

THE CLARION.

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THE 47th Congress will expire at 12 o'clock meridian next Sunday, March 4th.

A TEXAS paper speaks of the soil of Mexico, as poorer than an amateur con-

cerner.

The people of Brookhaven and vicinity will be gratified to learn that Col. J. B. Dawson has been re-appointed post-

master at that city.

We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred at Vaughans on the night of the 26th.

The Senate at the next session will stand thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-six Democrats and two "Readjusters,"

Mahone and Riddleberger.

C. P. HURTINGTON, the Railroad magnate, has purchased the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and steamship property, the price being \$7,500,000.

In publishing the papers signed "Observer" we ought to have stated that they are from the pen of an experienced railroad and business man, and one of the profoundest thinkers and economists of the day.

The N. J. & C. Railroad Company now have telegraph offices open at the following places, viz: Natchez, Stanton, Lowenburg, Fayette, Martin, Hamanville, Norton and Myles and Utica.

The three departments of the government, executive, judicial and legislative, should be kept separate and distinct, each independent of the other as far as practicable, and thus be made wholly accountable to the people.

The Federal Building at Oxford.

At the first session of the present Congress, at the instance of Representative Manning, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the erection of a federal court building at Oxford; but by the wording of what is known as the sundry civil bill, the money was not available for the purpose.

The sundry civil appropriation for the present session, contained an item of \$25,000 for the building—the intention being to expend the money as the construction of the building progressed.

Mr. Manning moved to amend as follows: Said sum to be expended under the supervision of the National Board of Health.

The amendment was violently opposed by Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, and Mr. Hiscock of New York, and was ably advocated by Messrs. Manning, Dunn of Arkansas, and King of Louisiana.

It is a misfortune to the sections of the country, most subject to the ravages of pestilential diseases, that the amendment was defeated.

The following extract from the remarks of Mr. Manning will have special interest for our Mississippi readers.

Mr. Manning. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Ellis] complains that good faith has not been shown by the National Board of Health in the discharge of its duties, with regard to epidemic diseases, the preservation of public health, and the expenditure of public funds.

He complains also that criticisms have been visited upon New Orleans by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Dunn], who spoke in support of my amendment, and by myself.

Now, gentlemen who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones. It was in reply to an imputation of the grossest bad faith that I responded this afternoon just before the House took a recess.

I have no feeling about the matter more than would be aroused in any one who has an interest in human life above treasure.

I can not be charged with going too far when I say to the gentlemen from Louisiana [Mr. Ellis] that I prefer to accept the judgment pronounced in good faith and upon satisfactory evidence by the physicians of the State Board of Mississippi with reference to the conduct of the State Board of Louisiana and the conduct of the people of New Orleans touching the matter in question.

I have no doubt that the people of New Orleans will compare well with the people of other portions of the country. I would not detract one particle from their reputation as worthy people, but they are human. Who don't that local boards must be swayed more or less by local influences? And

The National Board of Health.

On the 2d of March 1879 a law was passed establishing the National Board of Health clothed with the power of making such investigations at all places within the United States, or at foreign ports, as should be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and dissemination of contagious and infectious diseases into the country.

The Board was directed to report to Congress at its next session a plan for a national public health organization, which should be prepared after consultation with the principal sanitary organizations of the States of the Union, special attention being given to the subject of quarantine, both maritime and inland, and also to regulations which should be established between State and local systems of quarantine and a national quarantine system.

On the 2d of June, 1879, another act was passed enlarging the powers of the National Board. It required the Board to co-operate with State and municipal boards in enforcing their regulations for warding off and stamping out contagious and infectious diseases, and also to supply such defects in these regulations as would admit of the introduction and propagation of the disease.

It also authorized the Board to issue circulars to consular offices of the United States serving abroad, presenting methods for securing the best sanitary conditions for vessels bound for the ports of the United States, and rules for their disinfection and isolation in case of disease on board.

To defray the expenses incurred in carrying out these provisions a liberal appropriation was made. The money was well expended. The Board, though thwarted by the Louisiana State Board to the extent of its power, performed incalculable service to the country in protecting it from the diseases which had proved so destructive to the lives and to the business of various localities in the South and West.

