THE CLARION

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1883.

Appointments of Commissioners of Election.

The Governor, Lieut.-Governor and Secretary of State, will meet at the Executive Office, in the City of Jackson, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 4TH, for the purpose of appointing Commissioners of Election for the various Counties of the State. Applications and recommendations should be addressed to me at Jackson, and should give the post-office address, and the politics of each applicant.

D. P. POSTER,
Sec'y State Board Commissioners of Election.
August 15th, 1883-3w.

THE CLARION gives its exchanges and correspondents a wide latitude of expression through its columns, but its own opinions are expressed editorially. Every intelligent reader understands this, but the explanation will take from malicious and cowardly curs a pretext for misrepresenting and assailing us.

THE CLARION lays no claim to the merit, or demerit, as the case may be, of the fusion arrangement in this county. But we desire to say with emphasis that the agreement gives no sufficient reason for any Democrat to abandon his party. The object of the party organization is to maintain good government; and within its lines differences of opinion as to what is expedient, should be tolerated, and subordinated to the will of the majority. These differences sink into insignificance in comparison with the general purposes and cardinal tenets of the Democratic party. Their purposes are the maintenance of honest, economical, and enlightened administration of public affairs. Anti-fusionists must remember that if the agreement of the Democratic and Republican parties to co-operate in the county canvass does not stand the test of experiment, the injury resulting, will be compensated by the lesson it will teach. If it stands the test, there will be nothing to regret. In either case, if reason and moderation guide the helm, the differences between brethren of the same faith will be speedily reconciled. Above all things, it must be remembered that we are on the eve of the important Presidential election of 1884, which the Democracy can win only by complete harmony in their ranks. In the presence of that contest, quarrels about minor matters will surely fade into nothingness in the minds of all patriotic men. In our home affairs the Democratic party is the agency through which the State has been reclaimed from misrule. The causes which inspired a united effort to establish good government, exist in full force to maintain it.

Democrats, stand by your organization.

THE Strike of the telegraph operators continues. Meantime the opinion gains strength that Congress should expedite and cheapen communication by establishing a postal, telegraph system in connection with the mail service. The power cannot be denied, and the necessity is imperative. Let the country have cheap telegraphic communication as well as cheap postalservice.

LET Democrats who are listening to the overtures of the Independents to join them because everything hasnot been done exactly to suit them in their own party, remember that Tray was a good dog, but paid the penalty of being found in bad company.

THE latest instance of blind and unreasonable complaint is furnished by the Columbus Despatch, in saying that "it is understood that Gov. Lowry has already decided who he will give the few places (of Railroad Commissioner) to." This is said six months before the meeting of the Legislature, and even before the candidates are in the field who are to decide the question whether there shall be Supervision, and in what form the measure shall be carried out. Could any more far-fetched and preposterous ground of complaint be alleged against a public officer? We put it to our contemporary, is such a line of accusation reasonable? Is it fair? Is it just?

MAJOR E. A. BURKE, manager of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, has been appointed and confirmed as Director General of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which will open in New Orleans in December, 1884. Major Burke had twice declined the appointment, although tendered a salary of $20,000. He, however, finally deferred to the wishes of the public, but upon his suggestion the salary was reduced to $10,000 per year, and he has applied this to the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge.

THE Vicksburg Herald congratulates THE CLARION on the prospects of Democratic divisions in some localities upon the question of Supervising Corporations. The Herald is rather late with its congratulations. The platform committing the party to Supervision was adopted by the State Convention six years ago. We imagine, there will be no serious divisions; but if so, it will be the fault of the schismatics, not of the party whose position was long since defined; nor of THE CLARION which has simply kept the faith.

P. S.—Would the Herald like to have the names of the original Committee that reported the Platform?

Postal Notes.

After the 3rd September these notes will be ready for use. They will prove a great public convenience. A contemporary illustrates it this way: "A person wants to send three dollar and seventy-five cents by mail. He hands the same and 3 cents fee, to the postmaster. He will give him an order with the figure three punched in the dollar column, the figure seven in the column of dimes, and the figure nine in the column of cents. This is simple and easy, and offers no chance for fraud.

THE Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, extending from Memphis to Grenada, is 104 miles line. Last year it earned $21,234 net. By its purchase the Illinois Central will have a valuable feeder and will own its own line between Memphis and New Orleans, and obtain a full connection with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, soon to be opened to Memphis.

THE Convention to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, meets here today.

The Aim of the Privileged Class.

The tendency of the government to build up and enrich corporations and privileged classes at the expense of the body of the people, is the most alarming sign of the times. It denotes a fearful departure from the landmarks of the fathers. It was a remark of Daniel Webster that, The best government will not long exist where the tendency of the law is to create rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few, and to render the mass of the people poor and dependent." Imbued with this feeling and to prevent the concentration of the vast estates in the hands of a privileged few, our forefathers abolished the system of primogeniture and compelled the division of estates among the heirs of the original owners. But this hateful spirit of favoritism is developing itself powerfully in the form of legislation to create monopolies and to confer bounties a special privilege upon classes and corporations until they are even aspiring to control the government itself and to make the masses of the people subservient to their will.

