THE CLARION.

Official Journal of the City of Jackson

Wednesday. - - - - - January 11, 1882

THE CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in Caucus in the hall of the House of Representatives last night.

Mr. Montgomery, of Bolivar, moved that Hon. R. O. Reynolds, of Monroe, take the chair. Carried.

The Chairman stated the object of the Caucus to be the nomination of a United States Senator.

Mr Montgomery moved that the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate act as clerks of the Caucus. Carried.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a resolution that the roll be called, and a committee of five be appointed to determine as to who should be entitled to seats and considered members. Carried; and Messrs. Montgomery, of Bolivar, Martin, Lyle, Kyle, and Mitchell were appointed as such committee.

The committee reported that none should be admitted who had run or voted against the regular Democratic State and county nominees or were known to be Republicans or Greenbackers.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Tison, of Lee, moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for United States Senator. Carried.

Nominations being declared in order, Mr. Mellen, of Adams, nominated Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, and in so doing spoke as follows:

We are met to-night to nominate a candidate for the position of Senator from the sovereign State of Mississippi to the Senate of the United States. The term for which one of our Senators was elected is about to expire. This Legislature must elect his successor; and upon me has been devolved the pleasant duty of putting the name of that successor before this Caucus.

He whose term is about to end has attained a proud eminence before the American people. When sectionalism was most rampant; when blind hate had driven reason from the halls of Congress; when aliens filled the seats we now occupy, and ignorance and corruption ruled the hour, he alone, of all the sons of the South, caught and held the attention of our brethern of the North, stayed them in their mad career and led them to milder measures. He has done more than any other man to reconcile the sections and restore the union of States, the union of patriots. As a patriot and as a statesman, he stands the peer of any man on the American continent, his fame broadening and deepening as the tide of years rolls on.

I was my lot, this summer, to travel much through the great West, and into the far West. I climbed the Rocky Mountains and stood where peak rises above peak; where the clouds are born, and where the rising sun kisses the mountain tops while the darkness of night lingers in the valleys. There, sir, where the brave, hardy miners of Colorado are wresting the treasures from the primeval rocks; there, sir, and everywhere else that I went, was I asked, Whom will Mississippi elect to succeed her great Senator Lamar? And when I replied, Lamar will be his own successor, the answer was, it is well. He is your greatest man.

And now, sir, not only in obedience to the wishes of our constituents, but also to the desires of the American people, I nominate L. Q. C. Lamar for Senator from Mississippi to the Senate of the United States of America.

Mr. Woods, of Lauderdale, seconded the nomination of Senator Lamar in a brief and eloquent speech.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Claiborne, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the Democratic Caucus for election to the U. S. Senate;

And on his further motion a committee of three was appointed to inform the gentleman of the action of the Caucus, and to request his presence.

Messrs. Martin, Rogers and Stone were appointed as said committee.

The committee performed the duty assigned it, and in a few moments returned to the hall, accompanied by Senator Lamar, who addressed the meeting in eloquent terms, expressive of his thanks for the honor conferred.

At the conclusion of the Senator's address, the Caucus, on motion of Mr. Humphries, adjourned subject to call of the chairman.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

A Texarkana special says: "A man with a fully developed case of smallpox was detected this morning mingling with the crowd on the streets. He was arrested and quarantined outside the city. The citizens are apprehensive that the disease will become epidemic.

Dr. C. H. Rosenhauer, a prominent physician, was assassinated at his residence, nine miles from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, last Saturday. The assassin fired through the window with a double-barreled shot-gun and lodged fifteen buckshot in his victim's body. It was supposed the deed was done by a Chinaman whose fair but false wife the doctor had seduced.

Ex-City Marshal Ploss, of Birmingham, Ala., was fatally stabbed by a man named Job O'neal, who escaped. The deed was committed through revenge, because the Marshall arrested him three years since.

