THE CLARION.

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

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

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Wednesday, September 8, 1886.

FOR CONGRESS—DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

First District—JOHN M. ALLEN, of Lee.
Second District—J. B. MORGAN, of DeSoto.
Third District—T. C. CATCHINGS of Warren.
Fourth District—F. G. BARRY, of Clay.
Fifth District—C. L. ANDERSON, of Attala.
Sixth District—T. R. STOCKDALE, of Pike.
Seventh District—C. E. HOOKER, of Hinds.

OTHER delusions in reference to the State University, ought to be dispelled by the facts and figures set forth by Prof. R. B. Fulton in this issue of THE CLARION.

THERE are two things which are obligatory on a Democratic newspaper. One is to support the nominee, and the other is to force the nominee to get on the Democratic platform.

WE will stand by the nominee, but we must also stand by the platform, which pledges the Democratic party to put the tax on the luxuries of life, and to reduce the tax on the necessaries of life.

HON. R. O. REYNOLDS, of Aberdeen, was re elected by the American Bar Association, at its recent annual session at Saratoga, to membership in the General Council, each State being entitled to one member.

THE vote of Claiborne county was given to Hooker by a majority of one vote at Brandywine; the vote of Lincoln by a majority of one vote at Brookhaven, and the vote of Franklin by a majority of one vote at Antioch.

WE publish to day another charming letter from our gifted Leflore county correspondent, Miss Sallie B. Morgan. This accomplished lady has been elected Principal of the Black Hawk High School, and we hope to hear from her occasionally in her new sphere of usefulness.

ONE of the incidents of the nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, is that Maj. Barksdale, the unsuccessful candidate, received, at least, two to one of the popular vote over his competitor, in the precinct meetings. For example, Madison, Rankin, Simpson and Claiborne gave him, on an average, a majority of four to one.

CAPT. BURKITT, in his paper of 21, said; "We recollect predicting in May last to our friend Capt. Tom Pettus, that the outcome of the contest in the 5th Congressional District would be the re-nomination of Singleton." And now we hear that a great many others had predicted that Mr. Anderson would be the outcome of the contest.

THERE is much complaint against the new railroad hotel at Holly Springs, because colored travelers are admitted to the dining rooms and wash rooms with white people. The colored people in this region don't want or expect anything of the kind, and those from other sections should be taught better manners. The hotel should provide equal but separate accommodations for this class of its guests. They are entitled to it.

ON the next Legislature will devolve the choice of a United States Senator, and the contest may be a lively one. "Observer," a Jackson correspondent of the Raymond *Gazette*, says "it is well understood that Col. Hooker will be proposed and supported for a seat in the United States Senate at the next Senatorial election." Doubtless the friends of Gen. Walthall will urge his claims. The name of Col. Singleton is already on the breeze.

IMPORTANT events sometimes hinge upon small incidents. The Congressional nomination in this District, hinged on the vote of Franklin county. The vote of the county depended on the vote of Antioch precinct. It gave one majority for Hooker; and an adjournment was precipitated by the casting vote of the Chairman. In twenty minutes after the meeting adjourned, several Barksdale men would have arrived on the ground. Delay is sometimes dangerous. It proved fatal in this instance.

Publisher's Special Announcement.

THE CLARION is now completing the Fiftieth year of its existence,—having been established in 1837. And inasmuch as its Semi Centenial Jubilee could not be more appropriately or substantially signalized than in a large addition to its list of regular readers, the proprietor announces that during September and October, 1886, new subscribers will be received at the rate of

—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!—

This is our lowest clubbing rate, which all are now invited to take advantage of, "singly or in battalions;" and any subscriber now on our list, who will send two dollars within the time stated, will have his own credit extended one year, and the paper sent for one year to any name that he may forward. Our popular

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS

with other publications will be continued, and during the months of September and October THE CLARION and either of the papers named below, may be had one year for the specially reduced price stated:

N. O. Times-Democrat, weekly	$ 2 10
" " " daily	12 00
N. O. Picayune, weekly	2.10
" " daily	12.00
Louisville Courier-Journal	2 10
New York Herald	2.10
New York Sun	2.10
New York World, and Illustrated History of the United States	2 00
St Louis Globe Democrat	2.10
Philadelphia Times	2.25
Southern Cultivator	2.10
American Agriculturist	2.10
Home and Farm	1.50
Vicksburg Commercial-Herald	2.10
Baptist Record	2.10
Harper's Monthly	4.10
Harper's Weekly	4.10
Godey's Lady's Book	2 60
Arthur's Home Magazine	2.60
Youth's Companion	2.50

THE CLARION is one of the largest and best printed papers in the Southwest, and in the make-up of its ample pages embraces the general news of the day, choice miscellany for the home and farm, serial stories, etc. Its column of State News is a special and popular feature. It will continue to publish

SUPREME COURT CASES,

as reported by W. R. Harper, Esq., during each term of the Court.

