THE WEEKLY CLARION.

Wednesday, - - - - - - May 24, 1882

LAWS
—OF THE—
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors within five miles of the University of Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the giving away or selling of wine, brandy, whisky, beer, cider, or of any intoxicating liquor whatever, or of any preparation of the same in the form of a beverage, and especially of the preparations known as bitters, by whatever name now or hereafter called, in any quantity or for any purpose, within five miles of the University of Mississippi, is hereby prohibited and made penal: *provided*, the prohibition shall not extend to the giving of such liquors for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or when given by a practicing physician as medicine in cases of actual sickness, or in dispensing private hospitality within the domestic circle and in the family residence of the giver; but no sales of such liquors shall take place within the prescribed limits for these or any other purposes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for each and every violation of this law, the party offending shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; every device or subterfuge which the jury in the circuit court or the court in the inferior tribunals shall deem to have been resorted to as an evasion of this act, shall be punished as a direct violation of it; the several justices of the peace in Lafayette county, and the mayor of the town of Oxford, shall, upon affidavit of any person, have concurrent jurisdiction with the the circuit court of said county, of all violations of the same in said county, and trials be had in said mayor's and justices' courts without the intervention of a jury, subject to appeals as in other criminal cases; and all prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within two years of the commission of the offense, and not afterwards.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted That in addition to the fine and penalties imposed for a violation of this act, and whether there shall have been criminal prosecutions instituted therefor or not, every person offending against the provisions of the same shall be liable to a civil suit at the instance of any member of the faculty of the University of Mississippi; such suits shall be brought in the name of the University for the sum of one hundred dollars for each offense, separate suits being instituted for each offense, where there has been more than one violation of the act, nor shall there be any right in the defendant to demand a consolidation of said suits; if determined against the defendant judgment shall be entered for said sum of one hundred dollars and costs in each case, for which execution shall issue, the same shall be collectible by the chancellor for the use of this University, with the right in this official, if by him deemed proper, to appropriate one-half of the amount realized to the person upon whose information the suit was brought; said suit shall be brought within two years after the commission of the offense, and shall be tried without the interposition of a jury, subject to the right of appeal, as in other civil cases; in the trial thereof the defendant shall be a competent witness for himself, and may be compelled to testify by the plaintiff, but no testimony given or admissions made by him in such suits shall be used against him in any criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act take effect and be in force thirty days after its passage.