Scarlet fever is increasing in New York City at a threatening rate, and, according to the returns last week, is assuming an unusually malignant form.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibbons, who reside near Ashland, Ky., went visiting, leaving their daughter, fourteen years old, Miss Emma Thomas, seventeen years old, and their son, Robert Gibbons, at the Gibbons homestead. During Friday night villians came to the house, outraged both the girls, saturated their clothing with oil, set the house on fire, and killed young Robert Gibbons, who was attempting to give the alarm. All three of the dead had their heads split open with a hatchet. There is no clue to the murderers.

A row at the Ohio Valley cement mills, Indiana, between a lot of whites and negro workers, resulted in the killing of Henry Mitchell (negro)

At the last election in Massachusetts, 17,405 men were disfranchised on account of being unable to read and write.

Capt. Put. Darden—Resolutions of the State Grange.

By the State Grange of Mississippi:

Resolved, That we, the members of the State Grange of Mississippi and representatives of the farmers of the State, desire to express our confidence in our Worthy Master Darden, and to say that his manner of addressing the masses of the farmers who have flocked to hear him during his lecturing tour throughout our State this year, meets our hearty approval, and we pledge him the cordial support of our people when he makes his canvass of the State in the interest of our Order the coming year.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request the Jackson CLARION, Patron of Husbandry, Chickasaw Messenger, and other papers friendly to our Order, to publish the above resolution.

HELEN A. ABY, Sec'ty.

Mississippi Manufactories.

Some wealthy and enterprising citizens of Washington county, Miss., who attended the National Cotton Planter's Convention recently held at Atlanta, propose to establish a cotton factory and compress at Greenville, the county seat. Greenville has been built, since 1866, from a cotton plantation on the Mississippi river to a prosperous town of 3,500 inhabitants, and this without any railroad facilities until within the past two years, during which the town has constructed at her own expense ten miles of railroad, which has now passed into the handsof the Georgia Pacific Syndicate, and is the terminus of their road. The road is being rapidly constructed eastward and will soon put the town in direct communication with Norfolk, Va. New Orleans annually advances to planters in Washington county $1,000,000 to make the cotton crop. The assessed value of lands in the county amounts to $2,12,335.25, and the annual amount of cotton made and shipped averages 50,000 bales, worth $40 per bale, $2,000,000, independent of the corn and stock. Only one-third of the tillable lands are in cultivation at present. Since the war this county has paid off and expended in the building of levees $750,000, and is now out of debt and securely protected from overflow at a nominal expense.

Educational Matters.

There are said to be nearly 300,000 children in Kentucky not attending school.

Nebraska has just apportioned among her counties school moneys to the amount of $189,380.70. The school population is 153,-125.

It is proposed to establish at Little Rock a college for young men and women under the control of the Methodist church. It is hoped that it will be the leading school of the Southwest.

The Belgian Government, in opening fifty middle-class schools for girls, has made an excellent beginning in the work of providing advanced and unsectarian education

The Educational Interests of the State.

EDITORS CLARION: From expressions coming from various quarters, it is believed that the educational interests of the State will be pressed upon the attention of the next Legislature of Mississippi with an intensity scarcely approached in former years. The recognized reality of those interests will demand action to provide for essential needs in the prosecution of educational work. The trouble will be to agree upon what *are essential* needs. It will be a rare good fortune for our noble commonwealth, if a calm, patriotic spirit shall take possession of our Legislators, and shall lead them to discard all mere sectional and partizan efforts, and to look at the great question before them in its legitimate bearings upon our real good.

These interests of education, as they are to be considered by the State, range themselves in correlative parts, and constitute a *system*. Education is both a science and an art, and as in all other matters of theory and practice, has its fundamental principles and conditions of movement and product.

A wise dealing with the question must, therefore, proceed on the basis of these principles. Now, there are three important results to be sought in the course of education. 1st. Intellectual training, 2nd, acquisition of knowledge, 3d, the art of use; and these must come in the order in which they are here named. It turns out, however, that a true course of education will combine all these elements in every step of its passage. Any mass of facts will be of little service to a mind unable from want of training to put the facts to right use. This is true, whether the principle be applied to education in the school-room or in the sphere of any given industry.

