THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

ONE YEAR.....$2 00
SIX MONTHS.....1 25

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT JACKSON AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

THE new Chinese bill awaits the action of the President.

SENATOR Longino has removed from Monticello to Brookhaven for the practice of his profession.

HON. J. R. CHALMERS has returned to Mississippi and issued an address to the voters of the 2nd District announcing that he is an Independent candidate to represent them in Congress at the ensuing election.

THE Directors of the C. St. L. & N. O. R. R, and the Illinois Central Railroad will meet in New York on the 17th of May, where the route of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway, will, among other matters, be considered.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL, which is designed to delay legislation for the modification of the present iniquitous Tariff system—having passed the Senate—passed the House on the 8th by a vote of yeas 151, nays 83.

WE regret to learn from the Farmer's Journal, that our worthy and popular Sheriff, Col. Sam. Thomas, in consequence of ill-health has been compelled to visit Eureka Springs. We all wish him a pleasant trip, and a speedy restoration to health.

THE ancient and honorable fraternity" of Freemasons, are responding nobly to the appeal of their Grand Master for relief for Monticello. They are always ready to exemplify two of the leading tenets of the craft, Brotherly Love and Relief. The Grand Secretary acknowledges receipts to date to amount of $503.90.

OUR correspondent "D." writes with a free pen, criticising the action of the Legislature. He is a *bona fide* tax-payer, and has no axe to grind. Our readers all understand, that within the bounds of legitimate comment our columns are open to all comers, who wish to be heard upon topics of public interest; but we are responsible only for what we ourselves deem proper to say.

Whitworth College.

A rare feast of reason is in store for the patrons of this Institution at the Commencement exercises. Dr. Carter, of New Orleans, will preach the Commencement sermon on the 18th of June; Governor Lowry will deliver the commencement address June 20th; Dr. C. K. Marshall will address the Alumna Association June the 19th.

The A. and M. College.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of this College several members of the faculty will be chosen. The State has taken deep interest in the College, and contributed liberally to its support, and we are sure the Trustees will make these selections with an eye exclusively to the welfare of the institution.

The V. and M. Road.

The Stockholders of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad elected the following Directors: Otto Black, President; Fred. Wolff, Vice-President; Chas. E. Lewis, Chas. A. Page, Alfred Sliddell, Edward R. Bacon, and George Arents. Chas. A. Page was chosen Secretary and Treasurer; W. L. Nugent, Attorney; John Scott, General Manager.

IN order to devote his time entirely to the study of the law, Gen. James L. Harris has resigned the office of Private Secretary and Adjutant General conferred upon him by the Governor, the duties of which he has discharged ably, and acceptably to the Governor since his accession to office in January. Gen. Harris is a young gentleman of commanding talents, and is destined to reach the highest honors in his profession. His strict attention to business and uniform courtesy in the office of Private Secretary, have won for him universal esteem.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. C. E. Hooker for the Congressional Record containing a copy of his very able speech in the Chalmers-Lynch contested case, in which he takes occasion to answer successfully the charges of Mr. Moore, Representative from Tennessee against the Democratic party of Mississippi. His statements are supported by statistics and testimony, which, though not unfamiliar to Mississippians, are good reading in communities where correct information is needed.

Monticello.

We cannot but hope that the statement is untrue that Monticello is not to be rebuilt. Nothing could have been sadder, nor more complete, than her desolation by the storm; but we trust that she will be rebuilt and will regain more than her former prosperity. She is the historic town of South Mississippi; and her eventful history—her rise, progress, and destruction by the storm, would furnish a theme for the pen of Claiborne, or McMillan. She has given more prominent men to the service of the State, than any other of the noted places of Mississippi. Here was the home of Governor Lynch and Governor Runnels—of Secretaries of State Barry W. Benson and Samuel Stamps—of John D. Freeman, afterwards Attorney General and Representative in Congress—of Wiley P. Harris, Judge and member of Congress, and at this time, standing with scarcely a peer in the legal profession of the State—Capt. Gwin, the present Auditor of Public Accounts, was a citizen of Monticello when elected. So was Hon. G. S. McMillan when appointed to the bench. It was the home of the late Judge Vannerson, and of the late Chancellor Buckley, and of Judge Chrisman, and other lights that have illuminated the legal firmament of Mississippi.

A Northern Man's Experience in the South.