Approved, March 7, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors in Covington County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, dispose of, or give away, any vinous or spirituous or any intoxicating liquors or drinks by whatsoever name called, including patent bitters, or any malt liquors, whatsoever form, within the boundary lines of Covington county; provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the sale of such liquor by any person or persons already having a license to sell the same until the term for which such license was issued shall have expired; provided, further, That this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the use of such liquors for sacramental or medical purposes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That neither the board of supervisors of said county, nor any other body which may now or hereafter be authorized to grant license, shall grant license to any person or persons to sell any such vinous or spirituous or intoxicating drinks by whatsoever name called, in the said county of Covington, the object and intent of this act being to prevent the sale or giving away of such vinous, spirituous or intoxicating liquors or drinks within the boundary lines of Covington county, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and be confined in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than sixty days; such fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court; provided, That this act shall not apply to the town of Williamsburg in said county, and five miles in every direction, therefrom, nor to the town of Mount Carmel, in said county, and seven miles in every direction therefrom.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 9, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of vinous spirituous or malt liquors in the town of Sallis, Attala county, or within four miles of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That hereafter it shall not be lawful to give, barter or sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors in the town of Sallis, in Attala county, or within four miles of said town; provided, nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit its use by regular practicing physician in said town or district, when in their discretion they deem its use expedient.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this act, and on conviction of each separate offense thereof, be shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 25, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors, and bitters that intoxicate, within four miles of Lake Como, in Jasper county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell vinous or spirituous liquors, or bitters that intoxicate, within four miles of Lake Como, in Jasper county; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for each offense, be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars, and imprisoned not less than five days.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That before any physician living or doing business in said town of said supervisors district, or in said town of Benela, or within five miles thereof, or in said town of Oakland, or within three and a half miles thereof, shall sell or prescribe any kind of intoxicating liquors within the limits herein mentioned, he shall make and file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Calhoun county, by those residing in Calhoun county, and Yalobusha county, at Coffeeville, by those living in said Oakland, or within three and a half miles therefrom, an affidavit, setting forth the fact substantially, that he will only sell, prescribe or give intoxicating liquors in cases in cases of actual sickness in their practice; and for such and every violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, the person so offending, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction, shall be punished as if violating the first section of this act and any physician who shall sell, prescribe or give intoxicating liquors except in cases of actual sickness, after having made and filed the affidavit, herein required, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished as in other cases of perjury.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the circuit clerk of Calhoun county and Yalobusha county respectively, shall furnish the grand jury, at each term of the circuit court of said county of Calhoun and Yalobusha counties, at Coffeeville, a list of such physicians, who have filed the affidavit required by third section of this act, and also those who failed to file such affidavit.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Judges of the second and third circuit court districts respectively, when charging the grand juries of said counties, to give this act specially in charge.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 8, 1882.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors in the town of New Albany, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the giving away or selling of wine, brandy, whisky, or beer, or of any intoxicating liquors whatever, or any preparation of the same in the form of a beverage, and especially of any of the preparations known as bitters by whatever name, now or hereafter called, in any quantity or for any purpose, within the corporate limits of the town of New Albany, in Union county, is hereby prohibited and made penal; provided, the prohibition shall not extend to the giving of such liquors for the administration of the Lord's Supper or when given by a practicing physician as medicine in cases of actual sickness or in dispensing private hospitality within the domestic circle and in the family residence of the giver; nor shall it be lawful to sell in any quantity wine, brandy, whisky, beer or any of the beverages mentioned in this section within two miles of the corporate limits of the town of New Albany, or to drink or give away any of said liquors or beverages, in any business house within two miles of said corporate limits; provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent those who have heretofore obtained license to retail vinous and spirituous liquors in said town of New Albany, and whose license has not expired from exercising their privileges until the expiration of their license.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for each and every violation of this law, the party offending shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; each and every device or subterfuge which the jury in the circuit court, or the court in the lower tribunal, shall deem to have been resorted to as an evasion of this act, shall be punished as a direct violation of the same; the several justices of the peace in district three in Union county, and the mayor of the town of New Albany, shall upon affidavit of any person have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of said county, of all violations of this act, subject to the right of the defendant to appeal as in other criminal cases.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 14, 1882.

AN ACT to prevent the sale or giving away of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, in certain places in the State of Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, barter give or in any manner dispose of to any person or persons any spirituous or vinous liquors within five miles of Jerusalem church, in Scott county; within the town of Wesson, Copiah county, or within five miles thereof; within five miles of Union church, in district five, in Lafayette county; within five miles of Paris, in Lafayette county; in the town of Falkner, in Tippah county, or within two miles of the corporate limits thereof; in the town of Strawhorn, in the county of Tate, or within two miles, and one-half of the corporate limits of said town; and within townships nine (9) and ten (10) range five (5) west in the county of Wayne or within one mile west of said townships; within five (5) miles of the village of Free Hom, in Yazoo county; within three (3) miles of Greenville, in Panola county; within one mile of the town of Jonestown, in Coahoma county; within five miles of Sand Spring Church in Lafayette county; within four miles of Mount Pleasant Church, in Union county; within three miles of Prelonia Church, in Union county; within five miles of Cockerham's Ferry, fourth supervisor's district, in Amite county; within one mile of Salem Church, in Choctaw county; in the town of Pearlington, Hancock county, of within four miles thereof; within three miles of Star Landing, in DeSoto county; within five miles of Mantachie church, in District 2, in Itawamba county, within four miles of Cherry Creek Church, in Pontotoc county; *provided*, that nothing in this act apply to the town of Beauregard, *provided, further*, that nothing in this act shall apply to the sale of malt liquors in the town of Pearlington, or in four miles of said town thereof; *provided, further*, That nothing in this act shall apply to persons who may sell vinous or spirituous liquors, for sacramental purposes, nor to physicians, who may administer the same for medicine; nor to those who sell under a license until their license expires.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, shall on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or be confined in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 23, 1882.

AN ACT to regulate the sale of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors in the town of Ashland, in Benton county, Mississippi, or within certain limits.