For example, the manufacturing monopolists have succeeded in defeating every attempt to adjust the Tariff so as to make it operate equally upon all the industries of the country.

The Railroad corporations have succeeded in securing land grants amounting in round numbers, to two hundred millions of acres, comprising territory enough to embrace ten States as large as Mississippi. Two of these corporations are indebted to the government $64,000,000, money loaned for the purpose of their construction, and though they are doing an immensely profitable buisiness, they have baffled every attempt of the government to collect either interest or principal. The People of all the States, without regard to party, have manifested their wish that laws should be enacted to regulate inter-State commerce; but such is the power which the corporations have been enabled to wield over Congress, that the will of the People has been set at defiance. They are seeking to control the legislatures of the general government and of the States. They aspire to dictate who shall be governors and legislators, and they have confessed to the use of large sums to procure the legislation they wished and to prevent such as they did not wish. To secure a subservient judiciary they extend their favors liberally. In consideration of a large sum contributed to the election of Garfield in 1880, (if Stephen W. Dorsey, the general manager of their campaign is to be believed,) they dictated the appointment of Stanley Matthews, one of their best paid attorneys, to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in which they have cases to be adjudicated involving untold millions.

But these are not the only corporations that have been the beneficiaries of government favoritism; and are seeking to increase and to perpetrate their power and aggrandise themselves by controlling legislation. The National Banks come within the category. The following secret circular that was sent to all banks and loan agencies in the country after the National Bankers' Convention, held at Saratoga a few years since, will explain our meaning.

"Dear Sir—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the bankers issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating National Banks or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money and will, therefore, seriously affect our individual profits as *bankers and lenders*. See your member of *Congress at once and engage him to support our interests that we* may control legislation." Signed by the Secretary.

It has come to be a contest between the accumulated wealth of the privileged classes and corporate power on the one hand, and, the body of the People on the other. If the former succeed, (which God forbid) we will have in this country, as in despotic nations, privileged orders, and the toiling multitudes serving them as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

THE Port Gibson Reveille records the death of two respected citizens of Claiborne county, Mrs. Martha Crane, relict of the late James Crane, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and Mr. Geo. W. Darden aged 65 years.

WE have before us a statement of the earnings of seventeen of the principal railroads of the United States, for the month of July (the Illinois Central, among them.) They all, except 5, show an increase over the corresponding period last year.

IT is manifestly the interest of our railroads, as well as of producers to put down freights at the lowest possible rates. As stated by the St. Louis Railway Register, it will encourage farmers to cultivate fruits and early vegetables for exportation, and cause more traffic for the roads, and that, too, of a class in the carrying of which there is a greater profit.

CALL to mind, if you please, the earnest protest of THE CLARION against the appointment of Stanley Matthews to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States! Then we saw through a glass darkly, but now, face to face. Read the statement of Dorsey, the late Secretary of the National Executive Committee, that the corporation magnates, Huntington and Gould, procured the appointment, giving one hundred thousand dollars. Says Dorsey; "They paid their money and got their man."

THE CLARION was right.

Disbanded.

The Executive Committee of the National Greenback Labor party of Hinds county formally disbanded their organization at their meeting in Raymond on Monday.

At a later hour Independents, Greenbackers, and Republicans who do not endorse the Democratic fusion and dissatisfied Democrats, held a meeting in the Court House, Dr. T. A. Catchings in the chair, and adopted a resolution to hold what they call a "People's Convention," at Raymond on the 10th of September to nominate a ticket.

The action of the Greenback Committee virtually absolves Greenbackers from further allegiance to the Greenback organization and we invite them all to return to the Democratic fold where they naturally belong. It has been time and again demonstrated in these columns that the Democratic party has shown itself to be the true and only reliable friend of the Greenback currency.

The dissatisfied Democrats should pause ere they make up their minds to become parties to a "fusion" the main object of which is to overthrow the Democratic organization. What will they gain? They must see that they cannot escape "Greek" by rushing attaching themselves to another combination.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Tupelo Journal, reproduces our denial of a bargain, committal, contract or agreement of any sort, expressed or implied, relating to the appointment of Chancellor in the first District, and says:

We are not the least disposed to insist, in the face of THE CLARION'S statement, that the Governor is a party to a bargain involving the appointment of a Chancellor. But leaving the Governor out of the question, we firmly believe that, pending the appointment of Circuit Judges, there was a pooling of influences with the object of controlling the appointments of Circuit Judge and Chancellor for this Circuit and Chancery District, mainly through the instrumentality of the pernicious political doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. The potency of this combination, and the power of its chief argument over the Governor, has been fully demonstrated, and we have not the least doubt that the appointment of a Chancellor for this District will be, in effect, another notice to those who supported Stone for re-election that they have got no right to expect any favors from the present administration. Is the report true that THE CLARION, the leading exponent of the principle of a separation of the executive and judiciary departments of our State government, is cooperating with this ring or combination? If so, it becomes our turn to express pain and surprise.

