THE CLARION.

J. L. POWER,.....Proprietor.
Oliver Clifton,.....Editor.

ONE YEAR,.....$1 50
SEVEN MONTHS,.....1 00

Entered at the Postoffice at Jackson as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Wednesday, August 4, 1886.

For Congress—Seventh District.

We are authorized to announce E. BARKSDALE as a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District, subject to the action of Democratic Convention.

An Extraordinary Offer.

For $2.40 we will send THE CLARION and New York Weekly World for one year, and a copy of HISTORY OF UNITED STATES, a volume of 320 pages, bound in leatherette tree calf, gilt edge, 22 fine engravings. Arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1885. By mail, postpaid, at subscriber's risk. We reserve the right to withdraw this offer at any time upon one week's notice.

August 4, 1886.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. E. Barksdale's Appointments.

HON. E. BARKSDALE will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

—HINDS COUNTY.—

Learned, Saturday, 3 o'clock p. m., August 7.
Clinton, Monday, 11 o'clock a. m., August 9.
Dry Grove, Tuesday, 11 o'clock a. m., August 10.
Cayuga, Wednesday, 11 o'clk a. m., Aug. 11.

—JEFFERSON COUNTY.—

Fayette, Monday, 11 o'clock a. m., August 16.
Union Church, Tuesday, 11 o'cl'k a. m., Aug. 17.

—LINCOLN COUNTY.—

Caseyville, Wednesday, 11 o'clock a. m., Aug. 18.
Bogue Chitto, Thursday, 11 o'cl'k a. m., Aug. 19.
Brookhaven, Thursday, 8 o'clock p. m., Aug. 19.
Lard's Mill, Friday, 11 a. m., August 20.

YAZOO county will hold a local option election on the 17th inst.

THE Coast country appears to be quite solid for the "wet" ticket.

MADISON county will hold its local option election on Monday, 16th inst.

MAJOR EARKDALE had a large and well pleased audience at Utica yesterday.

MADISON county will hold a local option election on Monday, the 16th inst.

A RUMOR passed over the wires this morning that Hon. Samuel J. Tilden is dead.

HARRISON county gave a majority of 436 for the "wet" ticket, in a total vote of 1224.

ATTALA county has gone "wet" by about five hundred majority. Voted yesterday.

GEN. EDWARD S. BUTTS and Miss Lou McCutcher, of Vicksburg, were married on the 28th ult.

HINDS and Lincoln counties will vote on the "wet" and "dry" question on Tuesday next, the 10th inst.

MAJ. BARKSDALE made a ten strike at Pelahatchie, in Rankin county, on Monday. Count Pelahatchie for Barksdale.

THE nomination of W. C. Matthews, of Albany, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, was rejected by the Senate on the 31st ult.

IT is said that ex-Senator Bruce will enter the lecture field this fall. Subject—"The Race Problem." He ought to know all about it, as he is a very considerable part of it.

GEN. N. H. R. DAWSON, one of the recently defeated aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama, has been nominated by the President to be Commissioner of Education.

MR. JAMES BUMGARTNER, JR., of Augusta county, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth District of Virginia, to succeed Mr. Tucker, who declined to stand again.

HON. GEO. A. JENKS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Solicitor-General in place of the Hon. Jno. Goode, of Virginia, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

THE State election in Alabama took place on Monday last. There was but little opposition to the Democratic ticket, which was elected by a majority of about fifty thousand. Hon. Thos. Seay is the Governor-elect.

THE President has approved the oleomargarine bill, but suggested an amendment to the second section, so that "the article proposed to be taxed, and the circumstances which subject it thereto, should be clearly and with great distinctness defined in the statute."

LOWNDES held its local option election yesterday, and it was thought that the "wets" would have a large majority. Hundreds of colored voters registered for the first time in many years, and the result will show the direction of their vote on this question.

E. SPENCER PRATT, who represented Alabama at the World's Exposition, in New Orleans, has been nominated by the President to be Minister to Persia. He holds the degree of doctor of medicine, and is a gentleman of much cultivation. He is thirty-five years of age.

THE schooner yacht Sarah Craig, having on board a pleasure party of Philadelphians, among whom were six ladies, was capsized off Sandy Hook on Friday night. The ladies and one of the gentlemen, who had gone below to protect themselves from the terrible squall, were confined in the cabin and drowned. All the bodies were recovered.

AUDITOR STONE on yesterday addressed a circular letter to the Boards of Supervisors, directing that in making the county levy for the year 1886, they shall regard the three and one-half mills levied under "an act in relation to public revenue," approved March 18, 1886, as the State tax proper, and upon which the county levy for 1886 should be based.

MAJ. BARKSDALE addressed a large gathering of his fellow-citizens at Utica yesterday, among whom were included representative men from several of the other voting precincts. Many false impressions were removed by the distinguished speaker, and his views in favor of keeping the tax on luxuries and removing it from necessaries, were cordially endorsed. The meeting was enthusiastic and Utica will send a solid Barksdale delegation to the County Convention.