SECTION, 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or in any manner dispose of any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors within the town of Ashland, Benton county, Mississippi, or within the following limits, viz: beginning at the northwest corner section 30, township 2, range one (1) east, and running thence east to northeast corner section 29, township 2, range 2 east, thence south on section lines to southeast corner of section 32, township 3, range 2 east, thence west on section lines to the basis meridian, at southwest corner of section 31, township 3, range 1 east, thence north with said meridian to the beginning, without first having obtained a license, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the board of mayor and aldermen of said town of Ashland, upon the written petition of fifty qualified electors, residents within the limits specified in the foregoing section, to order a special election, to be held at the court-house in said town, for the purpose of determining the will of the majority of the qualified electors within said limits as to whether the sale of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors shall be authorized within said limits or not, and no election shall be held except upon such petition; the said board of mayor and aldermen shall give notice of such election for at least thirty days prior to the holding of said election; said notice shall be given through some newspaper published in the said town of Ashland, stating the purpose, time and place of holding said election; none but those who are qualified electors and resident within the limits as stated in the first section of this act, and who have been a resident within said limits for sixty days prior to such election shall be allowed to vote; said election shall be held by the board of mayor and aldermen of said town of Ashland, observing the law now in force in regard to special elections in this State, except the ballot voted at such election shall be written or printed on white paper; the ballot shall have the words "for license" or "no license" on them.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if a majority of all the legal resident qualified voters within the said limits shall vote in favor of granting license to sell by retail any of said liquors, then the said board of mayor and aldermen of said town shall grant to any suitable, sober, reputable person a license to sell said liquors by retail, upon such persons complying in all things now provided by law, that is to say, the said applicant for license shall pay the tax as now required by law, and shall give the bond provided for in the Code of 1880, conditioned as the law in such cases directs.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said license shall not be granted for a period extending beyond twelve months after said election, as hereinbefore provided for; and all licenses shall expire and be of no force after the lapse of twelve months after said election.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all laws now in force regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors shall remain in full force and effect, except as modified in this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That if at any election as hereinbefore provided for, the majority of the legal, qualified voters shall not vote for license, then it shall not be lawful for another election to be held until the lapse of twelve months after such election, and in case no license shall be granted.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the said board of mayor and aldermen of the town of Ashland, Benton county, are hereby authorized to levy a tax of three per cent. upon the amount paid for any license granted under this act, to be collected by the sheriff of said county before license are issued, to defray the expenses of said election.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 8, 1882.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to regulate and prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors within five miles of the town of Benton, Yazoo county, approved March 5th, 1880.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That an act entitled an act to regulate and prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors within five miles of the town of Benton, Yazoo county, approved March 5th, 1880, be and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows, to-wit: If any person shall sell or give away any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or permit the same to be sold, given away or to be drunk, in any business house or on the premises of the same of which he has control, within five miles of the town of Benton, in the county of Yazoo, he shall, upon conviction, for each offense be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court; provided, that this shall not prohibit the sale of such vinous, spirituous and malt liquors by druggists for medicinal or sacramental purposes as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any druggist may sell or give away any of said liquors within the limits aforesaid for medicinal purposes; provided, he does so upon the written prescription of a practicing physician; and said druggists shall keep a book especially for the preservation of said prescriptions, each of which shall be numbered and pasted in said book in regular order, and this book shall be submitted to the grand jury of the county at their option.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be deemed a druggist within the meaning of this act, unless such person is familiar with and regular practices the duties and acts of an apothecary and pharmacist, and keeps all necessary medicines for filling prescriptions; and no person shall be deemed a practicing physician within the meaning of this act unless he shall be a graduate in medicine with a diploma from some school of medicine of reputable standing; and he must also subscribe to an obligation, before some officer duly qualified to administer an oath, that he will give no prescription for vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, unless such stimulant is imperatively required, and said obligation so sworn to and subscribed, shall be filed with the clerk of the chancery court of the county, who shall furnish a certified copy of the same to each druggist within the limits of the territory aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall give to, or buy or procure in any way for another, any of the aforesaid liquors, except as permitted by this act, within the limits or territory aforesaid; or if any person shall in any way aid or assist in the evasion of this act, he shall, upon conviction thereof, for each offense be punished as provided in section one of this act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within five miles of the town of Fulton, in the county of Itawamba.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, or in any manner dispose of, for profit or gain, any vinous or spirituous liquors within the town of Fulton, or in five miles of the corporate limits thereof.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for each and every violation or evasion of this act the party so offending, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 27, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks in the town of Baldwyn, or within two miles of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That in order to ascertain truly the sentiment and wishes of the majority of the legal voters in the town of Baldwyn, situated in the counties of Prentiss and Lee, and of the territory and district embraced within an area of two miles every way from the corporate limits of said town, on the subject of the sale and prohibition of the sale of vinous, spirituous and malt liquors, and any quantity or for any purpose, within said town of Baldwyn and within two miles of the corporate limits of said town, a board of three commissioners, composed of G. B. Oliver, F. H. Mathews and L. C. Prather, be and are hereby appointed to register the voters in the prescribed limits and superintend said election, and if either one of the above commissioners shall die or refuse to act, the remaining two shall select another commissioner instead; the said election commissioners of the said town of Baldwyn, are hereby authorized and empowered to order and hold an election by the citizens of said town and within said district, at which said election all legal voters shall be entitled to vote whose names shall be on the list hereinafter provided for, and for the purposes of said election said town and territory are hereby constituted an election district; said election shall be held within ninety days after the passage of this act, and twenty days notice of said election shall be given by posting written or printed notices thereof in at least six places within the district and town aforesaid; said election and voting shall be held and done in the said town of Baldwyn, at a place or places therein to be designated by the said election commissioners of said town; the said election commissioners shall declare and enter as aforesaid, that a majority of the votes cast at said election is in favor of prohibition, then the sale, barter or exchange of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors in any quantity for any purpose within said town or within two miles of the corporate limits of said town, shall be and is hereby absolutely prohibited, and the said mayor and aldermen are further empowered to effectuate and make certain said prohibition by any and all proper ordinances and resolutions entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and for that purpose are hereby given jurisdiction over said subject within the town and district aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person violating any of the provisions of this act or any order, ordinance or resolution of said mayor and aldermen on the subject or objects of this bill (act), on conviction before any officer or court having jurisdiction of the same, for each offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not longer than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect the rights of any person who has license to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, until the expiration of such license.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 6, 1882.