Now, this feature of mental training must go on from the beginning to the end of a child's education. And, if it is not secured in the earlier years of that school-life, say from eight or ten years of age to fifteen or sixteen, it will, as a rule, not be secured at all. There may be some amendments to a defective training, but the bad habits acquired in these first years, and the demands of labor for bread and shelter, leave the opportunity of training to but few who pass eighteen. This mental training is not simply mental exercise, for this every mind has in its daily life. But the mental powers, in the course of their unfolding, must be subjected to proper methods and engaged on suitable subjects. Not to stop here, on the detail of this interesting field, it may suffice to say, that the true methods and proper subjects of study will be precisely such as will best serve the pupil in the end of his course, when he comes to make a special application of his education in practical affairs of life. During the earlier years of a pupils school-life the subjects of study must be more or less elementary and general, indeed, the whole school course should be in a certain sense general, that is, of a kind that will prepare him for entering upon the study of any special pursuit that he may select. It is easy to see from these premises, that if the State is to educate her children with a view to the best interests of these children when they become men and women, engaged in the great struggles and issues of life, then the first thing is to secure proper provision for those formative years, during which the mind takes on its modes and settles into its habits of action. During this same period, too, it acquires, under the best subjective condition, the elementary knowledge which forms the basis and security of progress in the course.

If I were authorized to name the parts of a proper scheme of education for the State, I would take the following order: First, the common school for all the children, in which should be taught those elementary subjects, and only those, which are found necessary for even the narrowest limits of industrial life—spelling, reading (real reading), arithmetic, geography, the elements, not the intricacies, of grammar, a simple history of the United States, and as far as practicable, some lessons in botany. Next, training schools, distributed over the State in sufficient number to bring their advantages within reasonable reach of all, and so as to equalize local considerations to the different parts of the State. The course of study in these schools should begin where the primaries leave off and include all that might be necessary for a substantial education as to fit the student for entrance upon ordinary business or into the university or any technical college. Third, the university and special schools. This tri-form system should have the university for its center; into her should be gathered the highest and completest forms of knowledge; in her should be exhibited the fullest outcome of true methods of training and acquisition; her superior light should be shed upon the whole system and diffused into every part, giving measure, and tone, and cast to our education. And this will be so, if the parts are properly correlated to each other in the disposition which the Legislature makes of the matter. The university is already established and equipped, at least substantially equipped, and needs comparatively small outlays of money to make her all that is immediately demanded. Her real wants, however, should be met with no stinted hand. She must be looked to, not simply as a place where young men of means and leisure may spend the years of their minority in elegant and convenient scholastic society, or where aspirants to the learned professions may be best fitted for the objects of their pursuit, but quite as much and especially for teachers in our schools and for successful managers and laborers in all our practical industries. Her power has been, will be, and must be felt in every pulse of intellectual, social and industrial life; and this power should be brought out in its most effective form and measure.

But our colleges, as such, even if they were multiplied much beyond their present number, could receive into their halls only a small fraction of the whole body of children. Yet, all these children need more or less education, and the State needs that they shall have it. Evidently, then, the great stress of attention is now claimed by the common school interest, for this is to reach the masses, and it is the initial element in a complete system. Other parts of the system may well afford to wait until this one is properly adjusted and provided for. The State Female College is not nearly so much needed as many insist upon. There are many colleges in the State that secure a truly collegiate education to our young women—quite as much so as most of them would have time to receive at the State College. For the few who would have the time and means to pursue the highest forms of science and literature, the university can be opened, until time shows more clearly the need of the proposed new college. Something more must be said in another article on this subject, and also in reference to the training schools and the technical schools.

PRACTICAL.

Hon. C. E. Hooker Vindicated.

Special to the Vicksburg Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following version of Col. Hooker's course in the Caucus has been furnished your correspondent by a member of the Mississippi delegation in the lower House.