Its inspection system was thorough and effective. But the Board incurred the jealousy and suspicion of other interests which undertook systematically to undermine and overthrow it. Unfortunately, the hands of its enemies have been strengthened by the imprudence and weakness, if not cupidity, of some of its own members, in scheming to increase, and profit by, its patronage.

This, however, only betrayed the unfitness of some of the persons charged with the execution of the system, the value and uses of which had been fully shown.

At the first session of the present Congress, the money required for executing the business of the sanitary service, was placed in the hands of the President instead of at the disposal of the Board, and he selected the surgeon in charge of the marine hospital service as the agent for determining where and how it should be expended.

The effect has been to cripple, and to destroy the efficiency of, the National Board. The sundry civil appropriation bill reported to the House at the present session, contained the following item:

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in case of a threatened or actual epidemic, to use a sum not exceeding \$100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in aid of State or local boards or otherwise, in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and maintaining quarantine at points of danger.

Mr. Manning, of Mississippi, moved to amend as follows:

Said sum to be expended under the supervision of the National Board of Health.

The amendment was violently opposed by Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, and Mr. Hiscock of New York, and was ably advocated by Messrs. Manning, Dunn of Arkansas, and King of Louisiana.

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The Internal Revenue and Tariff Tax.

The internal revenue tariff bill which passed the Senate by a vote of forty-two to nineteen, eight Democrats voting for and only one Republican against it, and is pending in the House, repeals internal revenue taxes as follows:

Table listing tax amounts: Friction matches \$3,272,258; Patent medicines, perfumery, etc. 1,978,395; Bank checks 2,318,455; Bank deposits 4,007,701; Savings bank deposits 88,400; Bank capital 1,138,340; Savings bank capital 14,720; National bank capital 5,521,927; National bank deposits 437,774.

The bill also reduces the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars; but it leaves the expensive machine of the system in full blast.

On the passage of the bill in the Senate, the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—42.

- Aldrich, Ingalls, Allison, Jackson, Anthony, Jones (Fla.), Barrow, Jones (Nev.), Bayard, Kellogg, Blair, Logan, Brown, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), Miller (Cal.), Conger, Miller (N. Y.), Davis (Ill.), Morrill, Davis (W. Va.), Platt, Dawes, Plumb, Edmunds, Rollins, Frye, Sawyer, Gorman, Sowell, Hale, Sherman, Harrison, Steyer, Hawley, Tabor, Hill, Van Wyck, Hoar, Windom.

NAYS—19.

- Beck, Mitchell, Coke, Ransom, George, Voorhees, Maxey, Cockrell, Pugh, Garland, Vance, Harris, Williams, Pendleton, Farley, Vest, Hampton, Walker.

The names of the Democrats who voted for the bill are denoted by italics. The negatives were all Democrats except Mitchell, of Pa.

The bill was so often changed and was construed so differently by Senators, each from his own standpoint of principle and local interest, that a Philadelphia lawyer would be dizzied in the effort to tell precisely its bearing; but as the weight of Democratic testimony is against it, we are left to infer that there is a preponderance of evil in the measure.

The Republicans of the House are by no means inclined to pass the bill. In fact, they have decided in caucus to kill it. In the House, the Democrats, as in the Senate, are divided in opinion about its merits. For example, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, one of the clearest headed men in the body, says it is "a sham and a fraud," others have said that it is worse than the tariff commission scheme; but this can hardly be possible.

The Best Sort of Protection.

The first step toward arresting the rapid destruction of our forests is to remove the duty on Canadian lumber.

The tariff on lumber is maintained solely in the local interests of Maine, Michigan, and other lumbering States. These interests are large in themselves, but they are insignificant in comparison with the larger interests that call for forest protection.

As Mr. S. S. Cox said last week in the excellent speech which we print elsewhere, it is the old fable of the golden egg. The tariff on imported lumber is a standing premium for the wanton and hurried destruction of the forests of the United States.

By removing the duty we surrender about \$1,000,000 annually in customs, but we shall gain what is of inestimable value.—N. Y. Sun.

The proposition to impose a high duty on lumber is designed to enrich the North-Eastern and Western States above mentioned. As Mississippi exports her lumber to a considerable extent, and does not fear competition, she is indifferent to a tariff, and will not be affected by a duty on the foreign article whether it be one or five hundred per cent.; but she would like to have the privilege of purchasing the machinery that is used for the preparation of lumber at prices regulated "by a tariff for revenue only."