THE proprietor of THE CLARION takes occasion to express his profound sense of obligation to the members of Congress from Mississippi, who, upon the resignation of Public Printer S. P. Rounds, on Saturday last, recommended him to the President for that very honorable and responsible position. The indications are that the appointment will go in another direction; but to be thus endorsed by gentlemen familiar with his experience and capacity, is a compliment most highly esteemed and gratefully acknowledged. He thinks that he could enjoy, for a few years, the recreation of directing the affairs of the largest printing office in the world, with its three thousand or more employes; but, in any event, he will endeavor to keep busy.

Col. Hooker Still Uncomfortable.

It is not surprising that Col. Hooker should seek to avoid the consequences of his own deliberate utterances, since he has ascertained that they are not endorsed by the voters of the Seventh District.

In the last issue of the Raymond *Gazette* we find the following letter from him, in which he vainly attempts to defend his indefensible declarations in favor of the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco:

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
VICKSBURG, July 19, 1886.

Mr. James W. McAlpin, Bolton, Miss.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor 15th inst. met me on my return from Lincoln county on Saturday. My position is distinctly defined in my speech seconding Bayard's nomination in Chicago convention. I said "the Democratic party stands on the safe middle ground of a tariff for revenue, avoiding the impracticable ground of free trade on the one side, and the unconstitutional doctrine of protection for protection sake, on the other." (See my speech in the Chicago convention.) Every speech, vote and act of mine in Congress, favored the putting the tariff on all the necessaries of life at the lowest revenue standard. I favored the repeal of the WAR TAXES wherein it was demonstrated that a tariff "laid for revenue only" would pay the interest on the war debt and furnish sufficient money to pay the annual fiscal expenses of the government economically administered.

Every man, woman and child in Mississippi, ought to be familiar with my views on the subject; and no amount of misrepresentation in the CLARION, or any other paper, can deceive the people.

As to the charge that I am a Sam Randall Democrat, all I can say is that I had a poor way of showing it. I favored Mr. Kerr's candidacy for Speakership in the canvass between him and Mr. Randall, in the first Congress I took my seat. After the loss of Mr. Kerr, I voted for Sun Set Cox, of New York, against Mr. Randall. I have said, and take pleasure in saying, that we are indebted to Samuel J. Randall for the defeat of the odious force bill, for which the South owes him a debt of gratitude.

Yours, etc., CHAS. E. HOOKER.

No one has ever said that Col. Hooker was a "Sam Randall Democrat" while he was a member of Congress. That would have been bad enough. But the charge is worse than that. It is that he is a Sam Randall Democrat now. He may think that he is not, and may deny the charge with all honesty, but it can be proved on him, and we propose now to do it. The demonstration shall be so simple and so plain that even Col. Hooker himself can not misunderstand it.

The annual surplus of revenue received by the Government is something less than $100,000,000. The tax on whisky and tobacco yields annually $116,000,000. Col. Hooker favors the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco. If, aided by Mr. Randall, he should secure its repeal, instead of an annual surplus of $100,000,000, there would be an annual deficit of $16,000,000. That is to say, if there be taken from the estimated annual surplus of $100,000,000, the estimated yield from the tax on whisky and tobacco of $116,000,000, there will be $16,000,000 less than nothing left.

Mr. Randall and Col. Hooker both favor the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco. Mr. Randall favors its repeal because it will wipe out all surplus in the Government's income, and prevent the tariff-reform members of his party from reducing the taxes on the necessaries of life. Col. Hooker favors its repeal because, as he says, he wants the surplus left in the pockets of the people. But it must be plain that though their motives may be different, their object is the same, and that Col. Hooker is as valuable a coadjutor to Mr. Randall as if he were actuated by the same motive.

The Democratic party has been engaged in a long and earnest strife to reduce the taxes on the necessaries of life. The argument with them has been that the Government received annually $100,000,000 more than was necessary to defray expenses, and, to that extent, the odious protective tariff on articles of necessity should be reduced; but if, because of the repeal of the whisky and tobacco tax, there shall be no surplus, the argument on which the Democratic party has predicated its demand for a reduction of the war tariff, must fall to the ground.

The position occupied by Mr. Randall, is even more defencible than that occupied by Col. Hooker. He has introduced a tariff bill in the present House, in which he only proposes to repeal the tax on tobacco yielding annually some $26,000,000, while Col. Hooker insists on repealing the tax on whisky and tobacco too, yielding annually $116,000,000. Under Mr. Randall's bill the revenue reformers could still claim with reason that there should be a reduction of the tariff duties on the clothes we wear, the food we eat, and the tools we work with, to the extent of the revenue derived from whisky—some $90,000,000. Under such a bill as Col. Hooker would introduce, were he in Congress, there could be no reduction. Mr. Randall's position is one of policy beyond doubt; for he would include in his measure a proposition to repeal the tax on whisky as well as on tobacco, were he not convinced that it would receive but scant support from any source. In this he shows himself superior in sagacity to Col. Hooker.