Here, again, without imputing to our worthy contemporary, the Journal, the slighest motive to misrepresent, or to convey a wrong impression, we beg leave to say that it is entirely mistaken in assuming that there has been a pooling of influences in the matter of appointing the Judge and the Chancellor of the first or any other District. We have the highest authority for saying that each appointment has been made, and will be made, with reference exclusively to its own merits as adjudged by the Executive in whom the appointment is vested under the Constitution. Touching the Judgeship of the first District, we do not believe the Governor knows who are the applicants for Chancellor recommended or preferred. We can assert with absolute certainty that the parties who recommended the appointment of Judge Buchanan, did so without the slightest reference to the appointment of Chancellor; and it is our belief that the endorsers of Judge Buchanan have not united in favor of any particular person for that office. How, then, could there have been a combination, or "pooling of influences?" If there was an agreement to that effect as our friend of the Journal vainly imagines, the agreement has not been carried out, for we find that his predecessor's friends and his own friends, are wonderfully mixed up in the applications for the vacant Chancellorship.

Turning its batteries on THE CLARION, the Journal mentions "a report" that we are co-operating with the alleged "combination." We plead guilty to the "soft impeachment" that the conductors of THE CLARION do like their friends; and we are prone to believe that the same human nature is even more pronounced in the Journal, but we do solemnly aver that we are not a party to "a combination" involving the Chancellorship of the first District, or any other office whatever. Our plain-spoken friend of the Journal, has been imposed upon; or his own imagination has given birth to "a vain thing."

The Principles of Democracy Abandoned.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DISBANDED.

EDITORS CLARION: The abnormal mixture called "Fusion" accomplished by the Raymond Convention on the 6th inst. virtually disbands the Democratic party in Hinds county. Based as it was on fixed fundamental principles, which cannot exist, in an association of such incongruous and antagonistic materials, made up of parties and persons of different opinions, desires and shades, directly representing nothing, unless it be, the machine politician, the office seeker, and the color line; devoid of, and ignoring all standards of principles by which they can agree to act for the common good, like unto a ship on the broad ocean, without compass, or rudder, to be carried wherever the force of winds and waves may drift her. The results involved in the present canvass, as affecting the great interest of the people should surely prevent them being entrusted aboard a craft with such a crew, and so badly provided with the necessary means of guidance, as it would be hopeless to expect her making a safe port or have under any circumstances a profitable result to the venture. The aims of corporate power to dominion over the people and State, are being steadily and quietly advanced, by all the means that money can hire or buy; nominations to office are dictated, officers elected, legislation controlled, and courts corrupted, that these corporations may obtain absolute sway over all the avenues to wealth and power.

Just in the same ratio, as the principles which underlie free government, are permitted to be ignored and disregarded in the representative character of the officers of government, will this corporate power be advanced, and the people's prerogatives usurped. That the hand of this soulless power has been busy in this fusion, there can be little doubt, when we know its retained attorneys to have been foremost in advocating it, among others well known to favor its claim to special privileges, whilst there were sudden changes in others, who at first were its strenuous opposers, which will justify a suspicion of interference that should turn all who adhere to the principles of pure Democracy to look elsewhere for their representatives in office.

A Fusion of such elements that forbids the full recognition and force of the fundamental principles of Democracy, as a rule of action, is not, and cannot be, the Democratic Party, and therefore has no right to the respect or allegiance of a true Democrat. D.

A SOLID citizen writing from a solid Democratic county, says: "The people in this section are a unit for corporation supervision, and the election of Judges by the people."

IT would seem to be a good Providence that has spared the life of Jefferson Davis, when so many of his accusers have fallen like autumnal leaves, to vindicate his compatriots and the cause to the maintenance of which his State and country called him, from the aspersions of ignorance and malice. The Philadelphia Times of the 8th instant contains a production from his pen in reply to the article published by Judge Black, under the title of "Secession Secrets." Mr. Davis' letter is a complete refutation of the statements of Judge Black, and is a valuable contribution to a history which in justice to the living and the dead, should be truthful. We will reproduce it in our next paper.

THE Natchez Democrat says:

The Republicans of the State have a decided preference for the able and conservative Lamar over any other Democrat in Mississippi, etc.

That may be true. Nevertheless the record shows that Mr. George Granberry, the colored Republican whom the Democrats of Hinds elected to the Legislature two years ago, recorded his vote against the re-election of Mr. Lamar to the U. S. Senate.