Turning from the complaints of political adventurers in the South, and from the diatribes of such agitators and malcontents of the colored race as John R. Lynch, to the statements of Northern men who have made their homes in the South not to ride into office by cultivating strife between the races, and arraying one in deadly hostility against the other, but to engage in legitimate pursuits, and at the same time to enjoy freedom of speech and all the civil and political rights that belong to the most favored American citizen—and what do we hear? Let the Hon. H. I. Kimball, of Atlanta, Georgia, speak. In a recent address delivered before the American Agricultural Association at Cincinnati, he said:

> I may be pardoned here for a personal allusion. In the prosecution of a business enterprise which took me through the South almost immediately after the close of hostilities, I was impressed with its possibilities, and notwithstanding the fact that I *was in the strictest sense a Yankee*, having been borne in Maine, received my business education and training in Connecticut—a *Republican and Prohibitionist*—my firm confidence in the grand future of the South determined me to meet boldly all the then keen prejudice of the people, and make Atlanta my home.
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> I had been engaged in great business enterprises, both East and West, and understood, or thought I did, the restless activity of the North.
>
> Having seen the wave of civilization sweeping ever Westward, until what used to be called on our school maps "the great American desert" was nearly obliterated—it, indeed, such a place ever existed—and feeling that the time had come for the swarms from the Northern and foreign hives to fly South, instead of West, and that the city of Atlanta was the point at which they would naturally congregate, I "building accordingly."
>
> The sequel proves that I was ahead of my time. It took longer than I had thought it would for the bow to renew its elasticity, and, when it did, the first signs of it were not in the line of progress or advance in all those industries that are so essential to the building up of any community.
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> *I have lived there through all the stages of reconstruction, have been practically connected with many public enterprises, and neither myself nor my family have ever suffered the slightest molestation on account of my open and avowed adherence to the principles, political or otherwise, which have guided my career;* and I thank God I have lived to see sectionalism exiled—the Exposition has driven out the last vestige. From henceforth there will be no sectional controversies in our land; we are one people, rejoicing in a common heritage, hopeful of a glorious destiny.

The experience of Mr. Kimball is the experience of numerous Northern Republicans in every Southern city. We have them here in Mississippi, derided and abused as she has been. Northern men—Republicans—who have made their homes in the South, enjoyed their politics, exercised the full measure of a freeman's rights, and if enabled to testify could speak as this, "*in the strictest sense a Yankee*," and adopted son of Georgia, has spoken. We might mention the names of some of them. We hope they will pardon us—notably, Capt. Frederick Speed, Grand Master of Masons, Hon. E. Jeffords, and Gen. Gordon Adam.

POLITICAL economists who estimate each immigrant to be worth in actual cash to this nation $200 or $300, fail to take into account the number of sick and destitute who have to be cared for the moment they land. This week the immigrants at New York alone number over 3,000 daily, and the Commissioners are asking for appropriations, State and National, to relieve the "sick and destitute." There is now a bill before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress appropriating $250,000, to be expended in this way this year.—Courier Journal.

This reminds us that the money appropriated by the Legislature to encourage immigration will be worse than wasted, if expended to bring paupers, vagrants and dead-beats into the State to be taken care of in the Asylums, or what is worse, suppressed in institutions established by the State for the safe-keeping of a different class. The experiments of California in the importation of the Coolie serfs—and the experience which has compelled a call from Castle Garden for an appropriation of $250,000 by Congress—to say nothing of some sporadic efforts at inducing immigration into our own State—are sufficient warnings. Our able and vigilant Commissioner of Immigration, Maj. E. G. Wall, and his assistants, will have an eye to these facts; and we need not have put the question with an "if." What is wanted are immigrants from Europe and the Northern States, with brawn, and brain, and muscle and capital. There is ample opportunity for the profitable employment of this sort in Mississippi.

Renewal of the Scheme to Demonetise Silver.

The silver question has been forced to the front as an issue, until it is definitely settled whether silver shall be demonetised permanently, or whether it shall continue to be a part of the monetary system of the country. The hostility of the Administration to Silver as declared by the President and Secretary of the Treasury has been followed by a resolution of Senator Sherman, the financial oracle of the gold bugs looking to the supervision of the coinage of silver money, and by a similar resolution from the sub-committee on Banking and Currency of the House. As the gold bugs have never been reconciled to their defeat in 1878 in the great battle for the restoration of silver to its constitutional functions, they will again rally their forces with redoubled zeal and a sharp contest will ensue.

THE chances are that the disagreement between the two houses in the New York Legislature on the Railroad Commission bill, will fail on the question whether the Commissioners shall be elected by the people or be appointed by the Governor. In that event, the New York Herald says that the whole subject will be referred to the people and will enter into the pending political canvass. The people are the tribunal to which the appeal should be made. The disagreement between the two houses, has been encouraged and manipulated by the corporations, but it is supposed that the people will instruct their agents when they meet together again to consult and agree upon a common plan and execute it. There are more States than New York in which concert of action is needed.

THE candidates for Supreme Court Judge and Clerkship in Kentucky will be elected by the People at the ensuing election. It is not thought a degradation to the bench for the People to elect the judges in the land of Henry Clay.

