

THE CLARION.

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THE dog days are at hand according to the seasons, but they are here with us in Jackson always, to the terror of the innocent children and ladies. It is shrewdly suspected that the elements of opposition to the Democracy, will attempt to fuse at the Lynch meeting here on the 12th June. But will they? Can oil and water mix? Can Lynch, Hill & Co., with ninety-nine hundredths of the opposition at their backs, afford to give the reins to the other fellows?

THE correspondence between the Governor Lowry of Mississippi, and Governor Crittenden of Missouri, is strictly courteous and on the highest plane of official propriety. The reply of Governor Lowry to the closing letter of Governor Crittenden, has been forwarded and will appear in our next paper. Because of the principles and consequences involved, the correspondence will be read with general interest.

WE have received several numbers of Messrs. J. G. Cushman & Co's. new Daily, the Vicksburg Post. It is neatly printed, has choice reading matter on every page, and its editorials though conservative in tone, are able and vigorous, and abreast with the spirit of the times. The senior of the Post, is a native here (in Jackson) and to the manner born, and has hosts of friends, who like him for his sterling qualities, and will bank on his success in the business in which he has had thorough training.

THE Meridian Sun says that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Patron of Husbandry Publishing Company in Meridian, negotiations for the purchase of the paper from Mr. Worthington were concluded, and that it is now definitely settled that the Patron will be brought to Meridian and its publication resumed some time during the present month, with Mr. J. G. McArthur, Overseer of the State Grange, a gentleman of experience in journalism, as the editor.

WE are indebted to Dr. Wirt Johnson, President elect of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, for a copy of the official proceedings of the meeting of the Council held in this city, on 21 and 24th of April. In these proceedings, we find that the Council have done us the honor to incorporate with its endorsement, the editorial from the CLARION of April 4th, "Outlining the Situation and Problems" of the Sanitary question. We are quite sure that the utterances of the CLARION are, in truth, the echo of the public sentiment of the Mississippi Valley.

The Impending Struggle.

THE rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combinations on National and State Legislatures, is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is impending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery, on one hand, and the People in an organized condition on the other, for the control of the Government. IT WILL BE WATCHED BY EVERY PATRIOT WITH INTENSE ANXIETY.—Lecturer of ex-Senator David Davis.

The Forty-Eighth Congress.

IN the Forty-eighth Congress the Senate will be Republican, the House Democratic. The President is Republican; but the House should stand on the old English rule of the Commons, "Who held the purse with their privileges, and against the prerogative of the crown." The Presidential election will come off next year and the Representatives of the People, without a resort to revolutionary proceedings, to the extent of their legislative authority, should take care that the sword and the purse are not again employed to defeat the execution of their will as expressed at the polls.

Not an Open Question.

SOME criticism has been made on our declared belief that there is not a Granger in Mississippi who does not stand by the following resolution of the Claiborne county Grange:

The supervision and regulation by the authorized agents of the people, of all chartered institutions of the State.

And the further declaration of the Grange that to secure their support, candidates for the Legislature must pledge themselves to support a bill putting the doctrine into practice. We have further asserted that men engaged in trade and the various mechanical industries and professions, are equally interested in the enforcement of the doctrine, for all suffer more or less, when they are overcharged, or discriminated against, by common carriers. Our belief was warranted by the admitted fact that neither the Grangers, nor the Democrats of Mississippi, have ever spoken in unequivocal language in favor of the doctrine. If anything more than another has given distinction to the Grange, is its inauguration twelve years ago of the movement to restrict corporations by State authority. The "Granger" decisions on account of the importance of the principles they set forth are the most celebrated in the annals of American jurisprudence.

We stated that Democrats, if true to the platform of their party, would not refuse to make the pledge. We might have added that if imbued with the spirit of the doctrine, they would go forth with evangelic sincerity and fervor to uphold it with ready hands and hearts. Our warrant for this opinion is that Democratic State Conventions have again and again passed the following resolution unanimously:

Corporations supervisable by the legislative authority, within constitutional limits, in the interest, and for the protection, of the People.

Also, that overwhelming majorities of both branches of Democratic Legislatures have again and again reaffirmed the doctrine, in effect, though no practical results have been accomplished owing to unfortunate differences as to the method of enforcing it.