Sample copies will be sent on application.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Skilled workmen, steam presses, and a great assortment of the latest styles of type, enable us to fill orders promptly and at the very lowest rates.

THE cash contributions for the relief of sufferers by the Charleston earthquake will amount to half a million dollars.

The Seventh District Nomination.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say to the readers of THE CLARION that we cannot congratulate the voters of the Seventh District on the nomination of Col. Hooker. We have contrasted his record in Congress with that of his distinguished competitor time and again, and our opinion of the two gentlemen is well understood. A special objection which we urged to the nomination of Col. Hooker was the surprising position he has taken and endeavored to maintain, on the subject of tariff taxation; and though he had been nominated by ten times the majority he received, we would not yield our views on the subject, sustained as we are overwhelmingly by the best thought of Democratic leaders and statesmen.

Still, Col. Hooker is a Democrat, and has been nominated by a Democratic Convention, and so devoted are we to the Democratic party that we obey its behests though expressed under somewhat questionable circumstances.

There are States in the American Union where a public journal may serve the people by opposing the nominations of its political friends. It is not so in Mississippi. Here party organization and party disipline are the only safeguards against a return to that political coedition from which scarcely revolution was able to wrest the State. We do ourselves that which we advise all good citizens to do, and that is to support unflinchingly the nominees of the Democratic party whether they be acceptable or not.

Col. Hooker's Pledges.

Our next Representative will go into Congress pledged to use his endeavors to effect the immediate repeal of the Internal Revenue tax (on whisky and tobacco), and at the same time to employ his energies for the readjustment of the tariff so as to reduce the tax on the necessaries of life, and also to secure needed revenue. This will be as difficult a feat as that of riding two horses in different directions at the same time. We will watch the performance with interest.

It did not occur to the framers of the National Democratic Platform that the object sought by Col. Hooker could be attained; for in the same connection in which the declaration is made for the reduction of the tariff, another is made for the continuation of the Internal Revenue system until the war debt shall have been paid.

The expenditures of the government for the past fiscal year were $305,000,000, which were $40,000,000 in excess of what they ought to have been. It is safe to say that $265,000,000 will be required for the current year. Mr. Morrison and his Democratic associates on the Committee on Ways and Means, composed of such experienced economists and revenue reformers as Holman, the Breckinridges, Burns and others, reported a bill at the late session of Congress reducing tariff taxation $30,000,000. If they had succeeded in passing it, the revenue derived from the tariff the present year would amount to $189,000,000 instead of $219,000,000. One hundred and eighty nine millions would be $76,000,000 less than is needed to carry on the government. Col. Hooker proposes to make the reduction of $40,000,000, which is proper, but when he takes the tax off of whisky and tobacco, he will leave the government $76,000,000 short of what is necessary to defray its expenses and meet its obligations. A person with intelligence above that of an idiot, will see that the man who proposes to cut down tariff taxes and to repeal the Internal Revenue system at the same time, is talking nonsense. The Republican protectionists understand that to repeal the Internal Revenue tax, simply means, not only to keep up, but increase the tariff taxation on the necessaries of life; and hence, to a man, they are in favor of repealing the tax on whisky and tobacco, just as Col. Hooker proposes. Mr. Randall, who leads the faction of so-called Democratic protectionists in the House of Representatives, also understands it, because at the late session, he introduced a bill to remove partially the Internal Revenue tax, and to make up the deficiency, he provided in the same measure for almost doubling the tariff tax on woolen goods, iron and, tin cans, cotton ties, etc. In plain words, he illustrated by his own bill, that to reduce the tax on the luxuries of whisky and tobacco, means an increase of the tax on the necessaries of life. But Col. Hooker sees it differently, and we will await the solution of his problem.

THE campaign for the nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, has been a campaign of brag, bluster and misrepresentation from beginning to end; and now since it is over, and Maj. Barksdale and his friends, who constitute a large majority of the District, have gracefully acquiesced in the result, the game is still kept up. It is said that Col. Hooker made the canvass solitary and alone, relying only on the "dear people"—that the press and the office holders were all against him. As to the press, let us see how it was: For Hooker—The Jackson *Ledger; New Mississippian;* Canton *Citizen;* Hazlehurst *Signal;* Raymond *Gazette;* Brandon *Democrat;* Hamburg *Herald.* To these may be added the Natchez *Democrat*, located on the border. It kept up a constant fire upon Major Barksdale. For Barksdale: The Brandon *Republican;* Westville *News;* Canton *Picket;* Brookhaven *Leader;* Brookhaven *Radiator;* Port Gibson *Reville;* Port Gibson *News;* THE CLARION—8. As to the office-holders, those who supported Maj. Barksdale have been his friends heretofore, and would have been his friends in this contest, whether in or out of office. But for every office-holder who supported him, there were ten disappointed applicants for office who fought him to the bitter end. To this rule, however, there were a very few honorable exceptions. We have in our mind's eye a town in which not less than fifteen of these disappointed gentlemen took the field against him. Some of them had been his friends; but none of them remembered that but one of the number could be accommodated.