BOTH Houses of Congress have been fighting over the issues of the war, to no good purpose. In the Senate the sectional wrangle was occasioned by a motion to repeal the statute prohibiting the appointment of ex-Confederates in the army or navy. Mr. Ingalls moved to amend, so as to continue the statute, but to confine its prohibition to officers who left the army or navy to enter the Confederate service. The repealing bill is a just measure and it will come in time. We have been struck with the just view of the subject presented by the N. Y. Times, the ablest Republican journal in the Union:

> But all such discussions have this radical irrelevance—that they proceed on the assumption that the dangers to the Union of 20 years ago are live issues to-day. Every man in his senses knows that whatever struggles may be before the Republic, another struggle between North and South is impossible. We may drift into foreign war, we may be cursed with a socialistic revolt, but with a war of sections, never again. All that can be demanded of the South is that it should respect the equality of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution and take its fair share of the equality of duties which is the necessary correlative of such a compact.

Cotton Tax.

TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED ON THE RAW ARTICLE FROM 1862 TO 1868.

WASHINGTON.—A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate to-day, showing that the total amount of internal revenue tax collected on raw cotton, from the time it was imposed in 1862 until it was repealed in 1868, including that received from all the States and Territories, was $68,075,380 99.

(We scarcely think it worth while to agitate the question of the refunding of the unjust and unconstitutional cotton tax in view of the decided opposition of all parties in the Northern States to the measure; but we desire to reaffirm most emphatically that if it be refunded at all, it should be to the persons from whom it was collected, or their legal representatives. It is private property, and the government has as little right to make a common fund of it for a specific public object, as it had to seize it in the first instance.)

POLITICS in Tennessee are somewhat complicated in consequence of the Debt question. The Republicans have already held their State Convention and renominated the present Governor, Mr. Hawkins, on a platform pledged to the acceptance of the proposition of the bondholders in regard to the payment of the debt. That proposition is to take sixty cents on the dollar and reduce the rate of interest. The total debt is twenty-seven million dollars. The Democrats are divided among themselves about the terms of settlement, and it is to be seen whether their efforts to agree will be successful. The probabilities are that they will be. In that event, Democratic ascendency will be restored in the State.

OUR people are everywhere manifesting the greatest liberality to railroad capitalists. For example, see the proceedings of a meeting at Yazoo City. At Chester, Choctaw county, a meeting was held and a resolution was adopted tendering the C. A. & N. R. R. the right of way through the County of Choctaw and the town of Chester without cost to said railroad provided said road is brought through that town. The benefits of railroads need not be dwelt upon. They are potent agents for promoting the business prosperity of a country. Mississippi offers great opportunities for investment in railroads, and they are coming.

THE Texas Legislature has passed a law reducing passenger fares in that State from 5 cents to 3 cents a mile. In consequence thereof the Jay Gould managers will detach the cabooses for public accommodation from the freight trains. The Legislature can soon settle that point. On the other hand, the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Road, which expects to build through the Indian Territory on the St. Louis and San Francisco grant, has given formal notice of intention to obey the law in letter and in spirit.

COL. JNO. A. BLAIR, of Lee, is a candidate for Congress in the first district. This reminds us that Col. Tison who was called upon by a correspondent of THE CLARION, to become a candidate for Congress has declined to run. We will take occasion to say right here that since Col. Tison declines to make the race for Congress, his services cannot well be dispensed with in the Legislature. In her State councils, as well in the national legislature, the State needs the presence of her truest, best and ablest sons.

THE white and colored races don't get on as well together in the North as in the South, where the latter are in sufficient numbers to come in competition with the former. For example this article in the Philadelphia Ledger:

> The white railroad laborers at Cornwall, New York, struck yesterday for an advance of 25 cents per day, and compelled the colored men to quit work. Several arrests were made, and the colored laborers, being promised protection, returned to work. In consequence of the strike the cotton mills shut down, throwing 400 persons out of employment.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES is the ablest political paper in New Orleans. Mr. Edwin Craghead, who has heretofore been connected with it, has withdrawn, and it will be conducted by his late associates Messrs. H. J. Hearsey and M. M. Elmore. With its enterprise and ability, it is destined to take its stand among the leading journals of the South.

BRADY asserts in his own defense that the Star-route business has been investigated at every session of Congress since 1872, without damaging anybody. Those investigations, however, have not concealed the well-known fact that large sums have been stolen; besides it has been charged that sundry Congressmen who voted for "expediting" the service did'nt have a disposition to follow the tracks too closely.

Flight of Dorsey.

Dorsey a chief among the Star-routers, is a fugitive from justice. His counsel admitted in open court on Friday that he could not secure his attendance, and the court was therefore compelled to resort to extreme measures.

Rev. Wm. Hayne Leavell Leaves the Baptist Church.

