THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1882.

LEVEE CONVENTION JUNE 19TH 1882.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSISSIPPI LEVEE COMMISSIONERS, GREENVILLE, MISS., May 10, 1882.

The counties of DeSoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey, Sunflower, Quitman, Panola, Tallahatchie, Carroll, LeFlore, Holmes and Yazoo, are invited to send two delegates each to a Convention of the Yazoo Delta, to be held at Greenville, on the 19th day of June, 1882, to consider the interest of the delta in so far as affected by overflow of the Mississippi river. JAMES F. STOKES President.

W. A. EVERMAN, Secretary.

THE President has signed the Tariff Commission Bill.

THE election of five new bishops will be held by the Methodist General Conference to-day.

THE Southern Baptist Convention at Greenville, South Carolina, has completed its labors and adjourned.

MERIDIAN has done herself honor in electing Capt. John W. Smith, the model gentleman and eminent lawyer, to the office of Mayor.

MAJ. G. W. HARPER, of the Raymond Gazette, who was requested to write a history of the Mississippi Press, has, we learn, performed the work, and the address will be read at the approaching Press Convention.

MR. CHARLES T. CHRISTIAN, of Lake Beulah, Miss., has patented an efficient and cheaply-constructed device by which the wires used for fences may be stretched in making the fence and held in place while being spiked to the posts. By the same implement the wire may be cut when desired.

Good Measures.

Whatever may be the commissions or the omissions of the present Congress, it has passed two bills that are entitled to praise. One is the bill to suppress the Utah abomination; and the other to suspend the importation of Coolies from China.

The A. and M. College.

Starkville Citizen.]

Gen. W. T. Martin is to deliver the Annual Address at A. and M. College, on Wednesday, July 5th; and Rev. Dr. J. L. Girardeau, of South Carolina, will deliver the Commencement Sermon on the Sunday preceding.

A REPORT from Memphis speaks of the recent rise in the river at that point and says that it is now only four and a half feet below the highest point known. Quite a number of plantations, in the low lands, it is definitely stated, will be under water. The planters take a very gloomy view of the situation and as the river continues to rise they become more anxious. Many have grown despondent and disheartened with the prospects ahead.

A Granger Triumph.

The bill to create a Department of Agriculture has passed the House. It was unpopular with the politicians when first introduced. But the people thundered their edict; and the noteworthy feature in its progress was the agility with which Congressmen changed their positions. Some of them, who had first opposed the scheme of an Agricultural Department, became loud advocates of the measure, and almost broke their necks trying to get into line with its supporters. There were only seven votes cast against it.

THE proceedings of an important railroad meeting at Louisville, are published in another column. It was held to promote the building of the proposed railroad from the New Orleans and Chicago Railroad to Nashville from Jackson, through the counties of Winston and Leake. The object of the citizens of Winston is to demonstrate the advantages of that route and to enlist the interest of the people of Leake and Jackson in its behalf. Speaking for the people of Jackson, we can give assurance to our friends in Winston that we will meet them more than half way to unite forces in the movement.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE Simrall was in this city Monday *en route* to Vicksburg from Washington whither he had been at the instance of the Governor to make an argument before the proper Committees of the House and of the Senate in favor of the bill for the extension of the time for the land grant in aid of the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, in accordance with the memorial of the Mississippi Legislature. The argument of Judge Simrall, (a copy of which we have been favored with) is powerful and conclusive, and advices from Washington are favorable to the passage of the measure which has long been one of the most cherished schemes for the development of the resources of our State.

THE best way to interpret the meaning of a law, is to ascertain the mind and intent of its framers. Construing the act repealing the pint law, by this rule, and the proper conclusion will be reached by the following statement of Hon. H. C. Williamson, one of the Committee that reported it:

The act repealing the "pint law," originated in the State Senate, where it was carefully considered, discussed and passed; it then went to the House of Representatives, and was referred to the "Select Committee on Temperance," of which the writer of this was a member, there, it was considered in detal, the question as to whether or not it would effec-license already issued, was thoroughly discussed and after mature consideration the unanimous conclusion was, that it would not effect license take out prior to the passage of the act. It was then reported back to the House with the recommendation that it "do pass," and again the question as to its effect upon license already issued was discussed, and was again decided as before. It will be seen therefore that it was clearly the intention of those who voted for the repeal of this law that it should apply only to license taken out subsequent to its passage.

The Pint Law.

The following is a letter of the Attorney-General to the Sheriff of Attala county:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, JACKSON, MISS., April 22, 1882.

J. W. Woodard, Kosciusko, Mississippi;

DEAR SIR—Yours of 20th received. The $100 pint license (Code, page 189) is repealed. Persons now must either take out the $150 license (same page) to sell in not less than one gallon or in greater quantities, or the retail license referred to in sections 1103 and 1104. Druggists are on the same footing with other people.