The undersigned were present at the Democratic Caucus on the evening of the 3rd of December, and witnessed the proceedings had in regard to the Knott resolutions. Col. C. E. Hooker said that if he had been advised with he would not have counseled the introduction of the resolution, but as the resolution had been introduced and was before the Caucus, he could not see how any Democrat could vote against it. Col. Hooker did not move to lay on the table, or to indefinitely postpone, but on the contrary voted against the motion to indefinitely postpone. The discussion was not upon the merit of the resolution, but upon the propriety of considering it at at that time.

O. R. SINGLETON,
VAN. H. MANNING,
JAS. R. CHALMERS.

I was absent from the Caucus on account of sickness, but my information from many gentlemen present is as above stated.

H. D. MONEY.

Col. Muldrow is not here, or he would doubtless have added his signature to the above.

Don't Take.

Courier-Journal.]

New York reception somehow don't take root in Southern cities and spread themselves like the conventional green bay tree. It is a Yankee custom that don't take.

Blunders Will Tell at the Polls.

From an Exchange.]

A Congressional election comes off in 1882. Congressmen would do well to remember, that blunders at Washington will be felt at the polls.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Minnesota has adjusted her repudiated debt satisfactorily to her creditors.

Senator Beck very sensibly objects to the juggle of a tariff commission. It is estimated that the arrears of pensions act will cost the taxpayers $600,000,000, which is very nearlyone-third of the present total debt.

The Kansas State Grange has issued a paper on education, proposing that the usual course of the public schools be abridged in an intelligent manner, and that the time saved be devoted to such practical instruction as shall give children a taste for agriculture, a love of nature, and a sense of the dignity of farming.

The Prohibitionists should tie on to President Arthur. He has recently approved the proceedings of several courts-martial in which army officers were convicted of drunkenness and dismissed from the service. Mr. Hayes, though a temperance President, had not the courage to do this.

Dr. John H. Stevens, Stonewall Jackson's principal surgeon in the late war, was found dead in his office at Dallas, Texas, Friday evening, into which he had gone after returning from a pleasure ride.

"I wish you wouldn't talk so about good people," said a New Haven woman to her husband. "They all have their failings; but many of them will get to Heaven before you do." "I sincerely hope so," was the curt reply. He was in no hurry to go.—Exchange.

The Virginia House of Delegates almost unanimously passed a bill to relieve forty citizens from disability incurred by duelling. Included in the list are the names of H. H. Riddleberger, General Payne and three members of the Wise family.

Mrs. Irwin, a sister of Mrs. Rowena Webster, both noted beauties of Alabama, died recently at Huntsville. She was known as "the Southern Florence Nightingale." During the civil war she had hospitals wherever the Army of the Tennessee could be reached, and after the war she established an asylum for the orphans of the Confederate soldiers.

Lady Burdett-Bartlett-Coutts, who resigned, on her marriage, disputed property in the Coutts Bank, has been allowed two-fifths income therefrom for the rest of her life. She resigned £75,000 a year to marry a handsome young fellow.

The friends of a poor man at Stillwater, Minn., gratuitously dug a grave for his dead child, but the sexton refused to permit the funeral procession to enter the cemetery, on the ground that he had been cheated out of the job.

Steps have been taken in Chicago for the establishment of an institution in which women addicted to stimulants and to opiates may be reformed.

A traveler bought an excursion ticket from Washington to Toledo, and, owing to detention of trains for which he was not responsible, its limit of time expired while he was still on the way. The conductor on the terminal road demanded regular fare, and put him off the train when he refused to pay. He sued the company whose agent sold him the ticket, on the ground that the contract was made with that official for the entire journey, and the jury, on the direction of the court, gave him a verdict of $500.

There was nothing in the demeanor of Miss Musgrove to indicate that she was not overjoyed at getting Frazer for a husband, yet within a week she eloped with Thompson.

Prof. Summer, of Yale, says that the present college fashion is to "teach a bit of Latin, a bit of Greek a bit of biology, and a bit of something else, so that in the result men hardly know anything."

A Chicago druggist sold to a freckled girl a lotion which he warranted would remove the blemishes from her face. And so it did, but it also burned away the skin, leaving scars that permanently disfigure her. She is suing for $20,000 damages.