The Fifth District.

The lightning, after numerous freaks, struck the Hon. C. L. Anderson, of Attala. He is in the prime of life, a good lawyer, with experience derived from service in the State Legislature. He is a worthy scion of a race of sturdy Democrats, and will wear becomingly the mantle of the veteran, O. R. Singleton. We could not pay him a higher compliment.

The Red Lick Democracy.

Always ready, is the motto of the Red Lick Democracy. At a meeting of their club on the 31st of August, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, to-wit: For President, W. H. Spencer; Vice President, W. P. Darden; Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. I. W. Ross, Jr.

THE Congressional nominations are complete. The unanimous endorsements of Messrs. Allen, Barry, Catchings and Morgan were well deserved.

Yellow Fever.

Dr. Joseph Holt, President of the Louisiana Board of Health, in company with Dr. Salomon, went from New Orleans to Biloxi, to investigate some cases of suspicious fever, and on their return reported that though the evidence was conflicting, the sum of it "indicated yellow fever, and nothing else." Straightway the health authorities of Mississippi, acting through their executive officer, Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary of the State Board of Health, adopted all necessary precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease, and the towns along the coast, and Meridian and Montgomery, established quarantines against Biloxi.

The resident physicians at Biloxi deny that there has been a case of yellow fever in the town or thereabouts, and are very decided in their opinion that Drs. Holt and Salomon are mistaken in their diagnosis; and Dr. Godfrey, ordered by Surgeon-General Hamilton to investigate the cases, has made a report sustaining the opinion of the physicians at Biloxi.

Whatever may have been the character of the fever, no new cases are reported, and all but two, who died, have either recovered or are convalescent, and the scare is about over.

The Bulgarian Crisis.

Prince Alexander having returned to Bulgaria, telegraphed the Czar renewing his pledges of loyalty and assuring him of his devotion to the Czar's august person, and a willingness to surrender to him his crown on demand. To this servile message the Czar replied that he could not approve of Alexander's return to Bulgaria, and that he must decide his own course. This was the diplomatic way of telling him that he must "step down and out," which Alexander has proceeded to do without unnecessary delay; and the man who last week was a hero, is now a dethroned prince, with none so poor as to do him reverence.

The three emperors are acting in concert with reference to Bulgarian affairs, and it is presumed that the course matters will take has already been planned, and that Russia will furnish the new ruler for Bulgaria. England, however, claims that the disposition to be made of the questions involved, must be settled by a conference of the Powers.

The Great Earthquake.

The severest earthquake on record in the United States, was that felt on August 31. From a telegram sent by Prof. Powell, of the Geological Survey, to the Secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, we gather the following facts:

The earthquake originated along the post-quarternary on the eastern flanks of the Appalachian range. Slight premonitory shocks were felt in the Carolinas for several days, a moderately severe shock occurring near Charleston, August 27 and 28. The principal shock, causing great destruction in Charleston, originated in central North Carolina, August 31, 9.50 p. m., 75th meridian time. Thence the shock spread with great rapidity in all directions, with velocity varying from twenty-five to sixty-five miles a minute, over 900,000 square miles, or one-fourth of the United States, embracing twenty-eight States, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes and Southern New England, and from the Atlantic seaboard to the central Mississippi valley. Half of Charleston is in ruins, and more than forty lives are lost. A second moderately severe shock was felt at Charleston at 8:25 a. m., September 1, and minor shocks have followed at increasing intervals. The principal shock was felt over this vast area within fifteen minutes.

The people throughout those portions of South Carolina and Georgia, near the seaboard, have been in a constant state of excitement and fear since the first shock was felt, as there are many wiseacres who say that the worst has not yet happened. At Charleston there is much distress, many of the people being homeless. Tents are being gathered there from all quarters, to furnish temporary homes, and from all the large cities money contributions are being forwarded to protect against greater suffering than has already been experienced.

The shock was felt by many persons in this State, but it was so slight that it passed unnoticed by all except those whose positions gave them special advantages for observing it.

Playing to Win Either Way.

It will be seen that Col. Hooker is the nominee. That his able and chivalrous competitor, ignoring the example of a distinguished gentleman who was once defeated in a convention at Hazlehurst, stepped to the front, and in his own way accepted the result and pledged his support to Col. Hooker. The friends of Maj. Barksdale, in Claiborne, will follow his example as they have followed his standard.—Port Gibson Reveille.