We may be allowed to say with due respect, that it is time for this trilling with a matter of supreme magnitude to stop. It can be stopped effectually if the People, and the candidates who are seeking to serve them, will understand each other unmistakably, and if the Democratic members will meet in caucus as they have done in other States and agree to act in unison. Adopt this plan and the question is settled.

THE Vicksburg Herald, apprehends that if the resolution is insisted on, it will "split" the party. With the utmost respect for our able contemporary, we must say its language sounds factious and disorganizing. To borrow the words of our Supreme Court, the Herald suggests "a vain thing." The objection ought to have been urged long before, when it was an open question. Mississippi can't afford to stand in the cold clinging to obsolete ideas when her sister States North, South, East and West, are in the grand procession marching with streaming banners to the music of Progress and Reform.

Let us reason together. This is a big question. It is not whether Boodie and his retinue, or Puffy and his clan, shall be on top, but whether Corporate Power or the Sovereign People shall rule the Commonwealth.

AS to the allegation that the Grange is seeking to constitute itself a political organization, or is interfering, or likely to interfere with partisan politics, there is not the slightest foundation for it. It is a strictly non-political institution, which declares its creed and its policy on all questions, economic and industrial, without reference to the effect on political parties. There is nothing in its creed that we are aware of to restrain it from such expression. Nobody really thought the Grange was meddling with partisan politics when twelve years ago it inaugurated the grand movement to establish the supremacy of the People (through their constituted authorities) over Corporate Power; and surely it is taking no new departure when it now asks the State Legislature, acting within its sphere, to enforce that doctrine; and when it asks Congress, as it has repeatedly done, to protect the public from the extortion and discrimination of common carriers running through and across State lines, by putting into operation its constitutional power "to regulate commerce." Nobody has reason to say that it has entered the political arena because it has appealed to Congress to create a Department of Agriculture to secure for the great productive interest of the country the representation which it ought to have in the administration of the government.

To bring the matter a little nearer home: In 1874, the Mississippi State Grange adopted a declaration sternly protesting against the inordinate taxation imposed upon the people of Mississippi under alien rule, and appointed a

committee to wait upon Gov. Ames and make known their demand for Reform of abuses which had become intolerable. Nobody thought, or charged, that the Grange was meddling with politics in taking that step. It was followed by the Taxpayers Convention, and immediately preceded the Deluge of 1875 which didn't leave a place for the birds of prey to rest their feet upon.

The complaint is preposterous. In sooth, it is made by our worthy contemporary of the Herald, who has stirred up a tempest in his own tea-pot, and unfortunately—

"Has got him glass eyes. And like a senary politician seems To see the things he doest not."

THE charges which Senator Hill of Colorado, makes against Secretary Teller, are, that in the matter of the case of the Yellowstone National Park, Mr. Teller devised and dictated its terms, and then allowed his Assistant Secretary to take all the blame and public disapproval which followed its execution. After Congress had restricted the lease to ten acres the Secretary evaded both the letter and the spirit of the law, and practically gave the Rufus Hatch syndicate a monopoly of the entire Park. In dealing with the questions which have arisen in connection with the public domain, and particularly those growing out of the lapsed land grants, he charges Secretary Teller with acting in the interests of the great monopolies, and against all the interests of the Government and the people. He also attempts to show that Secretary Teller has been connected with a number of lands frauds in Colorado. In conclusion he reviews the manner in which the patronage of the Interior Department has been dispensed since the appointment of Mr. Teller as Secretary, and cites a number of instances in which persons notorious, unfit and incapable have been given places, while experienced and able employees have without any assigned reason been summarily dismissed.

It is a very ugly case he makes against the Secretary, who by his silence virtually admits the truth of the charge.

The New Orleans Press and the Cyclone Sufferers.