As to whether a person holding an unexpired license under the old pint law can sell until it expires, I have only to say that in my opinion he cannot, though the question is not free from doubt

Yours truly,

T. J. CATCHING.

It will be seen that the Attorney-General in expressing the opinion that under the late law a person holding a license to sell liquor by the pint, cannot sell it until the expiration of his license, says that "the question is not free from doubt." The law as thus construed has been a just cause of complaint by parties who have purchased licenses from the State and are deprived of the right they acquired, and the feeling is universal that they have been unjustly dealt with. It is our opinion that the Legislature did not intend that the law should have a meaning so palpably *ex post facto*, and violative of public faith. No matter what may have been the decision of the courts that are applied to the case, the fact is evident that the persons who paid for their license gave the State a valuable consideration, and if the State with its strong hand takes it way from them, it breaks its promise and robs them of benefits for the enjoyment of which it has taken their money and put it in its coffers. There may be legal decisions in support of such a proposition, but there is no equity in it. If the State has rescinded what is really, if not technically, its contract with these parties, it should be remembered that "good faith is required in the recission of a contract as well as in the making of one." The State has taken care to enforce contracts between individuals, and it would be a sad commentary upon its own conduct, it should lay down one code of morals for itself in dealing with individuals, and another and wholly different one for the observance of individuals in their dealing with each other.

Where persons have been deprived of the benefit of their licenses, good faith will require the restitution of the money which they have paid the treasury for the unexpired time.

As the functions of Attorney General are purely advisory, and his opinions have not the binding effect of law, and as he has expressed his doubt as to the true interpretation of the act, we think the holders of licenses would be entirely justifiable in continuing to sell until the time stipulated has expired, and to appeal to the courts in defence of what is clearly their right if interfered with.

The Chinese Question.

The President has done well in discarding the sentimental phase of the subject and signing the bill to suspend Chinese immigration. When the vote was taken in California on the question two years ago, there were but 600 votes in all the State in favor of permitting that class of immigrants. California had tried the Coolie experiment and was sick of it. It is no longer a California question. It belongs to the whole country; and Congress has dealt with it properly. It is a question of self-protection from a Mongolian invasion. A contemporary speaking of the Chinese says;

"They constitute, wherever they go, an alien element, a peculiar people, retaining their national traits, language, manners, religion and vices in the midst of most opposite surroundings and insensible to all outside influences. They are a disquieting element on the Pacific Coast, owing to the hostility of the laboring men toward them; and a regard for the peace and good order of that section, if no other consideration, renders it imperative that some restriction be placed upon their further coming."

Bayard Taylor, returned from his trip to China, where he had opportunities of studying the race, said:

"It is my deliberate opinion the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface level, and below them are deeps of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I make no attempt to collect information of this kind, but there was enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing, which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident, to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle our soil."

The instinct of self-preservation forbade the population of our country mixing with such a race; and there will be no expression of disapproval by the people at the passage of the bill.

The Growth of Monopolies.

Here is an extract from the speech of Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin, at the Jackson birth-day celebration at Chicago:

There has suddenly grown up in this republic an empire of confederated railways, an empire of gigantic and, as they claim, of irresponsible powers, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which threatens to revolutionize the Government and to enslave us all, East and West, North and South, white and black. These confederated railways not only tax the commerce of the people to enrich themselves, but spend large sums to control elections and to influence legislation. In 1868 one railroad alone spent more than $1,000,000 for that purpose, and charged it to the "India rubber account" of "extra and legal services." They not only seek to control improperly judicial decisions. A man of standing before the Committee of Commerce at Washington in January, 1880, said that he had heard the counsel of one great railway in the Supreme Court of one of the old thirteen States threaten that Court with the displeasure of his client if it decided against them. We do not wonder that, he added, "All the blood in my body tingled with shame at the humiliating spectacle."

Judge Doolittle cited the Standard Oil Company, the Chinese Six Companies, the Mormon Church, and the prohibitive tariff as other monopolies, which it was the duty of the Democratic party to wipe out.

IF the bill which has passed the Senate to establish Federal Courts of Appeal becomes a law, President Arthur will have the naming of a number of Judges who will all be Republicans of course.

Gen. Chalmer's Departure.

