THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882.

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

CALL BY THE CHAIRMAN.

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEM.-CON. EX. COMMITTEE.
JACKSON, MISS, May 22, 1882.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party, will be held in Jackson on

MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY

of June next, for the purpose of taking steps for the reorganization of the party in the several Congressional Districts in the State, and the holding of Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress, as well as the consideration of other business of importance to the party. A full attendance of the committee is requested.

FRANK JOHNSTON,
Chr'n Dem.-Con. State Ex. Committe.

MARION SMITH, D. P. PORTER, } Secretasies.

Acts of the Legislature.

The printing of the Acts of last session of the Legislature will be completed this week, and during next week copies will be delivered to Secretary of State. They will make a bulky volume of about eleven hundred pages. Special pains have been taken in the general make-up of the volume—the acts of each class being grouped as far as practical, and the index being as complete as it is possible to make it.

THE tendency in the wheat and corn markets of the West is downward.

SEE call for a Democratic meeting in Simpson county on the 17th of June.

IN New York bills prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine, butterine, and adulterated cheese, and regulating the manufacture and sale of these articles, have become laws.

CANTON papers announce the arrival of Hon. O. R. Singleton, with Mrs. Singleton, on account of whose serious illness he has obtained leave of absence from the House of Representatives.

IT is reported that seven thousand acres of cotton land which had been worked one time, are under water by the latest overflow in Bolivar. The planters of that county are to be commiserated in their misfortunes.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a resolution offered by the special committee on Mormonism, indorsing and congratulating Congress on its action in passing a law for the extirpation of the Utah Abomination.

A MASS meeting of the Democracy of Jackson county, called by the chairman Mr. M. B. Richmond of the Democrat-Star, has appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 6th District, which from appearances by common consent, will be held at Magnolia on the 10th of August.

The Yazoo Valley Road.

The Yazoo Herald has it from a reliable source that the corps of Engineers of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad are now at work between Yazoo City and Jackson locating permanently the line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad.

The letter of Hon. J. S. Eaton, of the Senate Committee, who considered and reported the bill to repeal the pint law is conclusive that the intent of its framers was not to interfere with the rights of persons to sell by the pint until the expiration of the time fixed by the license. We have no idea that the least harm will result to any one who acts upon this construction of the law.

The Crops.

In the uplands the crops of corn and cotton are backward, but corn has a healthy growth and is rather promising than otherwise. As to cotton, the weed is small and sickly and unless there is considerable outcome the crop will be short in this region. The oat crop is exceptionally good. Harvesting is at hand, and all who were wise enough to provide this indispensable crop are congratulating themselves.

AS FAR as we can judge by the tenor of the discussions the Presbyterian Church South in its Assembly at Atlanta, and the Methodist Church South in its Conference at Nashville, both are averse to merging themselves into the Northern churches; but both are in favor of cultivating a spirit of christian brotherhood. Each will continue to occupy its own ground and maintain its own integrity. This will doubtless be better. The churches as they now stand are units with nothing to disturb their harmony. "And Abram said unto "Lot, let there be no strife between me "and thee. * * Is not the whole "land before thee? Seperate thyself "I pray thee from me. If thou wilt "take the left hand then I will go to "the right; or if thou depart to the "right hand, then I will go to the "left."

WASHINGTON telegrams announce that the Committee on commerce have rejected the Reagan Railroad Regulation bill, and the probabilities are that the corporations are so strong that none of the numerous schemes that have been introduced in either house (one by Senator George of Mississippi among the rest) will pass. It is a live question, however, and will have to be fought out. In the long run the people who have the votes will win, if they will stick together and make themselves heard and felt.

REPRESENTATIVE Hewitt, of New York, has written a letter in which he denies making the statement attributed to him by General Chalmers, of Mississippi, that in a contest between a white man and a colored man Northern Democrats could not afford to fillibuster. He states that General Chalmers in his contest had a fair hearing and as much justice as can ever be expected from a partisan majority.