THE people of Mississippi who have had the misfortune to suffer by the cyclone, will always appreciate the services of the New Orleans press in reporting their condition and securing aid for the alleviation of their sufferings. The States published a map of the track, made by the storm, accompanied by a graphic description of the desolation it wrought. The Picayune's reports are marvellous of accuracy in the recital of the minutest details. The Times-Democrat has excelled even itself. The glowing pen-pictures of Mr. C. A. Hamilton of Wesson, in his descriptions of the storm have left nothing for the imagination to supply. In addition to its accurate reports, the Times-Democrat has raised a Relief Fund, a considerable portion of which has been placed at the disposal of Gov. Lowry for distribution where most needed.

COMMENTING on the refusal of the pupils of a public colored school in New York to permit it to be taught, even temporarily, by a white teacher during the illness of their colored teacher, the Sun says:

"It is becoming more evident that the negroes no more care for association with the whites, except for business purposes, than the whites care for their company. That desire to maintain their separate class existence is so strongly manifested at the South that a recent Southern medical writer, who has given great attention to the study of vital statistics, has prophesied that the mulattoes will almost wholly disappear within a comparatively short period. It is very remarkable and very suggestive that the overthrow of slavery and the enfranchisement of the negroes have apparently had the effect to make more decided the color line between the whites and the blacks."

THE Sun says that the same repugnance which is exhibited in the South to the social intermingling of the races, predominates in the North, and is likely to be perpetuated. Undoubtedly the way to preserve harmony, is to follow the indestructible lines which are drawn by the hand of the Creator.

JUDGE WILLIAM PRICE, Chairman of the Democratic Judicial Executive Committee of the 6th District of Mississippi, calls a meeting of said committee to be held at Macon, on the 4th day of June, 1883, "for the purpose of looking to the reorganization of the party, the designation of the place and time of holding a convention for the nomination of a candidate for District Attorney, and further, to elect a new Chairman, in lieu of the present Chairman, who proposes in consequence of his candidacy for said position to tender his resignation as Chairman of said committee."

Ex-Gov. Tilden.

Tilden is not as old as he might be. He is five years younger than Gladstone, the British Premier, and the liveliest man in all the Kingdom.

Litigation in a New Form, Concerning the Right of Supervision.

THE contest over the question of the right of States to regulate Railroad charges, has been revived in the courts in a new shape. In the celebrated Granger cases, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the right of a State to regulate such charges, but it is now contended that the State has no power to delegate its right to a Railroad Commission. This would seem to be putting a fine point upon it. The State can act through its agents, or constituted authorities only. They are clothed with the responsibility of executing its sovereign will. The case to test the validity of laws for the creation of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, has been recently brought by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company which operates the line from Augusta to Atlanta. The company denies the right of the Georgia Commissioners to fix the rates of transportation below the minimum established in their act of incorporation. The Supreme Court of Georgia having decided against the corporation, the latter has taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Still another case from Illinois, involving the same issue has recently been argued before the same tribunal. The suit was originally brought by one John M. Morris in the name of the State against the Railroad company, under an act of the State Legislature passed May 2, 1873, entitled "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in rates charged for transportation of passengers and freight." The plaintiff alleges that the Railroad Company charged him a higher rate on a quantity of salt shipped from Chicago to Tuscola than that fixed "by the railroad and warehouse commissioners" appointed under the act above mentioned. The Company admits the alleged overcharge, but maintains that the Commissioners had no legal right to fix rates for the transportation of merchandise over its road, and the act which assumes to give such authority is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it ignores an obligation of contract between the State and Company embodied in the Company's charter. The case was on an agreed statement of facts. The circuit court held the act of May 2, 1873, to be constitutional and valid, and assessed a fine of \$1,000 against the Railroad Company for admitted violation of its provisions. Upon appeal this judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and the case has come before the United States Supreme Court upon a writ of error for final review. The question in controversy is virtually whether the power to fix and regulate rates for transportation of merchandise and passengers over the Illinois Central Railroad is vested in the Railroad Company or in the State.

We think it doubtful how these cases will be decided, though some of our contemporaries are confident that in each case the Supreme Court will decide in favor of the State. A material change has taken place in the composition of the Supreme Court since the original decisions were made affirming the right of the State to regulate Railroad charges.