The whisky and tobacco tax is not "crushing" as Mr. Morrison said, while the odious war tariff is, and Col. Hooker should not feel hurt because the people resent his proposition to leave in the pockets of the consumers of whisky and tobacco, the unnecessary tax which the men, women and children of the land must pay on the necessaries of life.

THE CLARION forgives Col. Hooker for charging it with misrepresentation. He knows not what he does. But what does the following sentence in his letter mean?

I favored the repeal of the War Taxes *wherein* it was demonstrated that a tariff laid for "revenue only" would pay the interest on the war debt and furnish sufficient money to pay the annual fiscal expenses of the Government, economically administered.

Wherefore "wherein."

PERSONS from Hinds inform us that the excitement over the Prohibition election is growing dangerously intense. We trust, however, the cool heads on both sides will be able to prevent trouble of any kind.—*Commercial Herald.*

We don't think there will be any trouble in Hinds. The interest is intense, but there is no dangerous excitement so far as we can see. The orators and writers on both sides are able to criticise each other very freely on the rostrum and through the press, but when they meet, in a social way, they are able to talk "wet" and "dry" in the most amiable terms. There will be a full, free, and we believe a fair vote on the question in Hinds.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Commercial Herald*, writing from Edwards, complains very earnestly of the lawlessness of excursionists on trains that pass that place almost every Saturday, in the promiscuous firing of pistols from the windows of the train as it passes through the suburbs of the town. The railroad authorities will have to suppress this nuisance, or the people will find some effective way of doing it.

WE have made but one prediction concerning the canvass in the Seventh District—that Simpson would instruct for Barksdale—and that has been verified. We now predict that, beginning with Rankin county on the 9th inst., Maj. Barksdale will carry every county in the District which has not yet expressed a choice, including Claiborne.

The Cutting Affair.

Editor Cutting, of El Paso, Texas, having published a card in a Texas paper, denouncing a Mexican named Medina, was afterwards arrested in Paso del Norte, Mexico, and on being offered the option of signing a retraction, or standing a trial for libel, he chose to sign a retraction. Leaving Mexico and being again in the United States, Cutting published another card indorsing the statements contained in the first, and visiting Mexico again, was again arrested and is now being tried on the charge of libel. The State Department has had some correspondence concerning the affair, with a view, we suppose, of getting at the facts, the law being that if Cutting circulated his libellous card in Mexico, though he printed it in the United States, he is liable to be tried as if he had printed it in Mexico.

The theme is one which affords the patriotic an opportunity to declare anew the duty of the United States to protect the liberty of its citizens, even if in doing so the rights of a weaker neighbor must be trampled under foot.

The murder of Francisce Rasures, who was delivered by a Texas sheriff to a Mexican Captain without a formal requisition, is a much more serious matter than the trial of Cutting for libel. He is a Mexican who had made a declaration of citizenship in Maverick county, Texas, and was living at Eagle Pass, where he was arrested on a charge of stealing horses in Mexico. Within fifteen minutes after his arrest he had been delivered to the Mexican authorities against his protest, and that night he was murdered by Mexican Rangers. Concerning this case, Gov. Ireland has telegraphed Secretary Bayard: "If this State and her people must depend upon themselves for protection, the necessary redress can and will be obtained."

AT the meeting of the Trustees of the University of Mississippi, last week, Chancellor Stewart tendered his resignation, and the same was accepted. Dr. Wheat was transferred to the chair of Metaphysics, and Prof. Addison Hoge, of Hampton-Sydney College, Virginia, was elected to the chair of Greek, which has been so long and so ably filled by Dr. Wheat. The office of Chairman of the Faculty was created, to continue until the Trustees can find a suitable man for Chancellor—the Faculty to elect the Chairman. Prof. Edward Mayes was chosen. He has for many years been the accomplished Professor of Law, and is a gentleman of fine administrative ability. The action of the trustees will meet with very general approval, and the members of the Faculty can help to demonstrate its wisdom by moving out among the people, and making known the claims of the University to a more general patronage. The address of the Trustees, which will be found in another column, admirably states the case, and it should be followed up by earnest and active work on the part of trustees, faculty, alumni and students. A strong pull, and a pull all together, cannot fail to matriculate at least three hundred young men on the opening day of the next session.

The press of the State will do the University a timely service by publishing the address of the trustees. The announcement for next session will soon be forwarded by Secretary Sullivan to every paper in the State, the Trustees having made an appropriation for that purpose.