AN ACT to incorporate Fairfield church in Union county and to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of three miles of said church.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That A. J. French, J. P. Robinson, M. D. McWhorter, B. B. Strain, trustees of the Fairfield church in Union county, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate and by that name and style, shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter or exchange or in any other manner dispose of, for any use, any vinous or spirituous liquors, gins, wines, bitters in any quantity, within the limits of four miles of said Fairfield church; provided, nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the rights of practicing physicians to prescribe the use of wines, whiskies, etc., for their patients in cases of actual sickness arising in their practice.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person violating the provisions of the second section of this act shall be deemed and held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, for such offense be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than twenty (20) days.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person now selling or retailing vinous or spirituous liquors within the limits mentioned in the second section of this act, who has taken out license under the provisions of sections 1097 and 1098 of the Revised Code of 1880, and whose license has not expired.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 15, 1882.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church in Oktibbeha county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall not be lawful to give away or sell wine, beer, brandy, whisky, or any intoxicating liquors, whatever, or any preparation of the same in the form of a beverage, especially of any of the preparations known as bitters, within three (3) miles of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, in Oktibbeha county; provided, the prohibition shall not extend to the giving or using of such liquors for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or when given by a practicing physician as medicine in cases of actual sickness.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for each violation of this law, the party offending, shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisoned not less than one nor more than three (3) months in the county jail, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 6, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors within three and one-half miles of Oak Grove Presbyterian Church, in Beat No. 2, in the county of Chickasaw.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the giving away or selling of wine, brandy or whisky, or of any intoxicating liquors whatsoever, or of any preparation of the same, in the form of a beverage, and especially of any of the preparations known as bitters, by whatsoever name now or hereafter called, in any quantity, and for any purpose, within three and one-half miles of Oak Grove Presbyterian Church, in Beat No. 2, in the county of Chickasaw, is hereby prohibited and made penal; provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the sale of such liquors by any person or persons already having a license to sell the same, until the term for which such license was issued shall have expired; provided, further, that the prohibition shall not extend to the giving of such liquors for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or when given by a practicing physician as a medicine, in cases of actual sickness, or in dispensing private hospitality in the family residence of the giver; but no sale of such liquors shall take place within the prescribed limits for these or any other purposes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for each and every violation of this law, the party offending shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each and every device or subterfuge which the jury in the circuit court or the court below shall deem to have been resorted to as an evasion of this act, shall be punished as a direct violation of the same. The several justices of the peace of Chickasaw and Pontotoc counties, shall upon affidavit of any person having concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of said counties of all violation of the same committed in their respective counties, and trials shall be had in said justices courts without the intervention of a jury, subject to the right of appeal as in other criminal cases.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 2, 1882.