James Rhodes, a wealthy farmer, respectably connected, was convicted at Harrisonburg, Virginia, on the charge of perjury. It is his second conviction of that crime.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a correspondent who had called attention to the fact that bands of Mormon missionaries visit Great Britain annually, decoying thousands of young persons to a life of immorality in Utah, and inquired if the Government could not do something to stop the practice, says he fears it is not a matter wherein he can interfere, as it is to be presumed that the young persons go voluntarily.

On Stone's River, a stream in Rutherford County, Tenn., fishing for perals is being vigorously conducted, some 500 persons being engaged in the business. One peral for which $80 was paid, and others worth $25, have been found.

A lover undertook to commit suicide in the presence of the girl who had rejected him at Chatanooga, but she prevented him by force, first dashing a bottle of poison from his hands, and then, after a hard struggle dispossessing him of a razor.

Two women called on a Maine dentist simultaneously, one to have all her teeth extracted and the other only three. The dentist mistakenly put the latter under the influence of ether, and rendered her toothless. A jury will estimate the damage.

Colored emigrants by the car load, continue to pass through Chattanooga for the West.

In the Legislature of Washington Territory a bill giving suffrage to women possessed of $500 in property was passed the lower house, but killed in the council by a vote of 8 nays and 1 yea.

A new Bankrupt bill has been presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the sub-committee that had the subject in charge during the recess, and it is likely to become a law. It places all bankruptcy business in the Circuit Courts of the United States, and is a somewhat radical departure from the old laws.

Both branches of the Kentucky Legislature have passed bills providing for calling a Constitutional Convention in that State.

The wife of Eson Bolin, of Bentonville, Ark., shot him dead in bed last Saturday. Latest advices tell of her suicide in prison.

The negro riot at Plymouth, N. C., has been suppressed by the Sheriff and militia. Arrests have been made, but the murderer of the white man, Butler, is still at large.

It is reported that a woman in California became the mother of six perfectly formed female children.

On his plea of guilty, the man who impersonated a juror in Philadelphia was sentenced to five years and ten months in the Penitentiary.

Minnie Brooks, a Chicago white woman, drew public attention to herself a year ago by turning her beer garden into a religious meeting house, and taking the lead in revival meetings held therein. She has now become conspicuous anew by marrying a negro.

Delia Rose, of Chattanooga, made up her mind to marry at 15, notwithstanding her father's command to wait three years. While she stood before a clergyman, with the ceremony half performed, her three brothers broke into the room, brandished pistols, and carried her away.

The disease prevailing in the Iowa Medical College is now admitted to be small-pox.

Complaint is made in some of the rural portions of New Jersey that cider made of drugs is being introduced.

A little girl has died in Mobile, Ala. from the effects of the bite of a cat. The wound had healed, but she was attacked with hydrophobia, and died in a few hours.

J. T. S. Lloyd, hailing from Tennessee, was arrested in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday, on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, charged with obtaining from $15,-000 to $20,000 under false pretenses.

A County Treasurer in Missouri had no secure place in the county to keep his collections, and, as there were many lawless men in the county, he deposited the money in a bank of good repute in St. Louis. The bank failed, and, in State vs. Moore, the Supreme Court of Missouri, in October, decided that the sureties on the Treasurer's bond were liable for the amount lost.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—Please state in your valuable paper how silver coin stands in value to gold or greenbacks; what discount, if any; how far its legal tender goes, and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The bullion value of the gold dollar is about 113 cents ($1.13), the silver dollar being 100 cents. The legal value of the silver, the gold and the greenback dollar is precisely the same—100 cents. A debt may be paid in either, because all are equally legal tenders.—St. Louis Republican.

The Agricultural Interests of Mississippi.

A LOOK BELOW THE SURFACE.