The address of Gen. Chalmers to the voters of the 2d District announcing that he is an Independent candidate for Congress, on the platform therein set forth, is published for information, in another column. On the questions of the currency; the maintenance of the standard silver dollar; opposition to the continuation of the national banking system which depends upon the perpetuation of the national debt; and a protective tariff—we do not dissent from the position of Gen. Chalmers—only we disagree with him entirely in the suggestion that a protective tariff would operate to build up Southern manufactures. Its effect is directly the opposite. The way to encourage manufacturing in the South is to repeal the duty imposed on machinery for the benefit of the monopolists who manufacture it and who own the materials with which it is constructed. Remove the tariff so as to enable the South to supply herself with machinery at reasonable rates, and she can compete with any other people on the globe in manufacturing. She has all the elements that enter into the economy of manufacturing and only wants free trade and sailors rights to compete with all comers in that line. She does not ask laws legalizing robbery, and accumulating wealth in the pockets of the many for the benefit of the few. We do not understand that Gen. Chalmers goes to that extent, but he suggests a willingness to tolerate the present iniquitous system for a limited time to build up our "infant" manufactories and pay off the national debt. The "infant" argument, is as old as the government. As to the debt it can be paid with a tariff for revenue only. On the Mississippi river question we can find no occasion for difference with Gen. Chalmers, except that we do not see a necessity for postponing other important questions in order to give it the attention which it deserves. Let us have Mississippi river improvement and due attention to economic reforms at the same time.

Touching the Congressional apportionment bill, as we have before said, it is a question on which the Democrats in the Legislature differed. The Democrats refused to consider it in caucus, and therefore left it an open question, on the one side or the other of which Democrats could range themselves without subjecting to suspicion their fealty to their party.

Upon the observations of Gen. Chalmers on the Senatorial election, we have no comments to offer. When it was an open question, we adhered to the determination, we had formed for reasons satisfactory to ourselves, not to enter upon its discussion. And now, since it has been closed, we can see no sufficient ground for re-opening it, preferring to look ahead and devote ourselves to practical issues. That Gen. Chalmers has been an able and useful member; that he has served his constituency well and faithfully, has been too often testified in these columns to deny. The very statement of the fact attests our deep regret at the course he has now taken in making war upon the organization of the Democratic party, to which he owes his promotion in political life.

The Tariff Question.

Elsewhere will be found the Tariff Commission bill which has passed the House of Representatives. The effect of the measure is to postpone final action for the reform of the revenue system—a system which enriches the government, but impoverishes the people. The vote on the bill presents a very mixed and complicated presentation of the attitude of parties on that important question. The following is an analysis of it:

	Aye.	No.
Republicans	117	8
Democrats	27	76
Greenbackers	6	1
Independents	1	0
Total	151	85

Absent or paired, 50

All the avowed advocates of a protective tariff—that is a tariff to foster the industries of about half-million of capitalists out of fifty millions of population in the United States—voted for the bill; and on the test are to be found the names of a number of Democrats whose votes have contradicted their profession that they are for a tariff for revenue only. The "main question" will have to be fought over yet. It is the old fight between the people on the one side and the monopolists on the other.

P. S.—The bill has passed the Senate—ayes, 35—nays 19—as follows:

NAYS—Call, Cockerell, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Farley, George, Grover, Harris, Ingalls, Jackson, Jonas (La.), Maxey, Morgan, Pugh, Slater, Vance, VanWyck, Vest, Walker—19.

Messrs. Beck, Garland, Pendleton, Ransom, Williams and Saulsbury, were paired with Messrs. Bayard, Edmunds, Plumb, Logan, Saunders and Ferry.

The Levees.

From all accounts we fear that the Mississippi river bill which passed the Senate, will not pass the House; and the only hope for the repairing of the levees will be in the passage of the River and Harbor Bill which has been reported to the House. It appropriates upwards of $4,100,000 for the lower Mississippi, with this proviso:

Provided, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended to repair or build levees for the sole and exclusive purpose of reclaiming lands or preventing injury to land by overflow; provided, however, the Commission is authorized to repair and build levees if in their judgment it should be done as a part of their plan to afford ease and safety to the navigation and commerce of the river and to deepen the channel.

Irelands Woes.

A bill has been introduced in the English House of Commons by the government, which places great powers in the Lord Lieutenant. It authorizes him to cause the search of private houses, to suppress inflammatory newspapers, to to expel foreigners, and to appoint additional police at his pleasure. Offenders are to be tried, without juries, by a special tribunal of three judges, to be by him appointed, but the right of appeal to the Supreme Court is granted. The tax-payers of the districts in which murders and outrages occur, shall be assessed with the expenses. Such a bill would be a disgrace to any civilized country, much less to England. What has become of Magna Charta?

The National Banks.

Hinds County Gazette.]

The charters of the first batch of National Banks expire within a year or two, and the managers are anxious to obtain a new lease of power at the hands of the present Congress. The Republicans, as a party, we suppose, headed by their stalwart President, will favor the extension of their charters; the Greenbackers, as a party, (if there be such a party,) will array themselves in opposition; while the Democrats will be divided, those from the north and west favoring, and those from the south opposing.