THE Courier-Journal is pushing the nomination of McDonald to kill off Hendricks in Indiana; and the N. Y. Sun is urging the nomination of Holman of the same State, to kill off McDonald.

The Negro Labor Problem.

W. M. Burwell in N. O. Picayune.]

Col. John F. H. Claiborne, the distinguished statesman and historian, is known to be a conservative man. He seems, as the result of experience and observation, to have arrived at two conclusions: 1. That white immigration to supply the immediate labor wants of the South is improbable. 2. That a contented citizenship is the best guarantee of public prosperity, and that it is far more profitable and much less expensive to employ moral and intelligent people than an ignorant, vicious and needy one. Col. Claiborne vouches for the docile and orderly character of the servants under the old system as for their fidelity during the war, and argues that a system corresponding with that which we call the "Georgia system" should be adopted throughout the South. His views are entitled to respectful consideration.

Another correspondent of your paper differs diametrically with the views of Col. Claiborne. Mr. Dennett doubts whether this character attributed by Col. Claiborne to his own slaves was generally applicable. He thinks the negro labor is less to be relied on now than when compulsory. He alleges that the negroes are "idle, unsteady and unreliable," and do not perform "two-thirds of the work as formerly, or as well;" that they are very intemperate and violent, a consequence of which was that "250 negroes have been killed by other negroes in the parish of St. Mary, La., since the war." While he admits the probable accuracy of Col. Claiborne as to negro nature before the war, he claims that they no longer display the same qualities. Both these correspondents are no doubt correct in their personal impressions. It is not, however, a question of negro wickedenss or fidelity.

It is what shall be done with 6,732,547 human beings, and their normal increase since 1880, who speak English and are by law free and endowed with the rights of American citizens? Let us look at the relative numbers of white and black in the Southern States: In Alabama the races are as follows: 662,185 white to 600,133 colored. In Georgia as 816,906 white to 600,133 colored. In Arkansas as 541,531 to 210,666 colored. In Florida as 142,605, white to 126,690 colored. In Louisiana as 454,854 white to 483,655 colored. In Mississippi as 479,398 white to 650,291 colored. In South Carolina as 391,105 white to 604,332 colored. There is thus in these seven cotton States 6,014,577 people, of whom the negroes are only in a minority of 16,191. In some of these States they are in a majority.

Senator Butler of South Carolina takes a view of the question similar to that of Mr. Dennett. In answer to the conclusion that the increased products of the Southern States since the war, are due to the greater efficiency of the negro as a laborer in freedom than in slavery (an assertion, by-the-way which no impartial and practical observer in the South would venture to make) he says the negro laborers have decreased in efficiency fifty per cent. He asserts that the Southern white laborers have increased in efficiency fifty per cent. and this accounts for the increased products of that quarter of the Union. The St. Louis Republican observes there are not wanting collateral proofs of the truth of the opinion of the South Carolina Senator. Wherever the greatest preponderance of negro population is there the increase of the products of labor has been least. Mississippi had, for example, in 1880, 650,291 negroes and only 479,388 whites. The production of cotton in this State fell off from 1,202,507 bales in 1860 to 963,111 in 1880. Texas, the next largest cotton producing State had in 1880, 293.384 negroes and 1,197,237 whites. The production of cotton in that State increased fram 431,463 to 805,284. Whereever the soil of any State is favorable to white labor there the products have increased, and wherever the conditions are especially adopted to negro labor, the products have fallen off. Take the article of rice produced almost exclusively by negro labor. In 1860 South Carolina produced 119,100,528 pounds of rice, while in 1880 it produced only 52,087,515 pounds. This corresponds very nearly to the estimate made by Senator Butler of the decreased efficiency of negro labor. The production of sugar, which is the fruit of negro labor, has fallen off in a like manner. The Republican thinks that ordinary observation of the efficiency of negro labor, even under the most favorable circumstances, will go far towards confirming the estimate of Senator Butler. In the border States the negroes are found almost exclusively in menial pursuits, a few taking to farming and mechanical occupations. It is not the experience of employers that they are better servants than they were in other days, or that the educated young negroes are more efficient than their elders, who had no education. These are not pleasant truths, and they justify the reflection of the South Carolina Senator that "I think I see much trouble before us in this labor question, in fact in the whole negro question."

Speech of Capt. Put Darden at Vaughn.

Mississippi Farmer.]

Last Tuesday was a great day at Vaughn Grange. Capt. Put Darden is said to have made a very fine speech in behalf of the Grange and the agricultural community generally. We are pleased to state that not one word was said by that gentleman that the most delicate ear, or most refined sensibility could object to. He made no war upon other avocations or employments, but earnestly contended for unity of action and organization on the part of farmers for their mutual aid and protection. He showed that there was a necessity for this, and mentioned especially the combination of capitalists in the North and elsewhere, to control the price of the produtions of the soil. He said he was no enemy, as charged to him, of capitalists, nor of railroads, nor manufactories, but desired equal taxation upon all and even-handed justice to shipper and carrier, manufacturer and consumer.