EDITORS CLARION: I seldom take up a paper published either North or South, that has not something to say of the prosperity of the South and often of Mississippi. When this prosperity is viewed by the light of facts, it is more specious than real, for I take it as a proposition that will not be disputed, that no country can be said to be in a flourishing condition, whose laboring classes are not contented and thrifty. Applying this rule to our State, at least as far as my observations have extended, I would like to see the man able to point out the welfare and progress of this great commonwealth. Our railroads may be doing well, but they are sustained by foreign capital. Our infant manufactories may be doing well, but they are in the hands of moneied men with corporate privileges. In fact, all of our chartered institutions have the appearance of success, and may be prospering. But turn from this favored picture to the toiling masses and tell me when they have been as utterly dependent, and I may say, almost as hopeless. Scores of them, within the last two months, have been sold out, lock, stock, and barrel, to use a homely but expressive phrase. If this is prosperity, Ireland should now be enjoying the very excess of political, social, commercial, and agricultural advancement. Her great corporate institutions are all doing well. Her banks, her manufactories, her absentee and resident landlords (so long as their agents could collect their rents), all seem riding on a wave of prosperity. But what of the *people*, the toiling masses? Not only does the disturbance there shake the Emerald Isle to its very center, but the troubles arising from this source are taxing the genius of the most liberal statesmen in England to meet them without drenching the land in blood. There is scarcely a town or village in the United States which has not caught the spirit of sympathy with the downtrodden Irish, and exerting its utmost prowess to raise funds to aid them in their struggles with the British Government. So long as the poor tenant and laborer could eat potatoes and salt, go barefooted and bareheaded, and live in mud-hovels and pig-styes, the bankers, the great linen merchants, the railroads and all other corporate bodies were doing well. If any man can carefully look over the agricultural condition of Mississippi, and see signs of prosperity, he has better visual organs than I have, suported as they are by the best pebble glasses.

There must be some active, organized cause for this; and it becomes generous, thinking men to find it out, and correct it without delay: and while I do not pretend to belong to that class, I am nevertheless entitled to my opinions; and I give them freely and without reservation. I believe the Agricultural Lien Law to be the prolific source of the evils under which we now labor as a farming community. It has not only demoralized the spirit of our laborers, but it has reduced it to six, from twelve months; and were I to say, that the six could be compressed, (measured by the ante bellum standard) to four, I am satisfied, many old farmers would say, that I was nearer right than wrong. Will any sane man contend that we can succeed as a farming people, cotton and corn producing farmers, with only six out of the twelve months devoted to the labors of the field? This has been an unprecedented bad year, I readily admit, but turn back to any years since the passage of this obnoxious law, and say wherein we succeeded, after deducting what we have had to buy to live on, the loss of mules and horses from imperfect corn sold to us from the West, the wear and tear of machinery we use in cultivating our crops, the decay of fences and houses, and above all the constant exhaustion of our lands. The fact is, fifteen or twenty more years of such farming will produce a bankruptcy that will be blighting upon every interest, and render the farmers a set of landed paupers. The bottom lands in the hill country of our State, which in former days were the citadel of the planter's hopes, have pretty well grown up in willows and briars; the slopes, without any change of crops, and reckless plowing, have washed away; while the levels are ruined by the constant washing of sand and clay, with nowhere a ditch to take off the water or detritus from the hills. Such is the actual condition of a majority of farms in this part of the State, and it is not to be wondered at that it takes nearly all the cotton we make, to furnish supplies that we should raise at home.

So long, however, as this lien law remains upon the statute books, with its sweeping penalties to the unfortunate tenant, the same results will follow. The merchant, who should never have had control of the labor, looks only to the cotton crop, and the dependant laborer is often compelled, against his best judgment, to neglect everything else for cotton to pay his indebtedness for supplies, the greater part of which should be grown on every cotton farm in the State. The merchants, who now mostly control the farm labor, have no interest in the protection of the landlord's interests; and whether his lands wash away from careless plowing, or how the stock on the farm is treated, how the fences decay or are burnt up, how the houses tumble down, &c., are of no earthly interest to the man who furnishes supplies. He only wants his cotton for the corn, meat, and clothing which he has furnished (and sometimes at rates of interest that would bankrupt industrious *giants*), and he keeps a sharp look-out on the *cotton* crop, supplying not a pound more rations than will answer the demands of physical nature amongst the tenants, and furnishing them not an hour longer than the work on the cotton is continued. This culling and trimming the tenant down to the narrowest margin of supplies has produced a counter purpose in him to appropriate the smallest amount of labor. I imagine that there are few farmers in the State who will not at once recognize the force and pertinence of these facts.