In this connection it is not amiss to cite an incident of the debate between the two candidates at Knoxville, Franklin county, as related by a correspondent who was present:

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 2, 1886.

EDITOR CLARION: The nomination will have been made before this reaches you, but it is well to put on record a statement of what occurred in the debate between Messrs. Barksdale and Hooker at this place. The former remarked that he had in every discussion, announced his intention to support his competitor, if nominated; but that no response had been made by that gentleman, and he now called upon him to define his position. Col. Hooker, after some hesitation, arose and said that he would support Maj. B. "*if fairly nominated.*" "Here you will see, fellow-citizens, and I call your attention to the fact," rejoined Maj. Barksdale, "that Col. Hooker will not pledge himself to stand by the nomination. He leaves an opening by which to defy the decision of the party, if it is against him."

The inference is that Col. Hooker was playing a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." The fact was suspected before Maj. Barksdale drew him out.

HOOKER was nominated by acclamation in the 7th District Convention. The Barksdale men withdrew, claiming that the seating of the Claiborne Hooker delegation was unfair. The indications are that Barksdale will run on his own merits as an independent candidate.—*Macon Beacon.*

It would be difficult to construct a short paragraph containing so many inaccurate and unjust statements as the foregoing. Col. Hooker was not nominated by acclamation, but by a vote of 19 to 13. On the motion of a Barksdale man, the vote was made unanimous. The Barksdale men did not withdraw, but remained until adjournment, and will be among the first and last at the polls in support of the nominee. The *Beacon* will find in this number of THE CLARION the speech of Major Barksdale bowing to the decision of the Convention and declaring his purpose to support the nominee. We presume that our usually fair contemporary was misled by the bogus "special" in the Meridian *News.*

QUEEN VICTORIA telegraphed to President Cleveland her sympathy for the Charleston sufferers, and the President replied that "the same is warmly appreciated and awaken grateful response in American hearts."

Hon. E. Barksdale's Speech Before the Nominating Convention.

The Jackson correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* (whose telegrams during the canvass, by the way, were models of impartiality and accuracy, which is more than can be said of some other correspondents) succeeded in reproducing an almost verbatim report of Maj. Barksdale's speech before the nominating Convention, as follows:

Major Barksdale's appearance in the hall was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He thanked the Convention for the honor of inviting him to address it, and hoped the time would never come when it would not be a pleasure to him to address a Democratic assemblage. Four years ago he was nominated in the Seventh District for Congress by acclamation. He took the banner entrusted to his keeping, and bore it to a triumphant victory of more than five thousand majority. Renominated again in 1884, when at his post of duty 1,200 miles away, by acclamation, he again achieved a victory for his party of over five thousand, and now, when near the completion of his second term, the sovereign tribunal of his party, which called him into the service, had decided that he should be divested of its responsibility. As in the first instance he had yielded obedience to the call of his party, so he now bows deferentially to its decree and will maintain its decision. He had the satisfaction of knowing that when first nominated he had led a forlorn hope against a Republican majority of 8000, and that he could now turn over the district to his successful competitor with an assured Democratic majority of 5,000. It was a remark of Louis XVIII, when divested of his principalities and titles, that "all was lost save honor." He could say that whatever else was lost he enjoyed the proud consciousness of duty faithfully performed as God had given him light to see it. "Brother Democrats, the contest among ourselves is ended; the contest with the common foe will now begin, and in the spirit of true knighthood illustrated by the immortal Scott in the conduct of the Christian knight and heathen cavalier, who, when the combat on the sandy plain had ended, clasped hands in token of friendship, and pursued their journey together, true companions and loyal friends—so our quarrel having ended, let us close ranks and march in solid column against whatever foe may confront us."

Hon. O. R. Singleton.

The career of this illustrious Mississippian as a member of the popular branch of Congress, will close on the 4th of March next. His lines have been cast in pleasant places. He has served the people faithfully and well. His public life commenced as a member of the Legislature way back in the forties. He served in both branches, and left his impress on the journals, as an industrious and sagacious member. In the Presidential canvass which was crowned with the selection of Franklin Pierce (if our memory serves us correctly), he was on the Democratic electoral ticket. In 1853 he entered Congress and continued to serve in that body until called home by the Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession. When war was declared by the United States to keep the seceding States in the Union, Col. Singleton joined the Confederate army, and was one of the heroes of Leesburg. Up on the organization of what was intended to be the permanent government of the Confederate States, he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and remained in that body until the end of the Confederacy. In 1875 he was returned to the United States Congress, and from that time to the present, he has continued to serve with distinction in the House. His public career has been signalized by many worthy deeds, but if we were to designate the crowning honor of his life, we would mention his vote against the Electoral Commission Infamy, by which the people were robbed of their choice for President in 1877.