Mississippi National Guard.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Adjutant-General William Henry for a list of the companies composing the Mississippi National Guard, which will be found in this issue. Of the thirty-four companies thus enrolled, twenty-eight are uniformed and equipped for active service at a moment's notice. This is a good exhibit, and is due very largely to the energy and zeal of the Adjutant-General, notwithstanding the Legislature, at its last session, reduced the salary of the office from five hundred to fifty dollars, and provided that "he shall not be entitled to have any printing done at the expense of the State, nor to any allowance out of the contingent fund for State officers." The Adjutant-General is now mustering the several companies into the State service, and they will all be inspected and assigned to battalions and regiments as soon as possible. The first general encampment of the troops will take place during next summer.

He is a Working Man.

Hon. Ethel Barksdale left Washington for Mississippi on the 19th, after having remained actively on duty in the Committee room and Representatives Hall until every appropriation bill had been disposed of in that chamber, as also every other bill that had been reported in which the people of his District and State were interested. His arduous labors as Chairman of the Committee on Printing have told heavily upon his health and strength, but the lively canvass now going on in his district, will not admit of his taking the rest that he so badly needs. An eight months session of Congress is a severe ordeal for a working man, like Maj. Barksdale, to endure.—*Aberdeen Examiner.*

Judge James G. Hall.

From the *Baptist Record's* very readable account of the proceedings of the Baptist State Convention, recently in session at Meridian, we copy the following pleasant reference to Judge Hall, of Sardis, who was elected President of the body:

Judge Hall is elected. Everybody enjoys it better than he does. He is the youngest man, perhaps, who ever presided over this body, but it is certain that the Convention never had a more thorough parliamentarian in the chair. He presided over a great State political Convention a few years since with renowned success.

Judge Hall is a son of Elder James Hall, of Grenada, one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Mississippi. He is now on the bench, and is known as a lawyer of fine attainments and a Christian of spotless character. His face is good to look upon, especially if one has the blues.

Dry and Wet.

The counties that have thus far voted under the Local Option law have decided as follows:

For Dry—Copiah, Clarke, Kemper, Lauderdale, Montgomery, Perry.

For Wet—Adams, Alcorn, Chickasaw, Clay, Grenada, Harrison, Issaquena, Jackson, Pike, Warren, Yalobusha, Attala, Lowndes.

MRS. FRANK FOLSOM CLEVELAND was admitted to membership in Dr. Sunderland's church, Washington, on Sunday morning last, upon certificate from the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo.

MINORITIES are hard to satisfy. In some of the other Districts they are following the example set them by the Hooker bolters in Claiborne.

THE Yazoo City *Herald* wants an artesian well—evidently doesn't want the corporation to go "dry."

Barksdale vs. Hooker.

From the Brandon Republican.]

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The time is rapidly approaching when the people of Rankin county will be called upon to say who they prefer to represent them in the Congress of the United States—Hon. E. Barksdale, the present member, or Col. C. E. Hooker, a former member of that body—as they are the only two candidates for the position. They are both Democrats, and both have been honored by our people—Hooker for four terms and Barksdale two. Col. Hooker is an orator, Maj. Barksdale is a statesman. Col. Hooker is a courtly gentleman; Maj. Barksdale is an indefatigable worker. Col. Hooker makes a pretty speech; Maj. Barksdale makes an argumentative and able speech. For a Fourth of July oration I would select Hooker; for a speech on national affairs I would select Barksdale. To entertain a crowd of dudes at a club dinner I would select Hooker; to entertain a crowd of farmers at a log rolling I would select Barksdale. The question is: Which will make the best Congressman? Which would come nearest representing the wishes and attending to the interests of the people of this district? If we knew Col. Hooker's position on all the leading questions now before the people as well as we know Barksdale's, we might form a better idea. But we do not. There is one question, however, on which we know they differ, and it is a very important one. Maj. Barksdale is opposed to taking the tax off of whisky and tobacco, and then raising necessary revenue by levying a tax on the necessaries of life. On this question Col. Hooker takes sides with Sam Randall, the Pennsylvania protectionist. Maj. Barksdale is right on the tariff question; right on the money question; right on the school question; right on the oleomargarine question; right on the river and harbor bill; right on the interstate commerce bill; but, above all other questions to the people of this section, right on the Gulf and Ship Island land grant. I have watched his course very closely since he has been in Congress, and I have not found a single vote or sentiment to condemn. He is always at his post, and ever ready and willing to attend to the most trivial request made by the most humble of his constituents. For these and many other reasons, I shall vote for delegates to the county convention who favor the nomination of Maj. Barksdale; but if he is beaten in the Convention I will vote for Hooker at the November election, hoping he may cut loose from Sam Randall on the tariff question. DEMOCRAT.

"B's" Response to President Griffith's Reply.

EDITOR CLARION:—

1. I would not have called attention to the proposition advanced by the Rev. Sam Small, to-wit: that prohibition is the common law of the States of the American Union, unless he had challenged contradiction and referred to the License cases in 5 Howard's U. S. Reports to sustain him. The decision in these Cases announce no such doctrine, as any one may ascertain for himself by examining the book referred to in the State Library. Mr. Small spoke deliberately, as a lawyer, and intended to say that in the absence of license statutes, the sale of alcoholic liquors would be unlawful. In this he was badly mistaken. He is a better preacher than lawyer.