What, now, shall we do about it? I often hear that his unjust, exacting and oppressive law must be continued another year in order that the laborers or the working classes now involved almost beyond the possibility of moral or legal escape may have another opportunity of working out their indebtedness. To plunge a man into the depths of mud and mire and let him struggle hour after hour, until his chin is hardly visible, and then compassionately tell him to work on an hour or two longer before you give him relief would be as sensible and as humane treatment of an individual as to continue this accursed law through the year 1882. If there is capital enough in the State to keep up the farms under the law, there is enough to keep them up without it; and if our landlords will step forward and take their business in their own hands, and bring the laboring classes face to face with them (the landlords) furnishing the capital, doing away with all intermediate agencies, hope will be revived, and industry quickened on the part of the working classes. Let our Legislature pass a fair but rigid contract law, making it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment for a man to violate his contract for labor, giving the laborer the same remedy against the employer who fails in his contract for pay, making it likewise punishable for any one to interfere in his contracts for labor, and in my opinion, we will see more hopeful results on both sides before the next year expires. Russia, with all of her despotism and fifteen millions of manumitted serfs, can produce no law so entirely one-sided in its operations upon the working classes of farm life, as this mortage agricultural law of Mississippi, and if the present Legislature cannot get up something more liberal in its provisions as a substitute, they had better wipe out the present law, and leave the whole matter to the force of circumstances. These views may all be wrong, and probably unpopular, but I submit them nevertheless to public criticism.

Respectfully, J. J. W.

GRENADA, December 27th, 1881.

The Georgia Pacific.

The first section of twenty miles of the Georgia Pacific was completed yesterday. The engineers have instructions immediately to locate and put under contract another section of twenty miles.—Columbus Dispatch.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Removes all unpleasant odors.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.

PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

THE LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

IT has become a well established fact that the large portion of diseases to which the human family is subject arise in the first place from some derangement of the Liver. This organ is not only the largest, but at the same time one of the most important. The venous blood, on its return to the heart, passes through this organ, and in its passage the impurities, as also the secretions which are necessary for digestion as well as for a cathartic to assist in the removal of waste material, are separated. From this it is easily seen that the Liver is liable to get out of order to a greater or less extent, and when the organ is in a state of disorder it is impossible for it to properly fulfill its office of removing all objectionable matter from the blood, but allows it to pass from the system, carrying with it the poisons of which it should have been relieved.

With an impure blood the wholesome food becomes offensive, and no organ can properly perform its function, unless it be supplied with PURE BLOOD to impart to it its strength. So the Liver becomes all important, when one hearing of a person constantly tired, worn out, is complained of, with tender or no Pulse, Headache, Sick Stomach, Hollow Cough, Eruptions of Blisters, they may be sure their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to assist nature in relieving itself of all accumulations, and restore it to its original Strength and Vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS.

The result of years of study, experience in medical research of Dr. B. F. SHERMAN, its originator, and, success wherever used full justifies its merit. Drastic Purgatives and that class of nauseous compounds can have but one effect—that is by their violent action to destroy and weaken the system. Prickly Ash Bitters acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, & Bowels, in a mild yet effectual manner, and is an element to the taste as medicinal, and is as much taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH AND BOWELS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE 1 DOLLAR.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a medicine of rare merit, and not an intoxicating beverage, and being one-fifth vegetable in its composition can be used at all times with beneficial results. It is not claimed as a cure-all, but for derangements of the organs mentioned, it is a specific, and as a BLOOD PURIFIER ranks above all other preparations. Ask your druggist for it, and give it a fair trial. If he has not some on hand, ask him to be ordered for you.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, MO.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

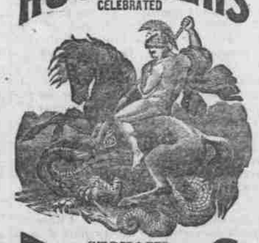
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

In Hosts of Families

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1882.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most efficacious properties of all other Bitters, making the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on this or any other earth.