THE Illinois case was decided on Monday. The judgment pronounced by Chief Justice Waite is that the State law is constitutional, and the right of supervision is again affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the government. The Chief Justice says:

The State, it is true, has given the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company "the power to establish such rates of tolls for the conveyance of persons or property as they shall from time to time, by their by-laws, determine," but such by-laws must not be repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the State. Judge Harlan dissented from the reasoning of the Court, but concurred in the judgment. With this exception, the Court was unanimous.

THE Philadelphia Record says that the neglect of the whole party of "visiting statesmen" who overran Louisiana in the interest of Hayes in 1876-7 to attend the funeral of Eliza Pinkston, who died in Canton, showed that they were ungrateful and that eulogies on the deceased should have been pronounced by Senator Sherman, Secretary Chandler and Stanley Matthews. Hayes himself ought to have been the Pecksniff of the performance.

AN encroachment has recently been made upon the hitherto unquestioned right of a State to punish violations of its law and maintain its own police regulations. In a recent case, the U. S. Supreme Court has decided that an Internal Revenue officer is triable for killing a man in South Carolina, while in the discharge of his official duties, in the Courts of the United States and not of the State.

ONE of the highest duties of the Democratic House of Representatives, will be to repeal the sections of the Federal Supervising Election laws.

THE DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM M. BROWNE, President of the A. & M. College of Georgia, has awakened sorrow in many hearts.

He was a manly, warm-hearted, generous gentleman, whose life had been chequered, and somewhat remarkable. He was foreign-born; an Irishman who came to this country and embarked in editorial life on the New York Journal of Commerce, when thirty years of age. Soon thereafter he became the editor of the Constitution, the organ of the Buchanan Administration. When the sectional trouble came on, he joined the South, and attached himself to the personal and political fortunes of President Davis, and was appointed a member of his military family. After the war, he remained in the South, and conducted an Agricultural journal for a time. His generous nature, fine talents and showy qualities won influential friends for him, and he was assigned the prominent position he held when cut down in the meridian of his useful life.

A Bad Beginning.

THE Chief Examiner, or Executive Officer, of the Civil Service Commission, has been selected in the person of one Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, who is anything else but a Civil Service Reformer. In fact, he is a disciple of the Cameron's who set upon the rule that every man has his price, and that public office should be prostituted to buy up partisan service without reference to qualification. Such Republican journals as Harper's Weekly say that the appointment was not fit to be made. To entrust the cause of Reform to such a man as Keim, would be like commissioning Ingersoll, the Infidel, to preach the Gospel of the Cross.

CHARLES LEHMAN, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren, under instructions of Judge Cowan, has been indicted for issuing false county certificates. The Judge made an order ousting him from office. The order was disobeyed and Lehman was jailed. Through one of his counsel, J. M. Gibson Jr., he has applied to Chief Justice Campbell for a writ of Habeas Corpus. The writ has been granted, triable before Judge Cowan. Presumably the Judge will refuse to order the discharge of the prisoner. If so, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, and as the case is a privileged one, an early decision may be expected.

THE Methodist Bishops of the Church South at their recent meeting in Nashville, have appointed Bishop Kavanaugh to attend the Mississippi Conference at Natchez, December 12th; and Bishop McTyeire to attend the North Mississippi Conference at Oxford November 28th.

THE letters to Maj. Wall, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, will show the disposition existing in the Northern States to find homes in Mississippi. We will say come! Welcome all! Lands are fertile and cheap; productions are varied; and the climate is salubrious. There is no State in which there is better protection to life, liberty and property.

"THE South Mississippi Agricultural Mechanical and Live Stock Association," at Brookhaven, has organized by electing Capt. J. A. Hoskins, President; E. E. Seavey, first Vice-President; W. J. Dent, 2d Vice-President; E. B. Withers, Secretary and J. B. Nalty, Treasurer. The Association proposes to hold a fair in October.

THE Chicago Journal says that it is said that General Brady, the star mail router, is preparing the scope of the investigation that has made him so much trouble so as to include a number of prominent Congressmen. Brady says he has in his possession facts that will make other hearts ache when they are divulged, and he cites the indictment against William Pitt Kellogg as an example. What Brady really wants to do is to encourage an interference on the part of Congressmen in his case which will so obstruct justice that he will dodge the doors of the Penitentiary. In plain language, that they got "some of the pork."