2. "I stated that if the State received no money from liquor license, we would still require the same amount from the State on the School Fund, and that our taxes in Hinds county would not be increased." This is the language which Mr. Griffith admits having used. How does he know that "if the State received no money from liquor licenses we would still receive the same amount from the State on the School Fund?" The statute, it is true, directs that any deficit in the school fund shall be made up from the general fund to the extent of $300,000. But suppose there be no money in the general fund, how will the deficit be made up?

The fiscal scheme of the State for the years 1886 and 1887 contemplated the receipt in each year of $120,000, from liquor licenses, or $240,000 in the two years; and though the prohibition law was passed in the belief that under its operation the receipts from liquor licenses would be much less than $240,000 in the two years, the friends of the measure made no provision for supplying any deficiency. A mere declaration that the deficit shall be made up from the general fund, amounts to nothing, when nothing has been done to put into the general fund a sum sufficient to meet the deficit in the school fund.

A Legislature, no more than an individual, can do an impossible thing Mr. Griffith proposes to close all the saloons if he can. That would make a deficit in January, 1888, of at least $120,000, so that the Legislature which will meet then will be required to make up that deficit ($120,000) and provide for a like deficit in 1889 and 1890. In 1889 a short age of $240,000 would have to be raised, and this would require an increase in taxation of two mills. Would the people stand it? But long before the Legislature met the schools would have been seriously crippled if not destroyed by lack of funds to pay teachers.

I do not agree with Mr. Griffith that the county does not need all the money it can raise by taxation. Few persons do.

3. Dr. Andrews used the following expression, substantially, at the first anti-prohibition meeting: "Who of you would object to paying 26 cents to get rid of the evils of the saloon?" I understood him to mean that each tax-payer would be required to pay only 26 cents more if there were no income from the saloons. A *per capita* tax of 26 cents would not yield $120,000 annually, therefore his question was without point.

4. "Certainly alcohol could be procured from a druggist on a physician's prescription, and the physician himself could furnish any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors to a patient needing the same"—says Mr. Griffith. But why inaugurate at this late day the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes, instead of wine and whisky and brandy? It is an affront to a physician who desires to prescribe wine, whisky or brandy, to tell him that he shall prescribe alcohol, and it is no less an affront to tell him that he shall be the keeper of all wine, whisky and brandy which he wishes to dispense, and he shall give it away and not sell it to a patient "needing the same." B.

The Most Influential Member.

Farmers Advocate.]

In another column will be found a letter from Claibore county, fully explaining the proceedings before and during the convention. We had come into possession of the facts before receiving the letter, and expected to correct the error into which we had fallen last week. We were led into the error by statements we saw in the State Ledger. We do not get either of the Port Gibson papers in exchange. We want to be fair in this as in all other things, and to prove that we had no prejudice in the matter, we will state that Major Barksdale is a strong personal and political friend, and we look upon him as the most influential member we have in Congress. We take it that the action of the convention was fair and liberal.

The University of Mississippi.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi, it was determined that there should proceed from the governing body, a paper or address in the "interest of the University," and we are warranted to say that it is the beginning of a practice to be kept up in such way that at suitable intervals the attention of the people may be drawn to the condition and progress of the institution, its needs and prospects. It is believed that this kind of communication between the trustees and the people, whom they represent, in a great trust, will be highly beneficial, and far preferable to the usual official report. The undersigned trustees were for the time being chosen to frame an address which it is hoped will be the beginning of a series.

The University is the principal educational foundation in the State. It owes its origin to the wise policy which once guided the people of the United States in the disposition of their splendid inheritance, the public domain. It has from this source a national endowment. From its infancy it has been an object of great solicitude to the people of the State, and a source of just pride. No other institution of the State, excellent as they are in their grade and objects, proposes to give high scholarship. We are by peculiar circumstances divided in our business connections between business centers, but we are united as one people in the University, where all sections and all classes are represented, and where all influences tend to give a distinctive character and culture to Mississippi youth. It was from this institution, broad and liberal in its scheme of education, we hoped to send forth, in the fullness of time, educated men who would take honorable rank in any society of scholars and gentlemen, and assume leading functions in the whole round of intellectual activities, the growth of Mississippi education and training and distinctly our own. These expectations have been fully realized in the first fruits. No institution of learning in any State for the same time and from the same number of students has contributed so many men of note to politics, to journalism, to the pulpit, to institutions of learning, to the learned professions, and to the very best classes in unprofessional life. We emphasize the contribution to the cause of general education. Her graduates are to be found in your professorships, and at the head of the finest high schools in the State. University men constitute to day a most effective and beneficial force in society and in all public affairs, State and National. There is hardly a town of note, in the State, in which they are not leaders. For usefulness, for weight and influence, for all that gives moral health and strength to a State and aid to carry it forward in the path of elevated progress, they are unsurpassed by any body of men, the growth of college training, in any country.