No disease should exist, no pain possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new Blood and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whom it may concern: Impurity of the blood, obstructed or sluggish organs, irregularity of the bowels, kidneys, urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has in many a well household.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "TEMPERANCE FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

THE UNDERSIGNED MARBLE AGENT FOR THE FIRM OF

Pool & Clemmons,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Most respectfully solicits the patronage of all who wish

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, SLABS, VASES, Etc.

I am satisfied that all purchasers will be well pleased with the quality of the marble, beauty of the design and workmanship and the prices which are adapted to the pecuniary embarrassment of the times. Persons wishing to examine my designs, epitaphs, etc., will please notify me by mail, and I will take pleasure in calling on them at their homes.

E. D. CHANDLER,
P. O. address, Jackson, Miss.
Nov. 8, '81—1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address

DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—MAGNIFICENT holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxed, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1,000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after one year's use; upright pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices, $300 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, six thousands testify; write for numerous list of testimonials; Beatty's cabinet organs, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward; visitors welcome; free carriage meets trains; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, New Jersey.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-PAGE PAMPHLET, 25c. jan.4, '82-w1m.

LEGAL AND SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

$150 00 Reward.

WHEREAS, It appears by information received by me that on the 12th day of December, 1881, Jeff. Boone, the colored mail rider between Rienzi and Jacinto, was assassinated by some unknown person, who effected his escape, and is still at large;

Now, therefore, I, J. M. STONE, Governor of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of the said unknown assassin, to the Sheriff of Alcorn county; said reward is in addition to the statutory reward, and payable on conviction. And I do moreover, require all officers of this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive assassin.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at Jackson, this [L. S.] 17th day of December, A. D. 1881.

By the Governor: J. M. STONE.
HENRY C. MYERS, Secretary of State.
dec 28, '81-3w.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

FLORENCE M. CHARLES, 498.
vs.
LUDLOW L. CHARLES.

Chancery Court, 1st District, Hinds County, Mississippi.

IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT OF Mrs. Florence M. Charles, filed this day, that Ludlow L. Charles is a non-resident of the State, and that after diligent inquiry she has been unable to learn where he resides, and what his post-office address is, so that the ordinary process of this Court can be executed against him; it is therefore ordered by this Court that said Ludlow L. Charles do enter his appearance herein on or before the

FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1882,

the same being a Rule day of said Court, at the Court Room thereof, in the City of Jackson, Hinds county, Mississippi, and plead, answer or demurre, to complainant's bill. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Weekly Clarion, a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, once a week for four consecutive weeks.

Ordered, this December 26, 1881.

W. T. RATLIFF, Clerk.
By A. G. MOORE, D. C.
T. J. & F. A. R. WHARTON, Sols. for Comp't.
dec.28,'81-4w.

PROCLAMATION.

$150 00 REWARD.

WHEREAS, It appears by information received by me, that the following named Penitentiary convicts made their escape at the dates, and from the places mentioned, viz: Sol. Chambers, Nov. 22d, 1881, from P. J. Nugent, Bolivar county; Bill Hibler, Nov. 15th, 1881, E. F. Miller, Bolivar county; and Cooper Lee, Nov. 5th, 1881, from C. H. Smith, Washington county, and are still at large;

Now, therefore, I, J. M. STONE, Governor of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and confinement in jail of the said convicts, or $50 00 each, for one or more of them; said reward payable by Hamilton, Allen & Co., Lessees of the Penitentiary. And I do moreover, require all officers of this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive escaped convicts.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at Jackson, this [L. S.] 13th day of December A. D., 1881.

J. M. STONE.

By the Governor:
HENRY C. MYERS, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Sol. Chambers—Age 23; height, 5 feet 1½ inches; complexion, hair and eyes black; limps from old fracture of left leg; large scar on inside of right kn