The Public Health Question.

Senator Harris' bill to amend the National Health law contains this provision:

At ports and places in the United States where no quarantine regulations exist, but where there ought to be such regulations, and where there are regulations, but which, in the opinion of the National board, are inadequate or not properly enforced, the National board is authorized to make the required regulations, and if the State or municipal authorities refuse to enforce them, or fail to do so, the president is authorized to detail a proper officer to carry them into effect.

If this amendment is necessary to make the national health law efficient, it ought to be adopted. Congress either has, or has not, the power to pass laws for protecting our ports, and through them the interior of the country, from the importation of diseases, and if it has the authority, it should be exercised with vigor and strength for the accomplishment of the end in view. If it has not the power, then its past legislation is wrong, and it should be repealed. But the question of authority is not an open one. It has been settled. The Constitution authorizes it. Public policy requires it; and the popular voice demands it. The authority is ample; and the question should be dealt with in no contracted or grudging spirit. To the States belong the power, and upon them devolves the duty of passing sanitary laws within their own limits; but further than this, they have no power to act. The duty of preventing the introduction of disease into the ports of the United States from foreign countries, devolves upon the federal government, and the sanitary system to be effective must be uniform. To be uniform, the general government must deal with all the States alike, with a determination to exercise its power for the public good, regardless of local interests. Our Mississippi Legislature adopted liberal measures for protecting the public against contagious and infectious diseases, but her regulations do not extend beyond her own confines, and she must of necessity look to the federal power for protection from abroad. On that subject, her people are of one mind; and they have looked with no sympathy upon the systematic course of the Louisiana Health authorities in antagonizing the well-meant endeavors of the National Health Board to protect the Mississippi Valley from pestilential ravages.

THE Democrats in the House of Representatives are filibustering to defeat the scheme of the opposition to keep Mr. Mackey out of the South Carolina seat occupied by Mr. Dibble. In all probability they are right. They certainly are if they are convinced that the occupant, would be the victim of a ruthless and unwarranted exercise of partizan power for political ends. But we entirely concur with the Natchez Democrat that they ought to have done as much to protect the right of Gen. Chalmers to his seat. From what we know of the South Carolina case it is not as strong as that of Gen. Chalmers, whose cause was backed by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State. If his claim was just, it ought to have been supported by all the power the minority could wield; if it was not just, it ought not to have been sanctioned at all. But we assume that it was just, else they would not have endorsed it by their action. Gen. Chalmers' subsequent course has nothing to do with the main question of whether he was legally entitled to the seat. In truth, it was not so much his cause as that of the people whose certificate he bore of election to serve them.

THE amount due the several States and intended to be repaid under the five per cent. bill which has passed the United States Senate, is $3,947,000, is apportioned as follows:

Alabama	$ 72,000
Arkansas	141,000
California	50,000
Colorado	12,000
Florida	29,000
Iowa	881,000
Illinois	595,800
Indiana	82,000
Kansas	270,700
Louisiana	72,400
Michigan	270,700
Minnesota	373,300
Mississippi	24,000
Missouri	426,000
Nebraska	121,000
Nevada	666
Ohio	113,500
Oregon	5,000
Wisconsin	404,000

THE West is clamoring to have the duty on railroad iron removed. It adds from two to three thousand dollars a mile to the construction of roads. The repeal of the duty would save that much, and the saving would be to the people and not to the corporations, for the reason that the cost of building enters into the cost of transportation.

THE internal revenue taxes, and the so-called protective tariff, are yielding far more revenue than is needed for the legitimate purposes of the government. It is an inducement to all sorts of extravagant expenditure and jobbery in Congress. Both systems need reforming.

LEADING Senators and members of Congress say that it is impossible in any event for Congress to adjourn before the middle of July. Most of the important measures of the session remain to be acted on.

CAPT. J. G. LEGGETT, chairman, has called a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pike county at Magnolia on next Saturday for the purpose of calling a county convention to select delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 6th District.