It can with truth be said, we think, that the present is the very best banking system, for the bill holder, the depositors and the government, the county has ever had; but we are not certain by any means but that the theory of the Greenbackers is correct, on the point, that all the money of the county, paper as well as metalic, should be issued directly by the federal government itself, and all placed by law on precisely the same footing. The spirit of the government being democratic-republican, to our mind revolts at the idea that the power to issue money which must be received by the people, should be vested with all its advantages and emoluments, upon just a few monopolists—upon a certain class—upon a privileged few. No policy could possibly build up a privileged class so surely or more rapidly, and no more dangerous power to the interests and liberty of the people could possibly be created.

It is always to the interest of the National Banks as a body that money should be dear, while the interests of the great body of the people uniformly demands that it should be cheap. We have in the country more than 2,000 National Banks, exercising a vast power over business transactions and business interests, over Legislatures and Congress, and Cabinet officers, and federal and State officers generally, and the President himself—a power that is supreme. That power is never exercised in behalf of the interests of the people, but always in the interests of the monied classes, the bondholders, and the monopolists.

The National Banks should be driven to liquidation, and the Government should supply all the paper money needed by the business of the country. Corners in cotton, meat and breadstuffs, would then be much less frequent, for it is a fact that the corners in the past have all been traced to the National Bank men and the privileged classes and rings under their management and control.

The Press Gathering at Natchez.

Natchez Democrat.]

The citizens of Natchez assembled at Armory Hall on yesterday (Thursday) the 11th inst., to receive the report of the committees appointed at the previous meeting to suggest a programme for the reception of the Press Convention on the 7th of June next.

Maj. Thos. Grafton, Chairman of the previous meeting, took the chair and Thos. R. Quarterman was appointed Secretary.

The chairman of the committee on plan of arrangements submitted the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Your committee appointed to map out a programme for the entertainment of the Press Association, beg leave to suggest the following:

That on the day of the meeting of the Association, an address of welcome be delivered by some person appointed for that purpose, and after the address, a banquet be spread in some place selected for it; and after the banquet, an excursion be given on the steamer Natchez, which will consume the greater part of the first day.

That on the second the Association be allowed to transact such business as they may want, and should the whole of the second day be not taken up with the business of the Association, that the balance of the day be spent in showing the guests the different points of interest about our city. That the ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum be requested to give a ball on the night of the 8th, and that we tender an invitation to the members of the Association to attend, and that tickets be provided for them, "free" of any charge to them. And should the Association remain with us three days, the third day be taken up with such entertainments as may be suggested to us.

And we would suggest the appointment of the following committees for the carrying into effect of the programme.

(Committees were appointed to carry into execution the programme, from which it will be seen that the press will be right royally entertained by the generous people of Natchez.)

The Georgia Railroad Law---How It Works.

In an interview, Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, was asked: "The Railroad Commissioners of your State have been referred to a good deal in the discussion at Albany on that subject. Has their work been satisfactory?" To this the Governor replied, that if there have been any complaints I have not heard of them. Since they were appointed there has been ample opportunity for trying the experiment. At the last session of the Legislature no attempt was made to modify or repeal the law, which would have been the case had the law been unsatisfactory. The commission has reduced the passenger rates on all the railroads from five cents to three cents a mile, but it has not caused any diminution in the receipts of the railroads."

Death of Mrs. B. F. Jones.

Winona Advance.]

It is with feelings of sadness, that we this week have to chronicle the death of Mrs. Martha J. Jones, wife of Capt. B. F. Jones, Senior editor of the Advance, which sad event occurred on Thursday, May 11th at 5 o'clock A. M. For the past year, she has suffered a living death, from disease, and borne her long sufferings with patience and fortitude. For two weeks her family have dispaired of her recovery, and her death, was not unlooked for, at any time. For thirty-two years she has been a devoted wife and loving mother, and none can realize her loss, like the husband and children from whom she has been taken.

(To the husband and bereaved household of this estimable lady, we tender our sincere sympathy in this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.)

THE Pascagoula Democrat-Star says: "Magnolia has been suggested as the the most suitable place to hold the congressional nominating convention, and as no one as yet has objected to the location; it's Magnolia as the place, and the 10th of August the time"—which is none too early.

IN 1872, the Tariff question was remanded by the Convention which nomination Mr. Greeley, to the people of the several Congressional Districts. It will be a proper subject for consideration at the approaching election for Congress. Tariff reform is needed, and it must come from the people.

ONE HUNDRED and fourteen members of the lower House of Congress dodged the vote on the bill to make the Commissioner of Agriculture, a Cabinet officer. A contemporary explains: "Cowards or what!"