Republican Robbery.

There has just been completed for the Congressional campaign committee, a statement showing the enormous sums of official defalcations during the term of the Republican party in power. The branches of the service in which these defalcations occurred are as follows:

Customs disbursement	$ 192,194 38
Internal Revenue disbursements	35 969 09
Diplomatic disbursements	724,561 49
Treasury disbursements	5,692 244 38
Judiciary disbursements	800,064 52
Interior, civil disbursem'ts	338,080 15
Receipts for customs	375,266 38
Receipts for internal revenue	3,424,571 59
Receipts for sales of public lands	274,503 34
Receipts for internal revenue stamps	321,177 61
Receipts for customs office emoluments	28,804 72
Receipts for miscellaneous sources	158,173 38
Receipts for captured and abandoned property	527,685 77
Total since 1861	$12,893,476 48

The figures are official. The committee says in this connection:

"This is simply a partial peep into the books. The short time that the Democratic administration has been in power rendered it impossible at this time to give a full exposure of all the delinquencies and defalcations of the Republican office-holders who were not prosecuted for their robbery and plunder, but kept in power by the Republican party. The records will show that since the Democratic administration took hold, as is heretofore shown in the report of the First Controller of the Treasury, an earnest effort is being made to collect all of these balances, and with much better success than could have been anticipated, owing to the lapse of time."

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, of the United States Supreme Court, who arrived in San Francisco from Alaska, last week, was taken through Chinatown a few nights ago. He declared that what he saw convinced him that the restriction act was not passed any too soon. He said he did not believe in allowing any more Chinese to come here, but those already here should not be molested.—*Exchange.*

It would seem that the Chief Justice does not concur with Col. Hooker's idea that we should not "turn our backs upon the oldest race in the world, because it is yellow-skinned and almond-eyed." The Chief Justice is on the Democratic platform so far as it relates to Chinese immigration.

PROF. FULTON, of the State University, says the statement that drunkenness is prevalent in Oxford, and that dissipation and immorality exists among the students, "sounds much like a campaign statement in a wet and dry election"—which is a mild way of saying that said statement as to Oxford and the students are lies out of whole cloth. Some of those that circulated in Hinds would take the premium in a competitive contest with the thirty other counties in which elections have been held.

MR. GEO. W. CHILDS has a high and just estimate of woman's ability as an editorial writer, and declares that two of the best writers on the Philadelphia *Ledger* are women. He adds that "when women do the same work as men, they should have the same pay, and I carry out this rule in my own business."

WE are pleased to learn, in a note from Judge Hill, that there is a probability of Gen. A. P. Stewart delivering a series of lectures on subjects of public interest, before his permanent removal from the State. THE CLARION will publish a list of the places that he may visit, and the dates.

CONGRESSMAN JNO. M. MARTIN, representing the Sixth District of Alabama, one of the few Southern Democrats with protection proclivities, was defeated for a re-nomination on the 31 inst., by Hon. Jno. A. Bankhead, a free trader.

A REACTION is rapidly going on among the agricultural classes of England and Germany, in favor of bi-metallism.

THE Democratic State ticket was elected in Arkansas on Monday, by an estimated majority of 20,000.

THE *Courier Journal* says that Speaker Carlisle is preparing an address to the country, to which duty he, with others, was assigned by the Revenue Reformers in the House just before the adjournment of Congress. It will explain the failure of reform measures in the House through the treachery of Randall and his followers, and will be issued some time this month.

MR. SEDGWICK, the special agent of the State Department, who was sent to Mexico to get the facts connected with the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting has been charged with getting on a high old drunk, and visiting disreputable houses during his stay in the Mexican capital. Mr. Sedgwick needn't be much concerned at the disclosures. We have known distinguished gentlemen to survive reports of the same character, that were undoubtedly true.

TEXAS will lose an able Representative in the person of Hon. Olin Wellborn, who was defeated by a "dark horse" in a race with Lieut. Gov. Gibbs, formerly of Waco. Mr. Wellborn was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and correspondents describe him as one of the orators of the House.

THE Farmers' Congress, recently in session, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Congress looks with much favor upon the law recently passed by Congress in reference to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and recommend the strict enforcement of the law.

THE special postal delivery system, as anticipated before it went into operation by everybody except Congressmen, has turned out to be a signal failure. A real improvement to the postal service, and a real benefit to a large and worthy number of people of the country, would be to extend the system to all towns of over six thousand inhabitants.