He favored supervision of railroads, but not oppression. He was opposed to exempting corporations from taxation, on the same principle that the poorest man in the land should not be exempt from contribution to the public treasury. He held that rich corporations ought to pay in proportion to the amount the poorest man has to pay. His views on this subject were received with applause—and the Mississippi Farmer may be set down as in strict accord with him as represented to us by our reporter.

He discussed the principles of political economy in the matter of supply and demand, and showed that, relieved of extraneous influences and burdensome taxation, the commercial relations of the world would be most pleasant, and the producer and consumer occupy their natural position to each other, and the price of the products of the soil would be regulated by natural laws of supply and demand; hence, we score him down as anti-protectionist, and bid him God speed in the promulgation of this idea.

(The foregoing report of Capt. Darden's address shows its moderation and conservatism, and is different from the distorted versions that have misrepresented him to the country.)

AMERICAN SENTRY: We are a nation of great wealth, yet practically bankrupt, for if called upon to pay all debts of the nation, States, cities, corporations, counties and townships, it could not be done. The advocates of the debt system know it, but are quite content that these debts shall exist and draw interest indefinitely, for the support of an idle, fixed-income class.

AUTUMN cotton returns are less favorable than July, while corn shows an improvement.

The Fusion Agreement—The Duty of Democrats.

JACKSON, August 13th, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: Knowing that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the opponents of fusion, and as I have been among that number myself, I feel like saying a word to those Democrats with whom I so closely sympathize.

The late action of the Democratic party at Raymond cannot be more distasteful to any one than it is to me, nor can I conceive any course of action that could have been pursued which would not have been less objectionable to me. I opposed the proposition to fuse to the last moment, both here as a citizen and at Raymond as a delegate. I am of the number, too, of those who would vastly prefer a fusion with the Independents to one with the Republicans—an alliance with alienated friends rather than with life time enemies. But the party has acted, and the question now is one of acquiescence or revolt. As a participant in the late deliberations I myself feel bound morally to abide the result and carry out in good faith the programme of the party. No less so is every other man who, in consequence of his participation in the primary Conventions of the 4th was represented in the County Conventions of the 6th. Some, it is true, consider themselves absolved from obligation by real or alleged discourtesy and the application of gag-law at the primaries. To such, therefore, and to those Democrats who by non-participation in the primaries are undoubtedly free to pursue any course their judgment or inclination may suggest, I wish to address myself.

Any attempt to silence fair argument and a free expression of opinion is, certainly, calculated to arouse indignation. But should we permit the action of others to drive us out of the party or precipitate us into a course which we may afterwards regret? Would it not rather be more gratifying to remain and by acquiescence now, be prepared to defeat these men and their schemes next time. A nobler motive for the course I recommend is that we subordinate our own personal grievances to the good of party. Upon all I would urge the great danger to flow from the dismemberment or further disintegration of the party. Divided we can do nothing; it is only as a unit and in solid phalanx that we can hope to accomplish victory. A division now means a division next year, when questions of national importance will confront us. Let us join hands with the fusionists and say to them as we should have wished them to say to us, "Your course is impolitic and does not meet our views, but if defeated it shall not be for lack of support from us." If after a hearty co-operation from us the fusion ticket should prevail they will have to acknowledge that their success is due largely to us, and hence can prove nothing as to its advisability, while on the contrary, if with this same support it should be defeated, you need have no fears of another attempt at fusion and our ideas will be altogether victorious. There are doubtless many who say that the Convention of July 16th settled the question definitely against fusion. This plea is too late now; the Executive Committee took another view, and so long a silence was virtual assent and indorsement of their action.

The only thing left us is to support the ticket, carry out the bargain, which is so distasteful to us, and after securing a victory, for which the fusionists will have to aid us, begin an active effort which will render certain the impossibility of a repitition of fusion in this county at any future election.

With an exhortation to stay in the Union and fight under the flag, I am

Very truly yours,
DELEGATE.

The Possible Outcome of Fusion.

EDITORS CLARION: So far as the Democrats of this Hinds county are concerned, of course, fusion is inevitable, but it is yet an open question in most the other counties of the State and the effects of so pernicious an example as we have set are yet to be seen. That Hinds county Democrats, occupying, as they do, a cardinal or pivotal position geographically and influentially should have taken the step they have, is very much to be regretted. It has not, as was urged, obviated a fierce political struggle, but simply drawn the line of division in a new place. The battle is yet to be fought and more fiercely than would have been the case without the serious step we have just taken. I do not make these remarks to throw a damper over our efforts for the present campaign; on the contrary, I would urge all parties to the present coalition to be alive to the magnitude of the effort before them, and work untiringly and unceasingly for victory. But I wish, if possible, to warn other counties, situated as we are, from the temptation of following in our footsteps.