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Bill to Prevent Discriminations by Railroads Engaged in Inter-State Transportation.

Extract from the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator George, of Mississippi, January 24th, 1882:

SECTION 4. That no such railroad company so engaged shall, as to the goods, wares, or merchandise so transported or contracted, or intended to be transported, give or allow any shipper or consignee any advantage over any other or others by any rebate or drawback in charges or rates, nor by any other device whatsoever; nor shall such railroad company, as to such goods, wares, or merchandise, give or allow any convenience, advantage, or privileges in receiving, storing, loading, unloading, handling, or delivering such goods, wares, or merchandise to one or more shippers or consignees which shall not be given or allowed to all others; but all such shippers and consignees shall have absolute equality in rates, charges, privileges, advantages, and conveniences in every respect whatsoever.

SEC. 5. That a schedule of the rates of every railroad company as to all such inter-State transportation shall, by such company, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be posted conspicuously in each and every one of its depots or station-houses at which goods, wares, or merchandise are received for inter-State transportation. Such schedule shall contain such rates only, and shall be printed in ordinary pica or in type of larger size, and shall give information of the rates of charges on all freight transported from said depot or station to every place in any other State for transportation to which said company is accustomed to receive freight at its said depot. Said schedule shall specify the rates per pound and the rates per car-load of each class of freight, and shall, with all subsequent schedules of rates, be in force until changed in accordance with the provisions of this act; and all subsequent schedules shall be made out and posted in like manner as above set out. Changes may be made in the said rates and charges by a new schedule, which shall be posted as aforesaid; and when any such depot shall be situated in a city or town containing more than one thousand inhabitants, in addition to posting there as herein required, such schedule shall be published at least once a week conspicuously in two newspapers, if there be such, published and having a general circulation in said city or town; and said schedule shall be posted and published thirty days before it shall take effect. But if said rates shall be reduced by any such new schedule, it may go into effect as to said reduced rates on the fifth day after the first day on which said posting and publication shall have been made; but in that case the date on which a new schedule shall take effect shall be printed on it in type at least four times as large as the type in which the body of the schedule shall be printed; but the reduced rates shall not be increased except on publication and posting for thirty days as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That every such railroad company engaged as aforesaid in such inter-State transportation shall afford all shippers or persons intending to be shippers of such freight, equal opportunities and privileges for the delivery of their property for shipment, and shall receive and transport all such property or freight in the order of time in which it is offered or received for shipment, at any place, or depot, or station at which said company is accustomed to receive such property for shipment, unless any shipper may voluntarily agree to waive this privilege; and it shall be no excuse for a violation hereof that the said railroad company shall have made any contract or agreement to receive and transport property afterwards to be delivered; nor shall it be lawful for such company to transport at a lower rate than its established rates at the time transportation is actually made, in virtue of any contract of shipment made prior to the delivery of the property for transportation; and all such contracts heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, giving to any shipper any advantage, privilege, or convenience, either as to rates or priority in shipment, or in any other way, shall be of no effect to exempt said company from these provisions; nor shall any such company allow or permit any violation or evasion of the provisions of this act by any person or company having the use of its road in carrying freights.

SEC. 7. That any officer or agent of any railroad company who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall consent thereto, or permit such violation, when having the power to prevent it, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to indictment therefor in the district or circuit court having jurisdiction of the offense, and, on conviction, shall be fined not more than———dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not more than———; and the railroad company whose agent or officer shall violate any provision thereof shall be liable to an action by the party injured, who shall be entitled to recover double the amount which as has been illegally charged, and also double costs, and in addition all damage which he may sustain by reason of such illegal act, and shall also recover a reasonable sum as compensation for his loss of time, trouble, and expense in prosecuting his suit, and also a sum sufficient to pay a reasonable compensation to his attorney or attorneys, which last mentioned sum shall be in proportion to the length and trouble of the litigation, and the obstacles to recovery interposed by the defendant.

SEC. 8. That a contemporaneous transportation within the meaning of this act shall be all transportation done while the same schedules of rates shall be in force.

SEC. 9. That the provisions of this act shall apply to every person, association, partnership, or corporation, and the receivers of any such, engaged in inter-State transportation on a railroad, on the whole or any part of the route, in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to railroad companies.

SEC. 10. That the circuit court of the district having local jurisdiction of the suit or controversy by the laws of the United States shall have the power to enjoin or restrain any such person, or corporations, or company, or partnership from violating any of the provisions of this act in all cases when such violation may be threatened or imminent, and to enforce its orders by punishment of the persons or corporation who shall disobey or be concerned in disobeying said orders—the persons by both fine and imprisonment, and the corporation by fine.