The capacity of the institution to accomplish the object of its founders is shown in a manner and degree which gives the most complete satisfaction. The offspring of the University now mingled with the mass of our citizens, illustrate the merits of the training and education bestowed upon them. What the University has done in the past it can do in the future. It is fulfilling its purpose, but that purpose is no nearer completion than any other great purpose looking to the elevation of human society, and to human progress. Generations come and go, but each in the long succession must take the impress of these agencies improved and ever improving. As the boundaries of human knowledge are continually expanding, the education of to-morrow must take a wider range than that of to-day.

There is a wider and more energetic movement for education now than at any former period of the world's history. Regarding our own immediate surroundings, the number of colleges of high grade in adjoining States has in recent times very greatly increased, and the facilities for reaching them so greatly improved in time and safety, that a slight advantage causes a rivalry, which, while it is not to be regretted nor deprecated, devolves upon us the necessity of keeping the balance in our favor; for though State pride, all else Being equal, may turn the scale, that sentiment is not as powerful as that which parents feel about the education of their children. This rivalry tends to reduce the attendance of students at our University. Novelty has its accustomed sway, and we are admonished that we must counteract these influences. One thing may be said on this head. The best equipped institution of learning in the world becomes useless without patrons. The most perfect mill is valueless without the grist. It was thought by some that, to keep our University above competition, very sweeping changes were demanded in the *personnel* of the professorships, while others thought the institution could maintain its ground with its present appointments, and that at all events, the changes made should be few and gradual. The alumni of the University—an influential body—numerously and freely condemned any changes in what is known as the old faculty. These men, though having no official relations to the University, speak with a certain authority, due to the well founded supposition that they are its truest friends, and are competent and trustworthy advisers in all that relates to its reputation and interests. The wisdom of their advice in the present instance remains to be tested. The action of the trustees, whether influenced by it or not, accords with it. The result of this action may be briefly stated. The Chancellor having resigned his post, and the trustees not being prepared to name his successor, it was resolved for the time being, to confer the powers of the Chancellor on a member of the faculty, to be chosen by that body, and to be known as "Chairman of the Faculty." Under this arrangement the faculty made a most judicious and felicitous choice in electing Edward Mayes, the present popular and accomplished Law Professor of the University. Professor Wheat, formerly Professor of Greek Language and Literature, by his own consent was transferred to the chair of Metaphysics, and the chair thus vacated was filled by the election of a distinguished scholar and teacher, Professor Addison Hoge, late Greek Professor in Hampden-Sidney College.

The University is therefore equipped for the work before it. The trustees have no request to make of the people except that they will heartily sustain their own University by patronage and accept the assurance that it is full worthy of it. It has been noticeable for several years past that the graduate class—the Alumni of the University—have been unable, from sheer want of attendance, to give any prominence to their annual meetings on the occasion of the University Commencement. The reputation of an institution of learning is, in a great measure confided to this "perpetual order of men." They never cease to be a part of it. Their annual assemblage on the day of Exhibition is regarded by the students as part of the ceremony most important, as it is to them the most pleasing. There are numberless so called brotherhoods in the multiplied movements of modern life, but that between the student classes and the graduate is one of the oldest and least exclusive and least selfish. It stands without constitution or articles, or creed, upon the bond of sympathy between those who get their inspiration from the same honored fountain, and are animated by the aspiration to become useful to their country and to mankind. At their last June meeting the Trustees concerted measures with the Alumni in attendance to secure a full meeting of this body at the next Commencement.

We repeat what is perhaps not well known, that tuition at the University is substantially free. The interest on the endowment fund, in round numbers, is $33,000.00 annually. From this revenue the salaries of tutors and professors are paid, and this provision made room for the practical abolition of tuition fees—and still would leave a balance which, it was supposed, would serve to make needful additions to the library and chemical and philosophical laboratories and apparatus, and supply the means for necessary repairs and care of the University grounds and buildings. We fear that the growth of the University in the matter of its library and other appointments mentioned, will be stinted under the wisest economy, but the Trustees have striven to keep the institution within the limits of its resources. For the merits of the discipline which has undergone little change, the country must form its opinion from the fruits exhibited in its graduates. It is as good as it is in the best ordered Universities, we fully believe.

One fact we will mention in conclusion—a fact of the greatest importance—and that is, that for the last two collegiate years there has been no death and not a single case of serious sickness in the whole student body. It can be affirmed with entire truth, that there exists no local cause of disease there. The University is remote from swamps, and the aspect of the country about it indicates healthiness by every accepted test.

W. P. HARRIS,
C. B. GALLOWAY,
E. F. GRIFFIS,
Committee.

FOR THE CLARION.]