First, I would call attention to the effect upon the next Legislature, if Monroe, and Lowndes, and Claiborne, Leflore and many other counties with a population like our own should give the Republicans three-fourths of the representatives. With the Independents in the ascendency in several northern counties such a course would most assuredly jeopardize our majority in the lower house. Besides the tendency is to disorganize and demoralize our party, while at the same time it warms and revives the dormant energies of the Republicans, just as the mingling of wine and water, gives strength to the water but weakens the wine. The Independents are given a weapon they have never had before, and many who might have soon returned to Democratic ranks will now be encouraged to remain.

It is certainly to be hoped that the precedent we have set, will be regarded as an example to be shunned rather than followed. There is much to be said against the policy of fusion, but I am writing in haste, and shall only call upon the Democracy throughout the State to stand firm upon a straight ticket and a square fight. Yours truly,

DELEGATE.

COL. J. L. MORPHIS gives the Aberdeen Examiner a very encouraging report in regard to the Memphis & Selma Railroad, and is confident that work will soon be resumed upon it. It is understood in Memphis that a company is negotiating for the purchase of the completed work and franchises with a view of putting it under contract and pushing right through.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that there is no doubt that Judge Hoadly, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is Mr. Tilden's candidate for President in 1884. He stated to a friend in New York last week that Judge Hoadly was the best man the Democrats had to make the race, and if he was elected Governor of Ohio this fall he could not be defeated for the nomination or the election. Mr. Tilden thinks that Judge Hoadly will be elected, and he will aid him all in his power.

ONE great objection to the lien law is that it overlooks the claims of the physician who gives his services, and oftentimes, medicines, for the cure of patients and is then deprived of compensation by the operation of the law.

THE enterprising proprietors of the Meridian Mercury propose to change their tri-weekly to a daily in September.

Letter from Okolona.

OKOLONA, August 13th, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: The crops both of corn and cotton will fall far short of the expectations of our farmers three weeks ago.

Early corn and cotton in the bottoms, are moderately good, while on hill and thin lands, they are almost failures. Col. Tom Buchanan, Sr., took a trip to Prentiss county this week, and in reply to the question, "how are the crops?" said: "The corn crop is short, and I saw none but bumble-bee cotton on my trip"—his definition of bumble-bee cotton is not flattering to the cotton he saw.

The people of this county are almost a unit upon Railroad Supervision. No man could be elected to office in this county who did not come squarely out in favor of Supervision. Could the people be otherwise, when they are, to their only road mere "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" by virtue of the oppressive freight rates imposed on them?

Think of this. It costs the people of this county more to ship goods from Corinth here—80 miles—than it does from Boston or New York, 1400 miles, to Corinth. I said the other day to a prominent citizen of this county, that in my judgment it would pay the planters of this rich prairie section better to raise as their primary products, corn and oats, than as they now do, cotton. He replied, "what the d—l good does it do us to raise more corn and oats than we need at home? the high freights on our road absolutely prohibit us from raising for market anything else but cotton. We may be able to undersell the West by 10 cents per bushel, nevertheless, it would pay purchasers in Mobile and the Southern ports of Alabama and Mississippi, to buy their corn and oats in Cairo or St. Louis and pay this difference than to purchase them between Meridian and Corinth—do you blame us then for making cotton our main source of revenue? Why, sir, all this past spring and summer any amount of corn could have been purchased from Booneville to S. at 35@40 cents laid down in the cars, yet we could not compete with our Western friends, living hundred and hundreds of miles north of us, and selling their corn too, at 10@20 cents per bushel more than we were willing and anxious to take for ours—don't talk of a diversity of crops, until we are enabled by reasonable rates to get our products to market."

An intelligent drummer, living at Brandon, told me "that a leading firm at Edwards requested him to buy a half dozen car loads of corn at any of the places on the M. & O. Railroad if it could be had at 35 or 40 cents in the car—that he found no difficulty in finding the corn at 35 cents, but when he learned what the freight would be, from—— above Meridian, he wrote his friends at Edwards, that it would pay them better to buy their corn at Cairo or St. Louis, though they had to pay more per bushel for it."

Under such management do our railroads promote improvement and prosperity? Do they not virtually prohibit the growth of a diversity of crops for market, and without a diversity of crops, can our State ever become really and truly prosperous? If this burdensome taxation continue, it may not be long before the people exclaim, "How long, oh, Cataline, will thou abuse our patience?" etc., etc.

(Here our correspondent enters into a long report of local politics which we are compelled to omit for want of space.)