SEC. 11. That in all suits at law or equity under this act the court in which the same are pending shall have power to compel the production, as evidence in court, of any book, or writing, or document in the possession or control of any witness or party, and may compel all necessary discovery from either party; and no party or witness shall be exempt from making such discovery or giving any evidence by reason that the same would cause a forfeiture against such witness or party, or tend to criminate him; but no such criminating evidence shall be given or discovery made, neither the same nor any part thereof shall be afterwards used against the person making the discovery or giving the evidence in any criminal prosecution against him whatever.

SEC. 12. That the courts of the several States which by their organization and form of procedure can take civil jurisdiction of violations of this act may have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States courts of any civil suit to enforce any right secured by this act, or to recover any penalty or damages herein prescribed for such violation.

Senator George for Levees.

The remarks of Senator George, of Mississippi, on the bill appropriating six million dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and in favor of the amendment offered by Senator Garland, of Arkansas, increasing the appropriation to fifteen millions, notwithstanding the hostility evoked by pushing the levee building forward and endeavoring to get too much (let that pass,) deserve praise for the clearness of the defense of levees as a means of improving navigation. Senator George feared that too narrow a construction might be put upon the powers of the Mississippi River Commission, and that it might not feel at liberty to exercise its unrestrained judgment in the disbursement of the funds appropriated, and he desired a change in the phraseology to remove all doubt, and to leave to the Commission the exercise of its judgment as to what should be done to repair or build levees in order to aid in the improvement of navigation. Although he was defeated, and the bill passed with a rigid proviso, yet his strong argument in behalf of levees deserves that consideration which it will receive. Senator George admits that Congress has no constitutional power to build levees for the sole purpose of reclaiming or protecting the lands from the floods of the Mississippi River. But he contends that the power to improve the navigation of the river implies also the power to do all that will facilitate navigation on it and render it safer, easier, and more convenient.—N. O. Picayune.

Mississippi Congressmen on Gen. Chalmer's Departure.

Washington Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

Senator George thinks he has made a great mistake, and that he will now discover that he is not the popular man in Mississippi that he has regarded himself.

Mr. Money says he cannot carry the district.

Mr. Muldrow says he will have no following, now that it has taken the shape of a personal grievance.

Manning, now sits from the Second District, contested by Buchanan, says he carried his District by a good majority before, and he believes he can beat Chalmers easier than any other man likely to run.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN: Gold which lies in the treasury as reserves and on deposit is said to be in effect in circulation. It is performing the functions of money. Silver lying in the treasury and represented by certificates in the hands of the people is said to be dead and useless. The value of this view of things does not appear to be in its truthfulness.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The coalition in Virginia which Mahone invented and managed as a political speculation may be said to have collapsed.

Five children were deserted by their parents at Newcomerstown, Ohio. The oldest was 12 and the youngest a baby. The only food in the house was some corn meal, and they ate it as long as it lasted. Then they were two days without a mouthful of anything but water. It was not until the infant died that they informed the neighbors of their plight.

The London Lancet warns the public of the great danger of injections of morphine under the skin, and says: "It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument-makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to slay persons, and that the medical men should forbid their use."

Small-pox has broken out at Fort Worth, Texas in epidemic form within the last week. Over twenty cases have appeared in the last three days.

John Owens said to Gath that the best women he had ever known were a little cranky on their age, especially when their daughters are growing up. He referred to one lady who had a married son and several marriageable daughters, and who related that she was married very young—when she was not much more than fourteen—and the interlocutor looking at her wrinkles, she said: "I'll tell you how those come—on my father's side. My mother married a very old man."

Two brothers named Hawkins had an affray with a man, name unknown, at Reedville, 75 miles out on the Little Rock and Mississippi. Both brothers were shot dead and the murderer fled to the woods and escaped.

A rumor has prevailed in Arkansas that State Auditor Crawford's account is nearly twenty thousand dollars behind. A committee is now investigating and the facts will come out during the week. Mr. Crawford has already served three terms and is a candidate for renomination by the Democratic Convention, and is a man of unblemished reputation.

Marie Konig, a German woman, at Boston, murdered her boy 5 years of age, cutting his throat with a case knife; then cut the throat of her daughter aged 13. Alfred, another son, has cuts in a dozen places; not fatal. Another boy, aged 17, was also wounded. The woman then attempted to kill himself.

Female candidates for the study of medicine in Russia are constantly increasing. The total number admitted within ten years is 959. Of these 281 have finished their studies, and 152 are now practising.

It is a common practice in Philadelphia to take children to the gasworks to be treated for whooping cough. There the little ones are held over the purifying pans to breathe the mingled fumes of ammonia and sulphur. This affords relief by clearing the air passages, and the physicians recommend it.