Practical Education at Whitworth.

The financial reverses occasioned by the late war, have brought into prominence the necessity of practical education for the girls of our State—education that will prepare them to fill positions which are being opened to them all over the land, and to take part in the struggle for existence.

The needs of the hour have called attention to these facts, and institutions to prepare girls for the different occupations are being fostered and encouraged; fully endorsing every effort to extend the privileges and opportunities for women being self-reliant.

I desire, as one who has known and personally observed the mode of education and its practical results in Whitworth College, to call attention to that institution. We know a tree by its fruits, and we call attention to a few of the Alumni of this noble institution.

All over the States of Mississippi and Louisiana the most responsible positions are creditably filled by Alumni of of Whitworth. It is said that the best examination paper ever put up in Tensas parish, and one so handsome that it was sent to the Exposition, was the work of a member of the class of '84.

The Vicksburg papers have contained flattering encomiums on the fine test of scholarship given by a member of the class of 1882, a gifted girl who graduated in the B. A. course. The writer remembers the tasteful and beautiful graduating essay on Dido that she read upon that occasion. A member of the same class has held a position in the public school of Vicksburg three years, and has recently been re-elected for the next term.

For several years the Musical Department of East Mississippi College, located in Meridian, was filled by a graduate in music from Whitworth. So perfect was the satisfaction given by the gifted and beautiful young woman, that President McVoy would not dispense with her valuable services until one of the first merchants of Meridian crowned her as queen of his heart and home.

The class of '84 supplies a music teacher for the largest female school in Jackson, Tenn., next term. The class of '82 will be represented in Port Gibson Female College by an amiable and intelligent young lady.

The money-order department of the post-office of New Orleans, a highly responsible position, is filled by a member of the class of '80. No *lily* of the valley was ever lovelier than the young lady who has for some time so ably and intelligently edited a column in the Crystal Springs Meteor.

Another in Texas is making a reputation for herself as an editress. Several of the operators in the telegraph offices of the Illinois C. R. R., are Whitworth girls, and just here let me say that they fill these positions without the slightest sacrifice of delicacy.

One of the class who made a specialty of chemistry, is now a most successful clerk in a popular drug store. I have forborne giving the names of the above ladies, but can give them and a score of others who are book-keepers, teachers, writers of no mean ability, and postmistresses. But the prominence of Miss Marian Buckley, an assistant in the Auditor's office, justifies me in referring to her with pride as a Whitworth girl, and as long as the records of Mississippi stand they will testify, through the beautiful and accurately kept books, to the superior instruction given at this school.

If the Industrial School proves a success, some of the glory should be reflected on Whitworth. For the "Mississippi Woman," whose brain and pen were its inspiration, was for years, first a pupil, then a teacher in Whitworth. She still dearly loves her alma mater, and always gives strong testimony to its excellence.

Dr. Johnson, the worthy President of this institution, is constantly receiving letters, asking for Whitworth girls, to fill positions as teachers. Unfortunately the number obtainable is far short of the demand.

It is needless to add, that in all moral and religious movements the women educated at this school are active workers. In the temperance cause and missionary work their influence for good is ever felt. One has crossed the great deep and is now doing most efficient work in Rome.

The crown of Whitworth is set with the brightest stars, and long may she flourish, blessing the world through the medium of the good women she yearly sends abroad.

A FRIEND OF THE COLLEGE.
Vicksburg, July 24, 1886.

White Cliff Springs.

EDITOR CLARION: Doubtless you and many of your readers have visited White Cliff Springs, situated on a promontory of the Chilhowees, which run parallel with the Great Smokies for hundreds of miles, and can recall the beauty of the scenery around the hotel and on the mountain; but for the benefit of those who have not visited the place I will, with your permission, tell something of its attractions.

The most direct route from Jackson is *via* the V. & M. and A. G. S., to Chattanooga and then over the Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road to Athens, but we were twenty-four hours behind for choosing this route, because of break-downs and delays in Alabama, so I do not advise persons to come over that route.