Well, as I have written too much already on politics, agriculture and supervision, by way of an episode, will say that Okolona enjoyed this week a most charming entertainment at the residence of Col. J. R. McIntosh, noted throughout North Mississippi for his princely hospitality. A number of his friends of both sexes, and the young folks of the place were present. The Colonel, his elegant lady, and charming and accomplished young daughter, Miss Alice, entertained as they know so well how to do.

His handsome residence and fine grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and a full trained band discoursed delicious music without, while within doors Prof. Gus and son on piano and violin rendered the melody that was followed by fairy forms and flying feet in the dances of the present day. We felt as if carried back to ante-bellum days, for there was an old time charm and elegance about the entertainment.

There were many beautiful ladies and knightly youths present, among whom Aberdeen, Nashville and St. Louis were represented. Refreshments of ices, creams, cakes etc., were liberally dispensed and fully enjoyed.

Okolona will surely record that night in her archives as one never to be forgotten. While Capt. S., Dr. P., Mr. L. and your correspondent looked at the young folks as they went round and round, "first, on the heel tap then upon the toe," he involuntarily exclaimed how much he missed in not having the dances of the present day in vogue when we were young and tripped the light fantastic toe. Yours, * * *

Huntington's Attempted Land Grab.

St. Louis Republican: It is an interesting episode of the Southern Pacific's attempted land grab that the pigeonholes of the interior department and the railway committees of Congress are full of powerful arguments by Mr. Huntington against the very thing he now demands. While he was fighting the Texas Pacific he was very sure it had forfeited its land grant, but he has recently come into the new light on that subject, and would rejoice if a sudden conflagration would burn up all the old documents preserved to work his confusion.

What the Kentucky Republicans Did With the Negro on Their State Ticket.

In Kentucky, as in the other Southern States, the bulk of the Republicans are negroes, and in order to get them to work well in the traces, the white bosses put one of them on their State ticket in the late election; but oh, how they "scratched" him when it came to the secret ballot. Dr. Woods, in his Bowling Green Gazette, tells how it was:

The lesson learned from the election on the 6th inst., relative to the negro, is full of significance to his pretensions. Asbury, a negro, was placed upon the Republican State ticket solely upon the stragetic grounds of his race connection. Every effort was made by the party to have him recognized at the ballot box, but the simple facts are that he was repudiated openly and pointedly and fell far behind his ticket.

New Orleans and Mississippi Valley.

Times-Democrat.]

Up to date over 130 miles of track have been laid on the N. O. and M. V. Road between this city and Memphis, and it is expected that fully forty miles will be laid during August. The company has about 175 miles more of grading completed, ready for track, and the remaining 150 miles is under good headway, and will all be ready within the present year.

(The link in this road between Vicksburg and Port Gibson is completed.)

IN the fusion arrangement in Issaquena county, the Democrats are to have for Sheriff, F. W. Anderson, and for District Assessor, W. S. Parish. The Republicans are to have Isaac Morris (colored) for Representative, and W. Mollison (colored) for Chancery Clerk, Circuit Clerk.

GEN. J. R. DAVIS, of Harrison, has become a candidate for District Attorney of the 7th Judicial District.

A FEW weeks ago Senator Pugh was a strong Hewitt man. Now he is for Tilden straight. After the Ohio election he may be for Hoadly.

MR. ISAAC BONHAM, who was accidentally shot at Vicksburg by Mr. H. H. Moore, in a fuss between the latter and Mr. J. P. Coleman, died on the 13th inst.

THE death of Capt. Wm. McNulty, Sheriff of Pike county, caused by injuries from the railroad train, is announced. He possessed excellent traits which endeared him a large circle of friends.

WE regret that a motive to engage in other business has tempted Mr. O. H. Johnson to offer the Hazebhurst Signal for sale. His services cannot be spared by the friends of good government at this juncture. The Signal is on a firm footing and enjoying a good patronage.

MR. John P. Mumford, 45 years, of age, a native of Bayou Sara, and a member of the First Louisiana (Scott's) Cavalry, C. S. A., died in that city on the 8th inst. He was connected with the management of the City Hotel, New Orleans, and was highly esteemed in all the walks of life.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, has written a letter respecting labor in that State, in which he claims that "the white laborer in the State has increased in efficiency fifty per cent., and that the negro laborer has decreased in the same proportion; that the most progressive and prosperous sections of the country are where the white labor predominates, and if the colored race could be gradually withdrawn it would be better for the State."

A BILL passed the Legislature of Dakota authorizing the call of a Convention to erect the southern half of the Territory into a State. The Governor vetoed the bill, and it did not become a law. Nevertheless the people of the counties interested intend holding an informal Convention and applying to Congress for admission as a State. The idea is to add the 3 votes to the Republican strength in the electoral college next year. Congress will hardly lend itself to a scheme which is both revolutionary and partizan.