WE notice that the Hon. N. J. Hammond, the able and distinguished Representative from the Atlanta (Ga.) District, has been defeated for a renomination; and, also, that a like fate seems destined to overtake Representative Willis, of the Louisville (Ky.,) District—Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors—than whom no better man could possibly be found. Messrs. Hammond and Willis are exceptionally able members; but they have been sacrificed to the revenge of disappointed office seekers. They are to be succeeded by new men. In the Seventh Mississippi District the situation is different. We are to be represented by a man who has been *tried*.

Free Coinage.

The vote on the free coinage of silver in the House of Representatives April 8, 1886, is analyzed as follows: Democrats for free coinage, 109; against, 72. Republicans for free coinage, 31; against, 106. In this connection it should be stated that the Democratic Representatives voted almost solidly for the silver coinage law, as it now stands.

Wet and Dry.

The following is the result of the local option elections held this year:

WET.	DRY.
Adams,	Copiah,
Attala,	Clarke,
Chickasaw,	Choctaw,
Clay,	Carroll,
Grenada,	Franklin,
Harrison,	Hinds,
Issaquena,	Jasper,
Jefferson,	Lauderdale,
Jackson,	Lincoln,
Kemper,	Lee,
Lowndes,	Montgomery,
Pike,	Sunflower,
Warren,	Simpson,
Yallobusha,	Perry,
Tippah,	Union,
	Yazoo.
15.	16.

Alcorn is a dry county, and voted wet, but the election, we believe, has been set aside.

About fifteen other counties were already under local prohibitory laws. There can be no other local option election held this year.

Information Wanted.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., Aug. 29, 1886.

HON. GEO. M. GOVAN, Sec'y State, Jackson, Miss.:

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to inquire, through you, for the full name and address of the Colonel of the 33d Regiment Miss. Vol. Infantry, C. S. A. His name as he gave it to me, was Stevens. He was wounded at the battle of Franklin. If he is yet alive would like to obtain his address. If dead, when and how did he die? If not too much trouble please answer.

Very respectfully,
WM. W. HISMAN, Cambridge, Ill.

THE CLARION refers the foregoing to Col. M. D. L. Stephens, of Water Valley, under the impression that he is the gallant Confederate wanted by the writer.

Gen. Withers' Stock Farm.

We find in the *Carrollton Conservative* an interesting letter by Capt. B. F. Jones, from Lexington, Ky., from which we extract:

By special invitation, Mrs. Jones and myself visited the magnificent stock farm of Gen. W. T. Withers, formerly of Jackson, Miss. We were sorry to see him on crutches, in consequence of his old Mexican war wound breaking out afresh on him. His noble wife, who is a niece of Gov. W. L. Sharkey, went with us down to the elegant stables, and had the hostler to bring out fifteen or twenty of his fine young horses and trot them around for our benefit. We then visited the other stables and lots near by, where the fine stallions are quartered. The finest one, "Happy Medium," is twenty-three years old and cost $25,000. "Aberdeen" cost $20,000, and is twenty-one years old. He buys no stock, but raises them. He has about 125 blooded mares. He sold a year old colt last week for $5,000, and tells me that the average of his colts are worth over $1,000 each. He has a fine residence and 153 acres of land all in blue grass, adjoining the corporation of the city. It is worth $250 per acre.

Ethel Barksdale.

Maj. Barksdale is the "noblest Roman of them all." Defeated by somewhat questionable means, he was not the man to be dejected and sulk. With the true and loyal devotion to the Democratic party which has ever characterized him, he appears before the Convention, and in a brilliant speech manfully declares his obedience to the decree of his party. Four years ago Maj. Barksdale led an almost forlorn Democratic hope on to a triumphant victory. Again, in 1884, the yeomanry declared for Barksdale, and to-day he turns over the leadership to Col. Hooker with a substantial Democratic majority of 5,000 in the district. Let no blatant enemy of Maj. Barksdale cherish the delusive hope that he is "shelved." Our State can ill afford to lose such men as Ethel Barksdale from its councils, and there are yet greater honors in store for him.—Crystal Springs Meteor.

Maj. Barksdale, who was the preference of the Herald for the nomination, has been defeated. He made one of the most useful Congressmen that ever went from Mississippi, and had he been reelected would have gone on in that indefatigable manner which placed him at the head of Mississippi statesmen years ago. His services to the Democratic party have been true and lasting, for a long time being chairman of the State Democratic Committee. While defeated this time, we yet expect to hear of his always being in the front rank, battling for the cause that is so dear to every loyal Mississippian—the Democratic party and its principles.—Yazoo City Herald.

Mississippi Industrial Institute and College.

COLUMBUS, MISS., Sept. 7, 1886.