Chicago is the greatest lumber market in the world. The single item of sawed lumber received there is 1881 would lay an inch flooring fourteen feet wide round the earth at the equator. The amount of lumber manufactured in the three States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota during 1881 would lay such a floor fifty feet wide.

The expense of the Missouri session of the Legislature was only $26,600.

An ingenious method of arriving at an estimate of the numbers of the children who succeed in evading the compulsory by-laws of the School Board has been adopted by the Ragged School Union of Liverpool. A band of music was hired to play for two hours a day during school hours in different parts of the city, and a record kept of all the juveniles who were attracted by the music. In four days they counted no fewer than 3,020 children of school age, for the most part squalid and ill-fed, standing round the band at a time when they ought to have been at school.

Five thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, on the 10th, most of whom are Germans.

About 10,000,000 acres of land in Louisiana were submerged by the late flood, which will cause an estimated loss to the State of 100,000 bales of cotton and 80,000 hogsheads of sugar. The rice crop will not be seriously injured, as replanting can be accomplished until the middle of June.

A bride who was married at her father's farm house in Hartford county, Md., last week wore wild flowers at the throat and in the hair. The parlor where the ceremony was performed was decorated with wild flowers only—arbutus, violets, dog-tooth violets and spring beauties.

Judge Mallory, of the Milwaukee Police Court, recently sentenced one Henry Berwinger and his wife to six months at hard labor in the House of Correction for cruelly beating and misusing their little 2-year-old son.

Attorney General Brewster has not been at all successful in demonstrating that the South Carolina people are ballot-box stuffers and ballot thieves. Not one of the five juries found any of the defendants guilty in the recent test cases.

Senator Hill, of Ga., is very low at Eureka Springs. His daughter has gone to join him.

Miss Medora Von Hoffman, of New York, has just married the Marquis of Mores, heir of the Duke of Votlumbrosa. She is young and lovely, and wore white cut-velvet. The next personal she gets will be about two years from now, when she comes back to New York with holes in her socks and a hungry baby in her arms to live with old man Von Hoffman, and advise the rest of the girls to fight shy of Marquises.—Denver Tribune.

The American Free Trade League counsels the prompt organization of clubs in every Congressional district to act unitedly and intelligently in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and against the burdensome and iniquitous system of taxation embodied in the present tariff.

The Louisiana Legislature is in session.

The small-pox is spreading in Norfolk county, Va.

The Buckingham gold mine in Virginia is valued at $2,000,000.

The cost of the extra session of the Missouri Legislature was only $26,000.

James O. Smith, contestant for the seat of Representative Charles M. Shelley, of the Fourth Alabama District, died at Washington City of pneumonia, after an illness of less than forty-eight hours.

The new bill for the suppression of crime in Ireland provides for a tribunal of three judges, who shall try defendants without a jury, in districts where outrages are not punished. It takes a unanimous vote of the board to convict, and the defendant may appeal from their judgment.

Moses Taylor, who is lying very sick at his residence, in New York, is the richest merchant in the new world, worth $4,000,000, and finished a house at Long Branch but a year ago, the best residence there, and now is barely lingering in his earthly tabernacle.

The Fish Commission on the 12th shipped 4,000,000 of young shad and herring to various points in the South. There is a great demand for these fish from all sections. The commission will distribute this season about 75,000,000 shad and 250,000,000 herring. The fish production in the Potomac has quadrupled under the Commission.

Courier-Journal: The movement of the Louisville and Nashville Company to put cheap coal in Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans will not only furnish cheap fuel to those cities, but it develops the local coal fields, especially those in Alabama. The results are proving entirely satisfactory to all parties excepting the Pittsburgh dealers.

The Georgia Independents are for Hon. A. H. Stephens for Governor.

The death of ex-Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, occurred Monday at Eureka Springs.

Augusta, May 13.—The weather is unfavorable for cotton. The thermometer stands at 60 degrees. The yield of wheat and oats in South Carolina and Georgia will be larger than in any year since the war.

The Louisiana Board of Health last night by unanimous vote, refused to receive any communication from the National Board of Health except such as come from the President thereof. In explanation of the resolution, which is especially against the resident member, Dr. S. M. Bemiss, Hon. Isaac N. Marks, Acting President, said he was of the firm belief that the Board would be troubled no more with communications from employees of the National board in this city whose only object appeared to be to create trouble and discord between the Louisiana State and National Boards, and who are as ready to-day as heretofore to declare rice fever to be yellow fever in order to keep up the agitation whereby they might be continued in high salaries as employees of the National Board.

The Copiah (Hazlehurst) Signal says: A fatal affray is reported to have occurred on Saturday evening last, between two young white men named Swilly and Keagle, living on the Monticello road about nine miles from this city, in which the former killed the latter.