N. Y. Herald]

BOSTON, MASS., April 30, 1882.—William Hayne Leavell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, closed his pastorate this morning. He severed his connection with the Baptist denomination because, he claims, it does not allow sufficient liberty of thought. In his farewell address he said: "Unfortunately for the Baptist denomination there is no recognition of a liberal evangelical wing in its ministry. So soon as one desires to breathe a freer theological atmosphere—no matter how truly evangelical the mode of thinking nor how strong his desire of orthodox—he is suspected of having transcended the legitimate limits and his usefulness as a minister of the New Testament is thereby impaired. The only liberty granted to such a man is the liberty to go out. There are other denominations as evangelical as ours, where the limits are not so contracted, and to such a one I go. I leave both the Baptist ministry and Church, but I do not leave the church of Jesus Christ."

(Mr. Leavelf formerly had charge of the Baptist Church in this city. He was born in South Carolina. He is yet a young man; and has made his mark as a talented and eloquent pulpit orator.)

SOUTHERN tariff protectionists will note that the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says that "owing to the duty of $28 per ton, foreign rails cannot at present be placed in this (U. S.) market in competition with the home manufactured article. Exclusive of duty, they can be laid down here at $35 or less, as against $50, the lowest price accepted this year by American makers." In other words to "protect" the iron masters a monopoly is created whereby the price of iron is kept up at $50 a ton (the lowest) when otherwise it could be purchased at $35; which makes a difference in the cost of building railroads about $2,000 a mile. The way to encourage railroad building in the South is to repeal the duty on iron.

What Legislation in the Interest of Monopolists Has Done for Vanderbilt.

Washington Republican.]

It is not fifty nor sixty millions of registered bonds, as frequently stated, that W. H. Vanderbilt holds, but seventy-five millions, most of which are 4 per cents. Five thousand laboring men, saving $1 each for each working day, could lay up $75,000,000 in just fifty years.

(It must be borne in mind, furthermore, that on this enormous investment on which its owner draws $2,500,000 annually in gold, he does not pay a nickle of taxes for the support of the government.)

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER: In taking leave of the Baptist church and ministry, the Rev. Mr. Leavell, of Boston, did it in a more seemly way than some other preachers of other denominations have adopted. Finding himself unable to agree any longer to the tenets of his church, he says so frankly and quits. There have been ministers in the same condition in various denominations who, holding opinions contrary to the denominational faith, still cling to the ministry of which they are no longer faithful members, and, holding on, cause the scandal of public trials for heresy. When a minister finds himself out of accord with the church that ordained him the only thing for him to do is to leave it, as Mr. Leavell did.

IN the Massachusetts Senate the Railroad Committee reported adversely to the simple repeal of the anti-freight discrimination bill and offered the following which passed through all the stages, and was sent to the House:

> No railroad shall, in doing its freight business, take or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, nor subject any person, firm, or corporation to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage."

BISHOP J. H. D. WINGFIELD, missionary bishop of California, who was recently elected assistant bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, has telegraphed Judge P. P, Bailey, of this city, Secretary of the Council, declining to accept the office.

THE House Committee of Commerce is considering an appropriation to appropriate $250,000 for the improvement of the Harbor of Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1882.

As the summer approaches, the prospect of an early adjournment of Congress appears to be very remote, and the opinion among those best advised is that there will be no adjournment before the middle of July. Politics first, business last, and never do to-day what you can do to-morrow have been the theory and practice of Congress for years. There is no effort to pass appropriation bills just now, not even an effort to hasten their passage. If these bills should be passed, the country would want to know why Congress should not adjourn.

The bill referring the tariff question to an outside committee of experts will probably be passed to-day, then will come several contested election cases. The admission of Dakota as a State, and the Geneva award. After these bills have been disposed of, there will remain the appropriation bills, the Naval, Legislative Deficiency, and Sundry; and these cannot be passed without much debate and conference in joint committees of the Senate and the House. C. A. S.

OVER THE STATE.

Capt. John Collins, one of the oldest and best citizens of Choctaw county, died at French Camp, last week.

The Fayette Chronicle says that some of the public-spirited ladies of that place have organized a pleasant and useful society with the above name. Its object is the promotion of social intercourse and mutual improvement. Ladies are only eligible for membership, and they have to prepare the dishes, and are then allowed to invite one gentleman each to their entertainments, which take place every two weeks, at some one of the houses of its members.

Cader Mitchel, an old citizen of Covington county, and Postmaster at Station-creek, died on the 22d of April.

Hon. J. McC. Martin at Crystal Springs.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Copiahan.]