The 30th Senatorial District.

JASPER COUNTY, Feb. 25, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: Your informant in reference to the new Senator from Jasper and Clarke, coming from Clarke, is entirely too previous. Clarke has had a Senator for the last four years. She has the Circuit Judge and aspires to have the District Attorney. Surely she won't claim more. Jasper will ask Clarke to unite with her in electing her faithful and true son, W. M. Brame, and hopes she does not ask in vain.

FAIR PLAY.

WHAT the people demanded and expected of Congress was a repeal of the bulk of the internal revenue tax and the abolition of the present expensive machinery by which they are collected, and the reduction of the tariff on the implements of industry, blankets, cotton and woolen goods, sugar, salt, iron, etc. But this demand has not been complied with. They ask for bread and the dominant party has given them a stone.

MEMPHIS APPEAL: "Congressman Ellis, and those co-operating with him, have succeeded in crippling, possibly in destroying, the National Board of Health. The time will come when they will regret it, and when they will see they struck a blow at New Orleans."

The Mississippi Horticultural Society.

This association held its 4th annual meeting in New Orleans last week—Parker Earle of Illinois presiding. Nearly all the valley States were represented. It continued in session four days. Much important business was transacted, among the rest, the agreement to have a horticultural exhibit at the Louisville Southern Exposition, beginning at Louisville August 1st. The following among other resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the attention of the Congress of the United States has been so often called to the importance of fostering the interests of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts, as to induce them to provide for the establishment in the several States of the Union of agricultural colleges for the special work of teaching those sciences relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts; and

Whereas, in the opinion of the members of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society these institutions generally devote an undue proportion of the instruction in these colleges to literary studies, and thus, in so far, fall short of accomplishing in the best manner and to the fullest extent, the special objects for which they were created;

Resolved, That we urge upon the trustees of the various agricultural colleges the importance of giving prominence to the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts.

Whereas, a bill has been introduced into Congress for the establishment in each of the several States of one or more experimental stations in connection with these agricultural colleges for the testing of trees, plants and seeds, different breeds of animals, etc., therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon the Representatives and Senators in Congress from the several States represented in this convention, attention to the importance of the objects named in said bill, and earnestly request them to adopt this bill, or another equivalent in its provisions, its cordial support; and

Also, on the subject of transportation, as follows:

The shipments from the South to the North are large enough to warrant us in demanding of railroad and express companies—

- 1. Cars properly constructed for the preservation of perishable property confined to their charge.
- 2. Enough of such cars to properly load and carry it.
- 3. Asking that proper time be given at such stations as need it for careful handling, etc., for such time of the year as they need it.
- 4. That such cars be run through from the point of loading to Chicago or other distributing point, without breaking bulk or transferring. Most of the above refers to express transportation. Railroad companies supply their customers with such cars and facilities much better than the express companies.

The following members were in attendance from Mississippi: Dr. E. H. McKay, Hon. L. F. Montgomery, W. H. Cassell and Mr. and Mrs. Yellowly, of Madison county, Hon. E. G. Wall of Hinds; Col. J. J. Shannon, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gallagher of Meridian; Mr. S. H. Stackhouse of Copiah, and Prof. Gulley and Colman of the A. & M. College.

A Nice Programme.

We have noticed a statement telegraphed recently from Washington to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, that prominent Democrats in that city from Mississippi, were so much infatuated with John Lynch, present, but soon will be "late Representative" of the River District, that they had decided to "fix up" a district for his special benefit, that the State may not have the misfortune to be deprived of his services in Congress hereafter. The report is so preposterous that it does not really require comment. The people themselves in the last election, had occasion to decide whether they wanted Mr. Lynch to represent them in Congress and they declared with very decided emphasis that they did not; and what the people decide, politicians should not undertake to overrule.

Taking the census for a guide, (which results have shown to be not entirely reliable, for that purpose,) the Legislature made two Republican Districts, and why it is expected that it will go deliberately to work and make another for the exclusive behoof of one of the ablest as he is one of the most pronounced and malignant color line aspirants of his race in the State, passes our comprehension. It certainly would be an excess of liberality foreign from the custom of political parties. What particular counties are to be dragged by the horns and sacrificed on the altar of Lynch, the Washington dispatches have not informed the public. If we ascertain we will advise the people in order that they may be consulted.