AN ACT to prevent the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors or bitters which intoxicate, in the town of Bentley, Calhoun county, Mississippi, or within three miles thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be unlawful to sell vinous or spirituous liquors or bitters which intoxicate, in the town of Bentley, Calhoun county, or within three miles thereof, in any quantity; provided this act shall not apply to any person who may now be selling under license, until the expiration of said license.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person selling vinous or spirituous liquors or bitters which intoxicate, in said town, or within three miles thereof, on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 6, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors in the town of Graysport, Grenada County, in this State, within three miles of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, or in any manner dispose of, any vinous, spirituous or intoxicating drinks by whatsoever named called, within the limits of the town of Graysport, or within three miles of said town.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the board of supervisors of Grenada county, and all other bodies are hereby forbidden to grant a license to any person to sell or dispose of in any way, vinous, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, in any quantity, within the limits of said town, or within two miles thereof, or if any person or persons shall violate the provisions of this act, such person or persons, upon conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and confined in the county jail not less than twenty nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 8, 1882.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors within five miles of Steen's Creek church, in Rankin County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, barter, or in any manner dispose of, any vinous, spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, by whatsoever name called, at or within five miles of Steen's Creek church, in Rankin county, and any person or persons, who shall violate the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall suffer all the pains and penalties prescribed by the general laws of the State for retailing vinous and spirituous liquors without license.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to any person or persons who have before the passage of this act applied for and obtained a license to sell spirituous liquors within five miles of Steen's Creek church, in Rankin county, until after the expiration of said license; and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 6, 1882.

AN ACT to prevent the sale of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors within the limits of the first supervisor's district of Prentiss county, Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, give away, or dispose of in any manner, any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors within the limits of the first supervisor's district of Prentiss county, in said State; and any person or persons so selling giving away or disposing of any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors within said district, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than sixty days or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each offense.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent any regular, reputable practicing physician from keeping and using such quantity of alcohol, brandy, whisky, liquors and wines as may be actually needed for medicinal purposes in his practice, and strictly and for such purposes, under the prescription of such physician; nor to prevent any person from keeping and using liquors, brandies, whisky and wines at their homes for the purpose of dispensing hospitality.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the sale of any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors by any person or persons under license already obtained until the expiration of said license.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 23, 1882.

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

Wednesday, - - - - - - May 24, 1882

Corporate Power—What it is Leading To.

The following extract from a recent letter written by Hon. David Davis, U. S. Senator from Illinois and presiding officer of the Senate, indicates the serious nature of the problem before us:

"Great corporations and consolidated monopolies are fast seizing the avenues of power that lead to the control of the Government. It is an open secret that they rule States through procured Legislatures and corrupted Courts; that they are strong in Congress, and that they are unscrupulous in the use of means to conquer prejudice and acquire influence. This condition of things is truly alarming, for unless it be changed quickly and thoroughly, free institutions are doomed to be subverted by an oligarchy resting upon a basis of money and of corporate power."

Gov. Gray, of Indiana, in a message to the Legislature of that State in January, 1881, said:

"In my judgment the republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot-box. Moneyed corporations, to secure favorable legislation for themselves, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the Government. If money can control the decision at the ballot-box it will not be long until it can control its existence.

The New Federal Judicial Bill.