THE editors who are so anxious for Railroad Supervision in Mississippi, do not seem to take kindly to our proposition to elect the Supervisors directly by the people, instead of having them appointed by the Governor. We hope this indisposition to favor an Elective Board of Railroad Supervisors, does not arise from a suspicion that the aspirants for positions are not as "solid" with the people as they might possibly be with the Governor. Voters capable of selecting Judges ought to be able to choose Railroad Supervisors.—Vicksburg Herald.

Who are the editors that "don't take kindly" to your "proposition." The matter of selecting Commissioners is one of detail, which the friends of Supervision will no doubt arrange satisfactorily. In several States, the Commissioners are elected by the people.

SPEAKING of the jaunt of the President and party to the Yellowstone Park, at the expense of the Railroad Companies, the Washington World suggests that "when the Pacific Railroad Companies have such immense land-grant interests to be affected by Congressional action, and the President of the United States has the veto power, it does not look well—to speak in the mildest terms—it does not look well for President Arthur to accept the special train tendered to him and his party by those railroads for his big trip next month. The Railroad Companies do not tender such costly courtesies for nothing and no hope of anything, as everybody knows."

Dead-Weighted.

The Republicans and Independents of Copiah county had a meeting last Saturday and nominated the following ticket: L. O. Bridewell, of Beauregard, J. W. McNeil, of Crystal Springs, Representatives; Lion Matthews, of Hazlehurst, Sheriff; S. C. Enochs, of Crystal Springs, Chancery Clerk; John J. Barlow, of Western Copiah, Circuit Clerk; W. L. Holly, of Hazlehurst, Treasurer.

The ticket has some good names, but it has dead-weights that will sink it deeper than plummet ever sounded. The meeting was a conglomerate affair, and was addressed by Messrs. J. R. Chalmers, Ben. King, Sr., and H. R. Ware.

Montgomery County.

The mass meeting to which was referred the question as to who had received a majority of the votes in the primary election, decided as follows:

Resolved, That the following named persons having received a majority of all the LEGAL votes cast the county, it is therefore the sense of this mass meeting that the said persons are entitled to the nomination for the several offices to which they aspire, to-wit: For Representative, John E. Flowers; for Sheriff, D. W. Holman; for Chancery Clerk, J. H. Drane; for Circuit Clerk, J. S. Cameron; for Treasurer, W. T. Townsend; for Assessor, J. Z. Chompion; and for Cotton Weigher, Scott Thompson.

And so all is lovely in Montgomery again.

Mississippi Delegates to the Inter-State Levee Convention.

GOV. LOWRY'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

JACKSON, August 11, 1883.

His Excellency S. D. McEnery, Governor, Baton Rouge, La:

SIR: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Hon. J. Z. George, Capt. J. B. Perkins, ex-Gov. J. L. Alcorn, Col. W. A. Percy, Capt. George K. Smith, Dr. Walter Kern, Hon. E. J. Jeffords, Capt. J. S. Williams, Col. J. F. Stokes and Capt. J. S. Wills, are the delegates appointed to attend the Inter-State Levee Convention at Vicksburg on the first Monday in October next. These gentlemen are representative men of the delta, of marked intelligence and high standing, and will, I am sure, co-operate most cordially in furthering the objects of the Levee Convention, as indicated by the resolution passed on the 29th of June, at Baton Rouge. I look with confidence for good results from the united efforts of the several States mentioned.

With assurances of great respect, I am your obedient servant,

ROBERT LOWRY.

A Number One Member Wanted.

Meridian Mercury: There are strong reasons why it is desirable to have a number one man in the Senate, if we mean to achieve a law for railroad regulation. It was in the Senate the measure failed at the last session, greatly through the defection of the Senator of the 10th District, and greatly through the energy and parliamentary skill of railroad attorneys in the Senate. The most dangerous of these old railroad attorneys will be in the Senate again, and true to their clients, the corporations, will do powerful work again to defeat the people again in their efforts to bring the railroads into subjection to desist from their extortion.

In looking over the list of candidates, and prospective candidates, we are glad to see several who will fill the Mercury's bill to a dot.)

Oktibbeha County.

The following are the Democratic nominees:

District Attorney, M. R. Butler; Representatives, J. S. Montgomery, Wiley N. Nash; Sheriff, H. T. Saunders; Chancery Clerk, C. E. Gay; Circuit Clerk, T. M. Cummings; Treasurer, S. Pierce; Assessor, S. B. Critz; Surveyor, A. Zucker; Coroner and Ranger, M. E. Owen.

Mr. Montgomery has served several terms in the Legislature and has proved himself a useful and efficient member. He was mentioned for Speaker by his friends at the last session.

Amite County.

The Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Liberty decided to have no nominations for Representative and county officers. It instructed for Hon. F. A. McLain for District Attorney and for Col. Moses