The Hon. J. McC. Martin, our State Senator, made an eloquent and impressive address; after which the C. C. of the Lodge announced that after an hour to be devoted to the festival all connection of the Lodge would cease, and that "the house would be open for general business" which of course was accepted and the seats removed for the benefit of the devotees of terpsichore, when soon the hours swept rapidly on to the time of swiftly moving feet and "all was merry as a marriage bell." Our gay young Senator led off the opening set, and many were the bewitching smiles and bewildering glances cast upon him by our lovely belles, as he moved through the figures of the stately quadrille or whirled through the mazes of the "giddy waltz," which smiles and glances, it would appear, were not altogether in vain, if we may be allowed to judge by the token left in pledge to one of our most fascinating nymphs. Mr. Martin is very popular here, and any candidate for Senatorial honors would meet with but little encouragement in opposing him.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A law has just passed the New York Legislature which provides that on the trial of capital offenses or crimes involving a liability to imprisonment for life, the right to make the closing argument to the jury, immediately before the judge's charge, shall belong to the counsel for the defendant, instead of to the prosecution, as heretofore.

The Supreme Court of Maine decides that a Masonic Lodge is not charitable or benevolent institution within the meaning of the laws of Maine, and consequently that its real and personal estate is subject to taxation like other property.

Latest specials from Washington indicate that the Senate bill for the improvement of the Mississippi will find its way to the House table, and be left there while the Thomas Bill will become a law by incorporation with the River and Harbor Bill. This will give the great river but $4,000,000 to be expended below Cairo, and only $5,900,000 in all.

European immigrants are passing through Chicago on the railroads in companies of hundreds daily. Nearly 8,000 passed through last week, bound for homes in the States and Territories of the Northwest and Manitoba. A colony of 300 Danes arrived here on Friday, destined for Southern Illinois.

At Moberly Mo., Alfred N. Jones shot and killed Dr. S. H. Blair. The coroner's jury found the act was premeditated on the part of Jones and was caused by criminal intimacy between Dr. Blair and Jones' wife.

Robert W. Fagin, who left Terre Haute, Ind., with his wife and child a few days ago for Texas, committed suicide by shooting himself on the train near Grand Saline, Van Zandt county, Texas. He was under an insane delusion that somebody was on the train who was going to take him back to Indiana, and he said he would die before he would go back.

A mad dog which created consternation in Edgefield, S. C., was shot and killed by a little girl, Miss L. Lanham.

At Greensburg, Pa., the house of Mrs. Jonathan Stump, three miles in the country, was broken into by three masked men. The women were bound and gagged, and one of them strung up to the rafters, in order to extort information in regard to where their money was secreted. Mary, the young daughter, was brutally beaten, but all refused to give the information.

A car-load of fancy grass-fed Texan steers of 1,020 pounds average, direct from the ranche of Frank Houston, Terrell, Tex., sold at St. Louis the other day for $6 30 per 100 pounds. An Eastern shipper was the purchaser. This is fully $1 per 100 pounds higher than ever attained in that or any other market; $61 for a long horn is a big sum.

Rev. James O. Steadman, D. D., for thirty years a Presbyterian pastor of Memphis, died on the 28th. The immediate cause of death was a stroke of paralysis, with which he was attacked several days ago. He had reached an advanced age.

At Colusa, Cal., on the night of April 24 an Indian was hung by a mob on Stony Creek, thirty miles west of Colusa. He had threatened the life of J. M. Pugh, a prominent farmer, and, as he had been engaged in one murder and was a desperate character, he was taken and hung. He had been arrested and was in charge of a Constable at the time.

An innocent couple at Wabash., Ind., went to the postmaster to be married. The official was innocent, too, thought he had authority in the premises, and performed the ceremony all in good faith. The next day came enlightenment and confusion.

An Austin special says the indications are that no bill regulating charges on railroad freight will be passed by the present Legislature. A bill providing for three railroad commissioners, whose term of office shall extend to the meeting of the eighteenth Legislature, will be enacted, and there the matter will rest. It would have been different but for the timely arrival of prominent railroad men in the lobby.

Columbia Spectator: The negro doctor, Porter Moss, who was sent to the penitentiary for rape from Campbellsville, treated a negro who was suffering with rheumatism in this county. He put the negro into a kettle of boiling water, and succeeded in curing him of rheumatism, but killed his patient.

There is nothing like being rich. The Vanderbilts have just paid the funeral expenses of an uncle who died in the Brooklyn poor-house.—New Haven Register.

Edward Hoyer, stepped up to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fannie Vermilye, aged 19, and pointing a pistol at her, said: "Don't you want this?" He immediately fired, and the young woman soon died.

Georgia has been visited by thirty-three tornados from 1804 to 1881.

At Tallahasse, Fla., last Saturday, Fitch, the city editor of the Economist, fired three shots at R. Don McLeod, the editor and proprietor of the Land of Flowers.

Reports come from Georgia that Senator Joseph E. Brown is a very sick man, chiefly from throat and lung troubles, and that worse is threatened.