DELEGATES of Levee District No. 1, are to meet in Jackson, May 24th, to petition the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature. The District is composed of the counties between the Tennessee line and Bolivar county.

A CLEVER exchange thinks that the dude is too sweet to live, but that there is an easy way to kill him. Hit him on the head with a feather.

MESSRS. W. V. MONEY AND J. B. VARDEMAN have become editors and proprietors of that staunch journal, the Winona Advance. Success to them.

SEE call of Maj. Harper for a meeting of the Democratic-Conservative County Executive Committee, at Raymond, next Monday.

MR. THOMAS I. HUNTER, an old and honored citizen of Hinds county, died at his residence in Raymond last week.

GEN. W. F. FITZGERALD has mentioned in Republican circles a candidate of his party for the Governorship. As the election is more than a year off, we think the General has shrewdly a trainer to begin the race early, lest he might break down before reaching the starting point. He is one of the best debaters in the Republic party.

"East Mississippi" Heard From. Extract from a postal: "We will send a Senator and Representative faithful and true to the people's service. Woe to the Democracy that to redeem their promise longer!"

OUR Seashore contemporary published the call of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, chairman of the Harrison county Executive Committee, for a mass meeting of the Democracy of the county, to be held at Mississippi City on the 10th of May. The Beacon says the purpose is to obtain the sentiments of the people and to take preliminary steps towards making nominations for the fall elections. More than all else organization of the party ranks is desired.

MR. W. V. HADDER, Chairman of the Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee of the Fifth Judicial District of Mississippi, has called the members to meet at Durant, Holmes county on Thursday, May 17th, 1883, at the time and place for holding a convention to nominate a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the District, and for the transaction of other business as may be deemed necessary.

MR. R. P. WILLING, having called upon to become a candidate for Legislature in Copiah, modestly declines through the Signal:

"I fear that your correspondent overestimated my ability to serve county as a legislator. I will say ever, to those who have mentioned my name in this connection, that I shall enter into no electioneering to secure a nomination, yet if I should be desired by the people that I should tender me by the convention, I should of no reason now why I should not to accept it."

Pure Democratic Doctrine.

FOR instruction and inspiration have reproduced the platform of the Democratic party for the past few years. They are founded on the old Jeffersonian rule of "Equal rights to all." Therefore Democracy antagonizes monopoly every form, and on the question of protection, whether direct or in the duties on importations from other tries, it holds that it should be with the intent and result only of money into the treasury for the benefit of the government, and not to bounties to any class.

Ex-President Davis—The West and the South.

IN a letter to the Ladies' Association of Montgomery, Ala. regretting his inability to be present on Confederate Memorial day, Hon. Jefferson Davis said: "The annual offering of fresh to the memory of the patriots who in defense of the sacred principles which the battles of the 'war of independence' was fought is the appropriate tribute to men the appreciation of whose virtues should be as enduring as the ever-recurring flowers of spring—the purest and the truest—the graves of the South—come annually to the graves of their heroes, the land cannot grow up in ignorance of the old cause to remember the gratitude due to those who died for their country might be free as their fathers left them."

HON. MARYE DABNEY, in a call upon him, to become a candidate for the State Senate, in reply, that "if their call be taken as expressing the sentiments of the voters generally of the county he does not feel at liberty to regard such a public expression of confidence, and that should the contrary see proper to nominate him, he would make the run and if elected, perform the duties of the office to the best ability;" but adds:

Yet I wish further to say, that not and will not be a candidate for position in the sense that I would be chosen for such a responsibility by so large and intelligent a population as that of Hinds county, should personal effort be necessary, my part to procure the nomination, office will have been shorn of its life, and the call will have failed, and such circumstances I would not desire nomination.

FRIARS POINT GAZETTE: This comes a distressing accident to Mrs. Alcorn. On Wednesday while in a buggy going down a slight declivity in the vicinity of Jones town, she broke and the horses becoming frightened tried to save herself by jumping and fell, breaking both bones of her ankle, rendering her helpless and in painful distress.

Judge Bridewell.

BROOKHAVEN Free Press: Judge Bridewell's work at Beauford shows he is a man of fine executive ability, rare business qualifications. The men could have brought order out of chaos as he has done.