We have great confidence in Senator Pugh, of Alabama, as an able lawyer and high-minded statesman, and are much inclined to regard with favor the new federal judicial bill which has passed the Senate, from the arguments which he presents in favor of it:

N. Y. Herald.]

Mr. Pugh said he would vote for the bill because he was satisfied that in many respects it was an invaluable improvement of the federal judicial system as now organized. It was now evident that a large portion of the jurisdiction conferred upon the federal courts by acts of Congress during and since the war could safely be remitted to the State courts, thus greatly relieving the existing pressure and simplifying the system. His special reason for supporting the bill was furnished in the provisions securing rights of appeal and writs of error in civil and criminal cases where no such right is now allowed. Under the present law there is no right of appeal to the Supreme Court, with a few exceptions, in any civil case involving less than $5,000, but the bill allowed an appeal from any final judgment or decree in any civil case, from the Circuit or District Court, to the new Court of Appeals where the amount is $500.

Mr. Pugh construed this as an indication that Senator's course in regard to nominations when these came in for confirmation, and added that the minority were compelled to trust to the President to select the judges with reasonable impartiality.

It is even true that there are numerous persons twenty-one years of age in Mississippi, who do not know that she ever had a Senator in Congress by the name of Jesse Speight. And yet he was a good man and fair legislator. Such is fame. "Old Fogy" in the Courier-Journal gives the following sketch of him:

Jesse Speight was born in Greene county, North Carolina, September 22, 1795. His education was limited, but his natural abilities were of a high order. In 1882 he was a member of the House of Commons; in 1823, of the Senate, where he continued until 1827, officiating several years as Speaker. In 1829 he was elected a Representative to Congress as a Democrat, serving until the 4th of March, 1837, when he declined a re-election, and removed to Mississippi; was elected to the Legislature there and made Speaker. In 1845 the Legislature of his adopted State elected him to the United States Senate for a full term, but he died at Columbus, Mississippi, May 5, 1847, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Facts and Speculations About Cotton.

If the following statement of Smith, Edwards & Co., Cotton Factors, Liverpool, England, be correct, there is but little ground for hope that prices of our chief Soutnern staple will rule higher than usual next autumn notwithstanding the United States crop of last year is short of the crop of the preceding year 12,000,000, bales. The circular, however, does not take into account the absolute certainty of another short crop the present year:

The prospects of our market have not materially altered of late, the American crop will, apparently, not vary much from 5,400,000; something will, of course, depend upon the amount of new coteon received in August. The wonderful thing is, that in spite of a decrease of 1,200,000 bales in the crop, the visible supply for the world is only 95,000 bales below last year, while that for England is 161,000 bales more; both English and Continental spinners are also believed to hold larger stocks than last year. The principal cause of this unexpected result is, of course, the extraordinary crop of Western India. It now seems probable that Bombay will ship 400,000 bales more than last year, up to the monsoon, and as there was also a considerable increase in the after monsoon shipments of last year, Europe will receive at least half a million bales more East India Cotton in the 12 months ending October 1, than in the previous year.

The large surplus has undoubtedly staved off an extreme scarcity in the autumn. At one time it seemed doubtful whether the trade would go largely upon Surats in place of American, but that doubt is now at an end; spinners are buying and using Surats very freely, the excellence of the crop and the poor style and high price of low American, comoine to drive them in that direction, and it is clear that American cotton will be relieved from much of the demand that would otherwise have come upon it. We are, therefore, of opinion that there is no real danger of scarcity this autumn, not even of American cotton, and we see no indications, thus far, of a "corner" being attempted. We incline to think that we shall hold, in the aggregate, as much cotton in the autumn of this year as last, but, no doubt, much more of it will be surat and much less American.

We, therefore, think the general level of prices high enough and do not share in the expectation of higher prices in the autumn.

IN the House of Representatives on the 13th, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, asked leave to report from the committee on banking and currency the bill to suspend the issue of silver certificates and to limit the coinage of silver dollars to the requirements of the people.

There seemeth to be a superfluity of books. But shall no more books be made? Ay, make good books, which, like the rod of Moses, shall devour the serpents of the enchanters.

The man of few words is not unfrequently the speaker to hold forth the longest. Those few words he never tires of repeating.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The protected monopolies are anxious to have their paid attorneys appointed members of the Tariff Commission.

A colored man, Robt. Smalls, ex-Congressman from South Carolina, was refused a room in a Boston hotel last week.