Hon. Horace Maynard died suddenly on the 3d, of heart disease at his home in Knoxville. He retired in his usual condition last night, but awoke shortly after midnight, feeling unwell, and on getting from his bed fell dead on the floor. He was born in Westborough, Mass., August 30, 1814, and was graduated at Amherst in 1838.

Ed. Stokes, the man who shot Jim Fisk, runs a bar-room in New York. It is a palatial establishment. He sent out 2,000 invitations for the opening, which was attended by both men and women.

Hamlet Grigg, a freight conductor on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad fell between the cars on his train near Grand Junction and both legs were cut off, causing death in two hours. He leaves a wife and two children.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has published a card denying that he has attempted to trade Gubernatorial succession, and calling it an absurd and ill-natured insinuation.

The illness of both of the Senators from Georgia, continues serious, and strong intimations come from the State that both will shortly resign unless their condition improves.

A St. Louis woman has recently sued an old beau for forcibly kissing her, and has demanded twenty thousand dollars damages.

The merchants of New Orleans are wisely turning their thoughts toward the possibility of extending their trade with the West India Islands. One of the group—Jamaica—is, it seems, extremely, anxious to come into closer commercial communication with the great city on the Gulf, and is ready to meet it more than half way in any movement toward that end that may be started.

William H. Vanderbilt now owns $70,000,000 in Government bonds. He has just received from the Secretary of the Treasury a check for the quarterly interest thereon, amounting to $475,000.

The cotton factory at Kinderhook, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000. About 100 operatives were employed.

Alfred Drake, sixteen years old, a pupil in the public school at St. Paul, cherished a boy's attachment for some time for a fellow-pupil named Jennie Faulkner. The girl's parents lately interfered to check the intimacy. The boy sought an interview with the girl to-day to urge a secret marriage and elopement. When she refused he became frantic and fired three shots at her with a revolver, one of which made a flesh wound in her shoulder. The shooting occurred on the sidewalk and the girl ran into the house. The boy ran down the street pursued by bystanders a short distance, then put a revolver to his head and fired, killing himself instantly.

Capt. S. H. Parisot of the famous "P." line, Vicksburg, has been to Louisville, to contract for a large boat for the New Orleans and Bends trade.

Brutal persecution of the Jews in Russia goes on, and there is merely an empty show of effort to protect them.

At Lake City, Colorada, 100 masked men overpowered the guard and took from jail George Betts and Jim Brown, who shot and killed Sheriff Campbell yesterday morning, while attempting to arrest them. The mob then hung the two men from a bridge.

A convention of colored men from every part of Georgia, met at Macon on the 26th to discuss matters political and general. There were 246 delegates. Nearly all the session was taken up in electing a chairman.

Four thousand emmigrants arrived at New York on the 29th. The total for the month will be over 70,000.

At Minneapolis, Minnessota, a body of masked men appeared in front of the Minneapolis jail, awakened the jailor and demanded the surrender of Frank McManus, a tramp, who ravished and brought to deaths door a four year old child. He was hung.

The Post-Dispatch special from Fayette, Howard county, Mo., says that the divorce suit of Gen. John B. Clarke, Jr., member of Congress for the eleventh district, against his wife, was decided to-day in his favor. The divorce was granted on the ground of incompatibility of temper; Shame!

The People and the Legislature.

EDITOR CLARION—Sovereign power is invested in the people, who have delegated it to the Legislature as their representative, to be exercised in such manner as to enforce good order, secure their political rights, and protect and advance their material interests.

The question is now in order: Has the Legislature at its late session strictly observed this relation as existing and binding on it—as evidenced by its acts, both of commission and omission? Is answered negatively by the fact, that the blot on our statute book, of the mortgage law on growing crops, remains unrepealed, (which has placed our greatest interest, Agriculture, under the control of foreign capital by which the people and the State are being degraded and impoverished,) although demanded in no uncertain terms by the people.

The failure to enact a law supervising Railroads by which to restrain them from extortionate charges, and discrimination between individuals, and localities, although demanded by the people generally, and pledged by the Democratic party, which composed a dominant majority, and—The granting of charters to Railroads and other corporations with privileges and exemptions not enjoyed by the people at large. When taken into consideration suggests a very strong presumption that the lobby of the money power, composed of Railroad corporations, and other organized capital had more influence over the Legislators, than their obligations to their constituents, under the principles stated in first lines of this article, which have been significantly disregarded, by the interests of the people being made subordinate to that of corporations.