The press of Mississippi will do a timely services by publishing the following:

First. Pupils desiring orders for reduced rates of travel over the Mobile & Ohio and Illinois Central Railroads, will make request at once, stating the Station at which they will enter the cars and the route on which they will travel.

Second. Persons traveling over the Mississippi & Tennessee and the L., N. O. & T., will be furnished with orders for reduced rate of travel by the officers of those roads if information be given as to their railroad station and route over those roads.

Those traveling over the Vicksburg & Meridian will show their certificates and ask for half-rate tickets.

Third. Pupils of this College boarding in private families have the same free tuition as those boarding in Dormitory.

I have letters from one or two parties informing me that a certain young lady who has registered to return has declined the idea of doing so. I cannot act on information of this kind. The young lady who registers to return and fails to give notice that she does not intend to do so, is doing a great injustice by keeping some other applicant out of the College. Any pupil who registers to return, and who finds she cannot or will not do so, should give prompt notice to the Secretary of this College. Good faith to the College and other applicants requires this.

Fourth. No young lady has a right to appoint her successor. The right of appointment is limited by law to County Superintendents of Education and the Pre-ident of the College.

Fifth. The session will open on Wednesday, September 22.

Yours truly, R. W. JONES,
President.

Whitworth Female College.

MR. EDITOR: At their last meeting the Board of Trustees of Whitworth Female Co lege unanimously elected Prof. Lewis T. Fitzhugh to the presidency made vacant by the death of Dr. H. F. Johnson, and he is now permanently connected with the College.

Prof. Fitzhugh has been a professor in the University of Mississippi for eleven years, and is well and favorably known throughout the State and elsewhere as a first class educator of ripe experience, rare executive ability and an exalted Christian character. He will bring to the discharge of duty all the qualities essential to distinguished success, and the patrons of the college need have no hesitation in trusting their daughters to his care and training. The location of the school is very healthy and specially adapted to our Southern girls. The buildings are large, airy and convenient, and are constructed expressly with reference to the use to which they are devoted. The dormitories are supplied with all things necessary for the accommodation of boarders, and the boarding department is under the management of Mrs. L. A. Kidd, than whom there could be no more capable, elegant or accomplished lady. The professors and teachers associated with the President are of unexceptional ability and large experience in their respective departments, and there are at hand all the appliances for thorough education—practical as well as ornamental. The expense of board and tuition has been reduced to the maximum, so as to bring it within the reach of all. Every effort will be made to keep the college up to the high degree of excellence attained under the late distinguished President and benefactor, whose name has become a household word among us.

We solicit the cordial support of the patronizing public, and the enthusiastic influence of our noble alumnæ who are so gracefully adorning every station of social life in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Catalogues will be furnished on application to the President at Brookhaven.

W. L. NUGENT,
Pres't Board Trustees.

Papers friendly to the College will please copy.

Other Delusions.

EDITOR CLARION: Since Prof. Hutson's clear statements about certain delusions in last week's CLARION, I have learned that at last one worthy citizen of the State has heard other delusive statements regarding the University, which amount to this, that there has been a serious "falling off in the attendance" upon the University, and that this is due to the "great dissipation and immorality" among the students, and the great amount of drunkenness in Oxford, "although a strictly prohibition town."

It is a fundamental mistake to say that the attendance at the University has fallen off. Be it remembered that there has been some sort of a preparatory department at the University every year since the late war, and in some years previous to that period. Now an examination of the figures in the catalogues on file shows the following *facts* about attendance, law students not being counted because the law-school has not always been in operation:

1st. The average annual attendance from the beginning in 1848 to 1876, counting all except law students, was 200.

2d. The average annual attendance from 1876 to 1886, counting all except law students, was 271.

3d. The following figures show for the last ten years the total attendance, the number of preparatory, and the number of University students:

Year.	Total.	Preparatory.	University.
1877	123	47	76
1878	465	257	208
1879	301	126	175
1880	392	189	203
1881	326	134	192
1882	200	90	110
1883	239	102	137
1884	255	114	141
1885	223	78	145
1886	188	43	145

Now, sir, if one will read between the lines that in 1878 the Board of Trustees had just made tuition free, and that we had a three years' preparatory course; that a short time afterwards the A. & M. College opened; and that within the last two years the preparatory course here has been gradually reduced to one year, it will be seen that the University has no apology to make for a falling off in attendance, simply because there has been no falling off, except in that department, in which the Board of Trustees saw fit, no doubt for good reasons, to curtail the course of instruction from three years to one.