The Key Note.

Our thoughtful and intelligent correspondent "D." who has no axe to grind, strikes the key note on the tariff question. The primary object of the framers of the government in authorizing a tax on imports was to raise revenue to defray the expenses of the government and not enrich favored classes. In plain language, they meant that the tariff should be laid for revenue and not for "protection."

THE BROOKHAVEN LEADER, Mr. B. T. Hobbs' new paper, is a handsome sheet, racy of the news and of interesting reading. His salutory is elevated in tone and forebodes well for his enterprise. He has many friends here who wish him a prosperous career.

Cotton Ties.

Last week, Mr. Money of the Missouri, presented two petitions from constituents protesting against imposition of increased duties on cotton ties. They are printed as follows in Congressional Record:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, colored laborers of the cotton-fields, and growers and processors of the great staple of the South, respectfully but earnestly protest against the imposition of any increased tax on iron ties and bands used in baling cotton. They beg to represent that any increase of duty as is contemplated will have an immediate reduction of the price of the product to the market. They further represent that the cost of sending the product to a market, which they afford a living margin above the cost of production, and that with any additional tax on the product, they cannot compete with the cheap India and Egypt. In the lower Mississippi Valley the cotton crops for the past three years have been poor, and with the large production elsewhere, laborers and farmers have been suffering from lessened returns in the price of cotton and lower prices, a lot of which has reduced them to a condition of poverty and distress.

In the face of these facts the laboring people, and especially the colored people, look to the Government for assistance, protection, and earnestly call upon Congress to do nothing that may entangle them additional burdens.

The 12th Senatorial District.

The State will sustain a great loss the declination of Hon. W. W. Brame, of Lowndes, to become a candidate for re-election to the Senate position which he has filled for the four years with honor to himself and with signal benefit to the people who interest he has championed with ability which was equalled only by his courage and unwavering constancy. Not for him (because he does not see the glamour of office to give him distinction), but for themselves, the people should not permit him long to remain in private life.

We note by our Columbus correspondent that Capt. E. T. Sykes is announced as a candidate for the position which he filled so acceptably by Mr. Humphreys. If the choice of the party should fall him, his election at the polls will be as a matter of course, and the people will be fortunate in the selection of an accomplished, and withal, practical working Senator, who, in the large of the Index would adorn the position. We will add—would adorn any position within the gift of the people.

CINCINNATI NEWS (Democrat).

Senator Gorman did a very comprehensive and necessary piece of work when he brought Democrat after Democrat to feet while he administered a flagellation which they have needed for some time. The News has been showing from time to time how Democrats who stood up broad national principles allowed by interests to cut the ground from beneath their feet. The granite feet of a true General Rosecrans is cut by a quick-dike, as it were; Senator Morgan caught by the gloss and glamour of the Senator Beck yields to the seductive influence of jute, and so it goes. Senator Gorman cut right through all this hypocrisy and posing for one thing on the face and being another thing below the surface. Democracy must be one thing or another, and what it is going to be it must be openly, squarely, and frankly.

PARTIES in Congress have got to be mixed on the sugar tariff. For example, in the House Mr. Van Voorhis (Republican) of New York, moved for a sugar tariff. He was backed by Mr. Brame (Republican) of Pittsburg, and Mr. Gorman (Democrat) of New York. Mr. Kaeson and Kelley (Republicans) moved the proposition, as did also Mr. Brame (Democrat). With the exception of Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, all the members from that State went forth with the protectionists to support their local interests. The abandonment of the principle of a tariff for revenue in favor of special interests, by Democrats, breaks up the unity of their party and is a foreboding of disaster. What consistency can they expect a tariff to increase the price of iron and salt, and advocate the imposition of duty to enhance the price of sugar?

AMERICAN SENEXY: The national banking system is a privileged one—let a free gift on the part of Congress of credit of the whole people for the benefit of the few; to those who are in position to make such a gift profitable. It is misleading to say the system is free one, for in its very freedom lies injustice—freedom for those who means are such that they can start business upon the credit of the whole people and then tax the community in the shape of interest for the use of a circulating medium based on the credit of the whole people.

A VALUABLE accession to the south Mississippi, has been made by the removal of T. W. Brame, Esq., of DeKalb to Saranton on the Sea Coast.