To strengthen that presumption, into conviction, it is only necessary to refer to a law enacted, entitled "an Act to authorize counties, cities and towns to subscribe to the capital stock of Railroads." Which gives a mandatory power to a President or Vice-President of a Railroad, (with which no officer of State or county is invested, nor any individual or number of citizens are possessed of,) over the autonomy of a county or town, by which he can levy a contribution on its citizens, to his railroad stock, in any amount desired; the provisions of this law enables the Railroad President to enforce his demand by means of an election and *new registration* to be held at the same instant, by same inspectors, on twenty day's notice, dispensing with poll books, and record of place of residence, and indefinitely postponing the canvassing of returns and declaring the result, (by which juggling is made very easy) and there will be but little difficulty in obtaining the two-thirds majority made up of hired non-taxpayers and illegal voters, as there is no opportunity given to challenge by record of registration, illegal votes offered. This tax to be assessed on all taxable property in an amount to cover interest, disbursement, redemption, and *cost of collection*.

This law is confined to six counties, but if it is right and lawful there, it can be extended to all others—what is to prevent?

The members of the Legislature who favored this famous law, and those who failed to oppose its passage, should be held to strict account by their constituents, for the liberties of the people are not safe entrusted to such Representatives as can be influenced either actively or passively, in establishing such precedence of a Railroad President above all the officers and citizens of the State.

The journals of the Legislature when published will disclose who were the active and passive or *dodging* members composing the majority, who so signally failed to protect their constituents from the aggressive domination of Monopoly. D.

MISSISSIPPI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

PRESID'NTS OFFICE MISS. PRESS ASSO'TION, YAZOO CITY, MISS., May 3, 1882.

The Seventeenth Annual meeting of the Mississippi Press Association will be held at NATCHEZ, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1882.

ANNUAL ORATOR—Hon. Thos. Spight, of the Ripley Sentinel.

ANNUAL ESSAYIST—F. C. Morehead, of the Planters' Journal.

ANNUAL POET—S. A. Jonas, of the Aberdeen Examiner.

ANNUAL POETESSES—Mrs. Mollie McGee Snell, of Columbus, and Miss Johnnie Hunt, of Vicksburg.

Mrs. B. H. Moore, of Corinth, was requested to read a poem at this meeting.

Major G. W. Harper, of the Raymond Gazette, was requested to write a history of the Mississippi Press, to be completed, if possible, by this meeting.

The members will meet at Bolton Depot, Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, on the morning of June 6th, where vehicles will be provided to convey them to Raymond, eight miles distant. At this point a special train of the Natchez and Jackson Railroad will be in waiting to take the members to Natchez. In order to arrive at Bolton on time, it will be necessary to reach Jackson on the night of June 5th, or early on the morning of June 6th, so that connection can be made at this place (Jackson) with the Vicksburg and Meridian train going west, which leaves about 5 o'clock A. M.

The editors are expected to go in a body from Bolton. It is the wish of the citizens of Natchez and Raymond that the members should take the Bolton-Raymond route, and I am of the opinion that this is the *quickest* and *best* route, all things considered.

The President expresses the hope that there will be a full attendance of the members. He has assurances from the refined and hospitable citizens of Natchez that the doors of her people will be thrown open to the Mississippi Press, and that everything will be done to make the 17th meeting of our Association one of the most pleasant on record.

All who are at present members, or who are actual editors and publishers, who desire to join, can get certificates by writing to the President, stating name and paper represented.

R. WALPOLE, President.
E. S. WILSON, Sec'y.

Gov. Lowry's Address on Decoration Day.

Gov. Lowry's address was listened to with rapt attention by the vast crowd, who will not soon forget his tender recital of the deeds of the fallen patriots, nor his glowing defense of the 'cause' for which they died.—Copiahan.

Burning of the Lincoln County Jail, With three Prisoners Confined Therein.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS., May 8th, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: Last night, (Sunday) at ten o'clock, during a heavy storm of rain and wind, the alarm bell rung out and it was discovered that our county jail was on fire. There were three negroes confined inside charged with petty crimes, two of whom were boys, and one man. When the fire was discovered, it was too late to release them, and they all three perished in the flames, and with them all knowledge of the fire. It is supposed that the man tried to burn out a hole through which to escape, as he had asked for two buckets of water to be given them in lieu of one as formerly. Loss to the county of about $2500.00 on the building.

Yours truly,
J. A. H.

The Storm at Mt. Olive.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—NUMEROUS PERSONS INJURED.