But the two reasons assigned for a fancied falling off in attendance, viz: the great dissipation and immorality among the students, and the large amount of drunkenness in Oxford, demand consideration. The state of affairs implied in these reasons simply does not exist. Having entered the University as a student in 1866, graduated in 1869, and been an instructor since 1871, I claim to have a personal knowledge of its internal workings from several standpoints, and I *know* the young men of Mississippi in her University do not deserve the calumny implied in the above "reason." The young men in this University, like those in every large school, are not all perfect, either when they come or when they go away. Since I have known the institution, and especially in late years, a large majority of them are *poor*, and are *in earnest* about getting an education. These young men have no time for dissipation. Select an equal number of young men from this State, place them in comparison with the students of the University as a body, and no friend of this institution need blush. Nor is there need to blush when sons of Mississippi, at her State University, are compared with students in other Colleges. My own observation, and that of my colleagues who have taught elsewhere, proves this statement.

Now, about the town of Oxford. The above reference to it sounds very much like a campaign statement in a wet and dry election. Any unprejudiced person, who knows anything of this community, will pronounce it *absurd*. The steady growth of the town, its thrift and business prosperity, its schools and churches, are an evident refutation of the slander. Oxford can challenge comparison with any town in the country as to the moral tone of its people. Many citizens from other parts of the State have made this their home on account of the advantages it offers in its schools and churches. There are no *haunts of vice* of any description tolerated by the authorities or by public sentiment, and a drunken man on the streets is *such a rarity*, that this fact may account for the otherwise groundless slander. R. B. FULTON.

University, Sept. 6.

The Byhalia Journal gives a glorious account of Hon. J. B. Morgan's speech at Byhalia, and his reception by the people. The town hall was full of listeners, and numbers outside who could not enter. Judge Morgan was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech and at its close. Capt. J. T. Fant, also, made a short address, which was well received.—DeSoto Times.

FARMERS and others who have a little leisure time for the next few months will find it to their interest to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, whose advertisement appears in another column. They offer great inducements to persons to work for them all or part of their time.

Seventh District Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Jackson, on Wednesday, September 1, 1886, and was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Hon. A. J. McLaurin, chairman of the District Executive Committee, who made a brief and appropriate address.

The Convention then proceeded to a temporary organization. W. C. Wilkinson, of Copiah, and Robert Powell, of Madison, were placed in nomination for Chairman, and they received the following vote:

FOR W. C. WILKINSON.

Hinds	8 votes
Copiah	4 "
Franklin	2 "

FOR ROBERT POWELL.

Madison	4 votes
Rankin	4 "
Simpson	2 "
Jefferson	3 "

Contesting delegates were present from Lincoln and Claiborne counties.

Hon. H. Cassedy, of Lincoln, stated the case for the Hooker delegation, and Hon. R. R. Applewhite, for the Barksdale delegation.

Hon. R. W. Magruder, of Claiborne, stated the case for the Barksdale delegation, and Hon. E. P. Briscoe for the Hooker delegates.

The Chairman announced that he would refer the contest to the committee on credentials, and declared the vote for Chairman as follows:

Wilkinson	14 votes
Powell	13 "

Mr. Wilkinson took the chair; and Messrs. L. F. Chiles and E. L. Martin were elected Secretaries.

Mr. D. P. Porter moved the appointment of a committee of five on credentials, to be composed of delegates from uncontested counties.

Mr. Powell moved to substitute seven; lost—14 to 13.

The committee was then appointed, as follows:

E. T. Stackhouse, of Hinds; C. S. Tarpley, of Madison; E. Q. Warren, of Franklin; T. P. Lockwood, of Copiah; E. K. Jones, of Rankin.

Recess till 4:30 p. m.

On re-assembling the Credential Committee reported in favor of seating the following delegates:

Madison—J. C. Hudson, C. S. Tarpley, Robert Powell, S. C. Divine, Ed. Green, Wm. Baskins, S. Coleman, R. C. Lee, Robt. Bennett.

Hinds—G. M. Lewis, E. T. Stackhouse, S. P. Head, B. Lemly, J. A. Patterson, J. M. Shelton, J. W. Peyton, T. T. Hart, D. P. Porter.

Franklin—A. M. Newman, E. Q. Warren.

Copiah—W. C. Wilkinson, J. C. Rhymes, Dr. O. H. Spence, W. L. Mitchell, Dr. T. P. Lockwood, E. F. Pierce, M. Beasley, E. B. Wheeler, E. W. Brown, Charles Humphreys, L. N. Cato, G. S. Dodds.

Simpson—T. A. Dickson, A. Q. May, G. W. Overly.

Jefferson—J. J. Whitney, L. W. Carradine, W. H. Spencer.

Rankin—A. B. Stubblefield, W. A. White, A. J. McLaurin, Wm. Bishoman, Pat Duckworth, M. Z. Mayers, H. C. Ford, W. O. Norrell, W. E. Ellis, W. W. Lawton, W. W. Crane, Oscar Johnson, E. H. Oyler, E. K. Jones, E. H. Har