel Barksdale its editor, has devoted his life to Mississippi and her interests, and under his management, the CLARION has always been found battling for the interest of the people, and against the aggressions of monopolies and corporations. Every citizen of our State should read the CLARION.

GEN. SHEERMAN says that "no earthly consideration will induce him to embitter the remainder of his life by holding out the least prospect that any possible combination of circumstances or events will make him a presidential candidate." But it will be remembered that Caesar thrice refused the crown and finally accepted it.

THE Presidential succession bill, as passed by the Senate, ought not to be passed by the House. The single simple fact that Cabinet officers, in whose selection the people have had no voice, are to succeed to the office of President will be found to be very distasteful to the public, and should kill it, as it doubtless will, with the members of the House.

How to Have Civil Service Reform.

"We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men." Platform of the National Convention of Democratic party, 1876.

The governor of Missouri has recommended that the legislature shall provide that the legal rate of interest on money loaned shall be reduced to 6 per cent. Several bills have been introduced having that object in view.

GOV. STONEMAN'S Inaugural: "Powers created by the State cannot, and shall not with my consent, be permitted to become independent of, or greater than, the State."

THE duty on Sugar increases its cost to the consumer nearly one-half—in other words, nearly doubles it.

A WIDOW woman of Lawrence county fell sick.—Pittsburgh Times. Did you ever hear of a widow man falling sick?

Southern Manufacturers in a Tion.

The Southern Cotton Manufacturers Association was organized in Alabama the 17th. More than twenty factories in the Southern States were represented, among the number, the wall Mills near Enterprise, Miss. The following circular was adopted:

The facts developed in our meeting that the cotton-spinning business in South is in anything but a prosperous condition. Representatives from every State in the production of yarn, have the results of their operations for the year. These reports are based upon accounts made up, in most instances, at the end of January, and without exception, that this important interest in our industry is in a state of depression. The evils that are exercising a deleterious influence upon this business, manifold, but are to be traced chiefly to the inefficient management of the mills, the less slaughtering of goods by the mills, are either ignorant as to values or

at which products are sold. These can be corrected by such an organization will result in the proper dissemination of practical information upon the management of the various kinds of goods, as well as the prices which the various factories are getting for their goods. The spinners are pricing goods for sale, and such an organization will be necessary to bring into it the largest possible numbers of the parties at interest. The spinners are suffering more than those who weave their yarn into cloth. The rent the latter are equally ignorant of the management of their mills, and should cooperate cordially in some objects of the association.

We aim at mutual improvement and protection. In a spirit of candor we wish to report to each other our experience by interchange of ideas and advice. This now vital interest to our industry, we believe, can be best advanced by you to become a member and to carry forward the plans of the association thus imperfectly outlined. (Signed) J. T. Dalton, L. B. Dalton, H. T. Isaacs, R. M. Clark, W. T. Hudson.

The foregoing statement as to the condition of Southern manufacturing enterprises does not accord with the apparently well authenticated reports.

Railroads in Tennessee.

From the Message of Governor Hunt: I likewise renew the recommendation contained in my biennial message of this subject, in which I said: "The number of frequent complaint that companies, in their charges for transportation of freights, are accustomed to make unjust discriminations in favor of freight, to the great injury and expense of our people who may be interested in freights. Should these complaints be well founded, some provision should promptly be made by law which will protect the interest of our private citizens, not regard the interests of our railways and of one railroad company necessarily antagonistic, but, there is a community of interest between them. The best advantage of our country in building up and developing resources of the country, have been visited legislation, upon a subject so grave and complicated as this, should be carefully avoided, and the subject reserved to your hands the pattern of legislation which its importance demands."

Fixed Compensation for Publicials.

In his message, Governor Hunt said: "The people demand the abolition of needless offices; the fixing of compensation at sums commensurate with the service rendered, by suitably ascertained; rigid accountability in expenditures of the public money; and the raising of the efficiency of civil service by making fitness and integrity alone the tests for appointments. These recommendations will suit States besides Pennsylvania. The gesture to abolish perquisites, and salaries in order that the people know definitely what their agencies receiving, is a good one."

The Opinion of a Distinguished tucky Journalist.

Dr. John D. Wood in, Glasgow (Ky.) The CLARION, of Jackson, Miss., recently been changed to the popular form and dressed with a charming typographical beauty. The CLARION is only one of the handsomest papers southland, but it is dauntless in its bright and glorious star in journalism is edited with exceeding care and extraordinary ability, and is worthy of the State which it honors and which it defends.

A Transparent Humbug.

Aberdeen Examiner: The so-called Service Reform Bill" is one of the transparent humbugs that was ever introduced into shape by Congress, and is effectual as the law proposing to effect same objects that was the standing of the Hayes regime. The evil can only be reformed by a thorough house-cleaning from cellar to garret. Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams, of Kansas, and the Democrats expect that the polls in 1884, and to start the race earnest after the inauguration of a dent of their choice.

The Horticultural Convention.

We are requested to give notice the delegates to the Horticultural convention will meet at the Senate Chamber at 11 A. M., on the 25th inst.

U. S. SENATORS HARRIS, of Tennessee, Garland, of Arkansas, and Bassett, of North Carolina—all good men—been re-elected.