MT. OLIVE, MISS., MAY, 4TH, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: The cyclone that destroyed Monticello on the 22d day of April, passed over Mt. Olive, and its vicinity, with all the force and destruction of that of Monticello, (except no one was killed in this vicinity,) but several were badly hurt. We deeply sympathize, with the citizens of Monticello, and are pleased to see that contributions have been amply made, for their relief. But none for the farmers of the poor piney-wood (as it is commonly termed) Twice during the year, we are brought into notice; that is, when taxes are to be assessed and collected, and just before an election, then we are not forgotten. However, I will only mention of the deplorable destruction by the cyclone, in the vicinity of Mt. Olive. I will first mention Mr. Allen Johnston, an old and respected citizen of Covington county, his houses stripped and fencing destroyed by the felled timber but with the assistance of his neighbors he is patched up so that he can finish his crop; next was H. A. D. McNeill who suffered heavily; next J. Gibert, Jr., who by honest, hard labor, had his place and farm in comfortable and prosperous condition, and all was lost, not a building left him, fencing and timber gone, and his good lady badly hurt; next in its course was the Rev. J. Gibert, of Mt. Olive and postmaster. His residence and farm were blown to pieces. The wreck is so great that he was compelled to leave it entirely, and some of his family were badly hurt. Also Mr. J. G. Calhoun, whose buildings and farm were torn up, but with the assistance of his neighbors, he can cultivate a part of his farm. Dan'l Calhoun's farm suffered heavily but no houses were disturbed; Shady Grove Church was blown down; W. T. Day's farm was greatly damaged; fencing blown down and an immense amount of timber, but assisted by his neighbors to repair, he can go on with his crop. Next, A. M. Buchanan, who suffered from blown down timber and fencing, but lost no houses. Next, E. M. Calhoun, who, I think, sustained the heaviest lost; he had a large tan yard, and was doing a good business, and had a good stock of hides on hand, and also of leather, and all of his buildings and most of his hides and leather are gone, and he was badly hurt himself. His place is such a wreck that he does not expect to rebuild. His loss is very heavy. Next was J. R. Giles, his building and farm so much torn up, that he moved right off. I have only mentioned those that suffered the worst. A great many farmers not mentioned were badly injured, and a great deal of stock killed of all kinds.

G. C. BUCHANAN.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, the New Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary, Messengers of Peace From the English Government to Ireland, Assassinated.

LONDON, May 6.—Lork Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, were stabbed. They were both strolling in the park, about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the chief-secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbed them several times in the throat and breast. The vitims struggled hard for life.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, (edited by Mr. Kinsella, an Irishman and a Catholic:) "This is a great misfortune for Ireland. It may result in the restoration of the Tories to power and a recurrence to the system of government with which Erin is all too familiar. If it should result in sweeping the Gladstone ministry out of office, the new era which seemed to have dawned for Ireland may be set back for a decade. Here we have another illustration of how swiftly fools may destroy what it has taken wise men ages of patient toil to build."

From the New York Sun: "There is something appalling in the folly of the crime which was committed last night in Dublin, and by which bearers of a message of peace and good will were infamously done to death. The effect which this act will have, and, perhaps, was meant to have, on the policy of conciliation will be incalculably harmful; nor should we be surprised if it entailed the downfall of the Gladstone ministry in the very hour when it merited the highest esteem and confidence.

Complimentary to Judge Calhoon.

Holly Springs Papers.]

At a meeting of the Holly Springs Bar held on Friday April 28th, 1882, the following resolutions were offered by Thomas W. Harris, Esq., unanimously adopted, and the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, The Hon. S. S. Calhoon of the Ninth Judicial District, has upon the request of our presiding Judge, Hon. J. W. C. Watson, and members of this bar, kindly consented to try the many cases upon our docket in which the presiding Judge is disqualified; and

WHEREAS, By his courtesy, kindness and ability he impressed upon us who have been engaged in the trial of causes before him, as likewise upon our community his high and unassailable character and bearing, as one of Mississippi's most distinguished judicial officers; therefore

Resolved, That Judge Calhoon is entitled to receive, and there is hereby tendered to him the thanks and gratitude of this bar, the officers of court, and the people of this county for his dignified and courteous bearing, his impartiality and promptness, and especially for the judicial learning he has manifested in his rulings and decisions at the present term of our court.

A Seashore Industry.

N. O. Democrat.]

The woolen mills of Mr. A. A. Ulman are turning out as handsome goods as can be made in the United States. The International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., awarded a diploma for the best display of all-wool goods of Southern manufacture to Mr. Ulman. He also received the same at the Gulf States Fair, held in New Orleans in 1879. The citizens of Bay St. Louis are proud of this factory and proud of the young Mississippian whose brain conceived the idea of building it, and when his bones have crumbled into dust, the great improvements he has made and the good he has done will build a monument in the hearts of this people that shall long out last stone or marble.

The Indiana Plan.

Washington Republican, (Administration Organ.)]

Greenburg, the county seat of Decatur county, Ind., is a town that will compare favorably with almost any other in that State or in any part of the United States. It has numerous churches, excellent schools and is the centre of a highly cultivated community. Yet this town was disgraced on the morning of the 24th instant by the cool, deliberate lynching of a man who had been tried and acquitted on the charge of complicity in a murder, and had been locked up in jail on a min