Athens is quite a picturesque little town, the county seat of McMinn county, in East Tennessee; though from the railroad and hotel one would think the place nothing. A coach and four, poetically speaking—practically, a four seated hack, drawn by four small mules, is in waiting here to convey passengers over the sixteen-mile drive to the Springs. Persons say that sometimes this drive is charming, but we found it rough and tiresome. However some explanations are necessary in regard to the unpleasantness of the road. We were told in Athens that it had rained thirty-six days out of forty, which of course makes the road muddy, and by washing the dirt from the rocks, exceedingly rough. The scenery is charming over the whole drive. In many places the road is only wide enough for one vehicle, while, on one side lies a deep chasm, its sides covered with lovely mountain flora hiding the dangers lurking in its depths, and on the other a mountain side so steep and rocky it would seem impossible to climb it; yet on this mountain, so nearly perpendicular, there was corn growing; how they plowed such ground I am at a loss to understand. About half way on the road we came to a beautifully clear stream, dammed up to run a mill, and a more picturesque and wildly beautiful place I never saw. These dark mountain gorges and hardy mountaineers remind one forcibly of the tales of moonshiners and their sometimes romantic adventures. Three different kinds of mineral water are found near the hotel, but the water does not attract visitors so much as the pure mountain air. Imagine how invigorating and bracing the air must be at such a height as this, three thousand feet above the level of the sea. For two miles the road winds up the mountain to the Cliff House on the very top, and from the window of my room can be seen three distinct mountain ranges, while between lie the terrace lands of the Tennessee Valley, the grand view changing with every cloud and glancing sunbeam. Just now a storm is raging, and as the thunder rolls and the lightening flashes from peak to peak, I am forced to look up from my writing and admire the magnificent panorama. But to come back to things of earth. The Cliff House is well kept, is sufficiently large to accommodate several hundred guests, and has communication by telegraph and daily stage with Athens. The cooking is better than is usually found at summer resorts, and the proprietor is accommodating and seems anxious to please his guests. Taking all things into consideration, the delicious mountain air, grand and beautiful scenery, and last, but hardly least, a well kept hotel, this is a charming place to spend a month or two in midsummer. Now there are very few guests, but I believe more are expected later in the season. TOURIST.

Recollections of Some of the First Settlers of Jefferson County.

BY A. H. WATKINS.

WILLIS MCDONALD

Emigrated to the province of Mississippi from South Carolina, and settled in Pickering county, north of Greenville, in the year 1801. As he had seen service in the revolutionary war, he was used to hardships and never shrank from any duty which he was called on to perform, however arduous; though he never held any office, he was a good counsellor, and was always foremost in all things which would improve the situation of the colonies. He was one of the originators of the Fellowship Baptist Church, as early as the year 1808—one among the first Protestant churches in Jefferson county. The same church still remains, made up principally of his descendants and their posterity.

Many are the scenes of the revolution and of the war of 1812 which were related to me by Uncle Willis, as he was called by most of the people, and would speak with pride of the part he had performed, and should their homes ever be threatened by invading hosts, to get a sack of provisions, with your gun and ammunition, and go forth, as he did in 1774, to defend their country. Many has been the time I have sat for hours and drank in his words, and heard him tell of the times of 1776. He was a good man, and filled up the allotted time of man, and was killed by a fall from his horse in 1840, aged over 80 years.

DAVID AND ABIJAH HUNT

Were early settlers at Greenville. They were merchants. They were there as early as 1802, and controlled most of the business of the town and surroundings. They had stores in different parts of the county for the accommodation of the people. In 1807, while there was an embargo on different articles of prime necessity to our people, particularly cotton cards, Abijah Hunt, with his great foresight, sent to England and had 300 pair shipped to him here. Those cards were given away to the different settlers who had none. This was characteristic of the man, and has been so of the family ever since. Abijah Hunt was greatly loved by the whole people. Hunt had the misfortune, in 1811, to fight a duel with Gov. Poindexter, and was killed. Thus passed away one of our most noble and enterprising men, and one who had done what few would or could dare to do.

David Hunt quit merchandising and settled on a plantation near Rodney, where he became well off, and shared his earnings liberally. His property, at the beginning of the late war, was worth, I presume, $500,000 in money, negroes and real estate in Mississippi, Louisiana and Ohio. From 1833 to 1860 he gave Oakland College near one hundred thous and dollars, besides leaving his children all wealthy. The Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, at Port Gibson, is named in honor of President Chamberlain and David Hunt.

THOMAS WATSON

came from Virginia and settled a tract of land near Church Hill, and another north of Cole's Creek, near the ancient village of Shankstown. This was about the year 1794. Green had married before leaving Virginia. His wife was a Miss Cabbell, who was a sister of Samuel J. Cabbell, who was a Congressman from Virginia in 1800. Green was a polished gentleman with a noble bearing. He was the second delegate in Congress from Mississippi, and was appointed in 1802. He filled some minor office, was well beloved by the people and served them faithfully. He and his wife have been dead many years. His place of residence near Church Hill now belongs to William Holmes, a native of the county, who was a connection of Gen. Tom Hinds.

JOHN DENNIS.

Dennis was from Virginia; came here in 1800, and settled in the upper part of Jefferson, near Red Lick. He was a man of fine education. Before coming to the Territory of Mississippi he had been a Representative in the Legislature of Virginia. In 1802 he was one of the justices of the peace of the county, and then a Representative. The old gentleman died about 1820, leaving a son, James, who died about 1832. There are many of the Dennises here, descendants of John Dennis and wife, even down to the fifth generation. They have always been a quiet, unassuming people, attending to their own affairs. The old Dennis farm is now owned by D. B. Wade, the county survey of Jefferson county, near what is known as Red Lick neighborhood. A. H. WATKINS.

Harriston, Miss., July 24, 1