Judge S. H. Terral opened his first court at Mississippi City on Monday; and on Monday the 22d, he will hold court for Jackson county.

LETTER FROM WINSTON.

RAILROAD MEETING IN WINSTON COUNTY.

EDITORS CLARION: Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. S. B. McConnico, Auditor, and Capt. Mann, Chief Engineer, of the C., St. L. and N. O. R. R., who made a trip through our country a few days ago, inspecting the country, with the view of making Jackson the starting point for the contemplated railroad to Aberdeen, instead of Kosciusko, the citizens of this county held a railroad meeting in Louisville on last Tuesday, the 9th inst. The main object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Woodward, to be the appointment of a committee for the purpose of preparing maps and accurate descriptions of the country through which the road would run, if started at Jackson, and present the same to President Clark, and thereby endeavor to direct the attention and more favorable consideration of the management to the superior advantages for railroad building, which this route possesses over any other which has as yet been suggested, and to also communicate with citizens of the county of Leake, and of the city of Jackson, soliciting their co-operation in the matter.

Hon. M. A. Metts, Mr. John B. Gage and Charles Richardson, Esq., were appointed as said Committee. This and other business having been attended to, the meeting instructed the undersigned as Secretary, to furnish THE CLARION with the proceedings of the meeting with a request that they be published, which I have concluded to do in the shape of a communication. In so doing allow me to say that our people are thoroughly aroused upon the subject of this road, and sincerely believe that if the management of the road can be induced to survey the route from Jackson to Starkville, and thereby see the real advantages which this line possesses over any other, as regards track and country, it will be readily accepted in preference to others which have been suggested and being surveyed.

The building of this road from Jackson would be surpassed in advantages and benefits to the country through which it would pass, only by a through route from the coast, such as the contemplated Ripley and Ship Island Road, and hence we feel that in consequence of its great importance to our country, and the fact that it is the more advantageous route for the builders, we should not hesitate to act promptly in doing all in our power to secure the great enterprise. Let the people who feel interested in the road, prepare an accurate map discriptive of the entire country from Jackson to Starkville, for the consideration of Mr. Clark. The work will cost but little labor and scarcely a farthing in money, and we consider its great importance and the probability of securing the road more than worth the time, attention and money necessary for a thorough and accurate effort in the direction which is suggested. The fact that it would necessitate the building of a railroad by the M. and O., or by the city of Meridian, should Mr. Clark's road be built from Kosciusko, in order to save to the M. and O. road and to Meridian, of a large trade, is one of the many advantages to Mr. Clark; which we consider is attached to the Jackson route. It is estimated that the cost of surveying the road from Jackson to Starkville, will be about four thousand dollars, and it is the opinion of the writer that it would be money well expended if the people of Jackson and along the line of the road would pay for the survey, rather than not have it surveyed, for we feel confident that if the survey is made, the location and building of the road will inevitably follow.

We hope THE CLARION will agitate the subject and induce speedy action and substantial aid in this matter.

Truly yours,

E. M. HOUTT.

Compliment to a Good Man.

The Natchez Democrat, a sterling Democratic paper, to which we are often indebted for items of news from Mississippi and North Louisiana, says that the Board of Supervisors has fixed the salary of the Hon. James S. Montgomery, Superintendent of Education, at $1,000. Mississippi does not pay her school officers very well, but Mr. Montgomery has held his office eight years, and has performed its functions so energetically and enthusiastically that he has won the respect of the people of both races and both parties, and has given wide fame to the schools under his supervision. He has certainly amply earned the increase of his salary. The peculiarity of this case is that Prof. Montgomery is regularly reappointed by the Democratic State administration, upon Democratic solicitation, because of his conduct in office, notwithstanding the fact that he is a conscientious and unwavering Republican.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Heathen Chinee.

San Francisco Examiner.]

A lady who has been lecturing in Chicago on life in China, where she had done missionary work, said that she saw a Chinaman one day going to market with five baby girls in a basket, and he told her that he hoped to get as much as forty cents apiece for them. That, certainly, is a very cheap rate for girl babies. No doubt the entire lot could have been bought for a dollar and a half. A civilization under which the fair sex rates so cheaply is of a very low order.

Pensions.

THE BILL COMPLETED—ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The pension appropriation bill is completed. It appropriates $100,000,000, the exact amount recommended in the estimate. Appropriations for the current fiscal year are $50,000,000, and the estimated further appropriation of $200,000,000 will be necessary to complete that period.

WISCONSIN claims a baby with six arms. Tennyson had probably heard of this curiosity when he wrote his song: "Hands all round."—Somerville Journal.

Congressional Bills.

The Tariff Commission.

To provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the t