The author of the Morey letter, which was used so effectively for Republican purposes in the Presidential canvass, it now seems from recent discoveries was a Republican named H. H. Hadley, of New York, who palmed it off on the National Democratic Committee.

The Treasury Department seems bent on restricting or stopping entirely the coinage of silver dollars. The Pacific Coasters in Congress will doubtless be alive to the advisability of defeating such a movement.

In New York City, Philip Speyer, sixty-four years of age, died on Friday from the bite of a cat. The marks made by the teeth of the cat were very small, but the blood freely spurted from them. A daughter of Mr. Speyer tied his thumb in a rag, thus stopping the flow of blood, but the pain increased and soon became unbearable. Mr. Speyer then obtained a lotion that temporarily relieved the pain. During the night, however, he was restless and could not sleep and almost before daybreak started to work, fancying that in the bustle of business he would find some relief. Toward night his thumb and arm began to swell; he grew feverish and excitable and requested his daughter to send for the family physician. The doctor found his patient suffering from lymphangitis—an inflammation of the lymphatic vessels—that turned into erysipelas, crept up his arm and made a suppuration of the tissue. Remedies were applied and the arm was lanced in several places, but the agony of the patient still continued, and his arm began to swell to immense proportions. In spite of all efforts to save him he finally died of most excruciating agony.

Vennor hasn't missed it very much so far this season. He said it would be cold and wet. He also said there would be frost in June and August, but he need not insis upon it just for the sake of establishing his reputation.

General Robert C. Schenck has been, it is said, cured of Bright's disease by the use of skimmed milk. General Schenck believes it a specific for that disease.

Charles Stewart, a colored barber, was arrested at Indianapolis charged with committing an outrage on a little girl five years old. The next thing we hope to hear is that he was burnt alive.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion conference denounced the action of the steward of the Hudson river (N. Y.) steamer who refused to allow Bishop Moore and other colored clergy to sup at the table with the white passengers.

Mr. Edward Atkinson says that the cotton crop of this country is regularly depreciated at the rate of one cent per pound by bad handling between the field and the factory. In a crop of 6,000,000 bales this loss amounts to $30,000,000 a year.

At Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, Joseph E. Jenkins shot his brother-in-law Raphael Castille, in the night. The next day, on an affidavit by the coronor, Dr. A. Guilbeau, he was arrested and put in jail at St. Martinsville to await trial. To-day about 300 men gathered here and went to St. Martinsville and took him. They brought him to the spot where he killed Mr. Castille, passing through Breaux Bridge, and hung him to a tree about a half a mile from town. At the same time the same crowd took hold of a black man that had lately killed a young man living at Valery Thibodeaux, and who had been released on bond and hung him up to the same tree.

The Postoffice Department is arranging for fast mails between New York and San Francisco, and between Boston and New Orleans, under the new Congressional appropriation.

"Tom" Ochiltree announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in Galveston District, Texas.

Six thousand Swedish and Norwegian emigrants sailed on the 15th from Hull for the United States.

A graphic writer on the Chicago Tribune describes a girl of that city as having "lustrous brown eyes that one often sees in Brahma hens, and a complexion that never costs less than $1 a box."

There are now in the Missouri penitentiary 1,398 convicts. Thirty-six of the number are females.

Nearly 7,000 immigrants landed in New York yesterday.

The reports from South Carolina show an excellent condition of the crops. Labor is plentiful, in spite of the alarm some months ago regarding the movement of laborers West.

OVER THE STATE.

Dr. G. S. Roudebush of the A. and M. College has been requested by gentlemen interested on the subject of Education, to deliver an address at West Point, Miss., June 7th with a view to encourage a more united and hearty support of the common schools of our State.

The Columbus Index announces the death of Dr. James A. Lyon, a former citizen of Columbus, and one of the leading ministers of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The event—not unexpected, as Dr. Lyon had been in declining health for a long while—occurred at Holly Springs on Sunday morning.

At Hernando on the 15th, Mr. Joe. M. Hawkins, one of the best and most popular business men, was seriously, and it is feared fatally shot this evening, by John Payne, a young farmer living near town. Payne was under the influence of liquor. He is still at large.

Died, at Windsor, Claiborne county, Miss., Mrs. Priscilla Daniells, April 21st 1882, in the 79th year of her age.

The Port Gibson Reveille says that Capt. E. P. Briscoe,