THE New York Senate has passed the Railroad Commission bill, authorizing the Governor to be chosen at the next ensuing election to appoint the Commissioners. Both parties supported it.

WE learn that all parties to the controversy about the arrangement of the 5th Congressional District, express themselves entirely satisfied with the frank and strightforward statement of Representative Noel of Holmes.

MR. W. H. SEITZLER has retired from the editorial management of the Newton Free Press. He will continue in charge of the business department, and its political management will be confided to other hands.

What Other Nations are Doing for Agriculture.

In a recent article replying to a communication signed "Anti-Consolidation," opposing a bill to create a Department of Agriculture, we stated that though agriculture is the principal source of the wealth and power of our government, it has given its interests less consideration than any of the leading countries of the world. The evidence of what other Nations are doing for Agriculture, is furnished in the following extract of a speech by a member of Congress from Ohio:

In passing to the consideration of my second proposition it is important for us to remember that all the great nations of Europe have made the agricultural an executive department except Great Britian and Russia. The former is so situated by nature as to oblige her to rely mainly upon commerce and manufactures, and yet she has given greater governmental aid to agricultural interests than have we.

The latter, although the most despotic of civilized nations, and possessed of a great class of farm laborers but recently emerged from serfdom, has, nevertheless, placed her agricultural affairs under the control of an executive department agricultural in everything but name, possessed of ample means and clothed with extensive powers.

Austria, France, and the Dominion of Canada have executive departments exclusively agricultural, while Hungary, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland have like departments, in which agriculture is the great central figure. To this latter list may be added the greatest of South American nations, the enterprising and progressive Empire of Brazil.

In Prussia the minister of agriculture, domains, and forests is a member of the cabinet, and the executive department of which he is the head controls the expenditure of about $12,000,000 annually, and is charged with the fostering of agriculture, the control of the public lands, the management of an experimental farm in each province, connected with each of which are horse-breeding stations.

It collects information through Prussian consuls in foreign countries, and from other sources and imparts it to the public through an official paper published and circulated by the government, and also by means of a vast number of public officials, all of whom, from the county superintendent to the rural police, are under the direction of this department, and are required to both gather and disseminate information in relation to the pursuit of agriculture.

In addition to this force, when the public interests demand, as in case of floods, the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, and in other emergencies where vigorous and concerted action is required, the Army may be called into its service. In case of the total failure of harvests over large districts seeds are distributed without charge. It also conducts a governmental school of agriculture and one of forestry.

In France the head of the department of agriculture in a cabinet minister, and the annual appropriations for its support are over $7,000,000. The policy of the department is broad and liberal endeavoring to give aid and encouragement to every thing appertaining to agriculture.

Agricultural schools are opened, in connection with which are taught trades and the arts. Model farms are conducted; stations are established for the improvement of sheep, cattle, and horses; veterinary schools are under its care; professors of agricultural science travel from place to place giving instructions to the farmers; rare seeds are distributed, and the planting of shade and fruit trees is encouraged. These efforts have resulted in great good to the agriculturists of France, and the development of her silk and beet-sugar industries illustrates the beneficial effects of the application of scientific investigations and methods to agricultural pursuits.

I have thus mentioned briefly the organization and methods of like departments in two of the great nations of Europe to show that the measure before us has been fully tried and has stood the test of experience. The organization of the departments in the other countries named is of the same general character. The experience of all these nations has demonstrated the wisdom of the action proposed, and among their enlightened statesmen but one opinion, and that a favorable one, is entertained or expressed.

In none of these countries (if we except Russia) is the pursuit of agriculture to be compared with our own in point of magnitude, and looking to the near future, even that exception becomes unnecessary.

Proposed Change of Name.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has decided, after an animated discussion, to submit to the State, or local Conferences, a proposition to change the name of the denomination to the Episcopal Methodist Church. We think the proposition entirely proper and timely. The term South, however, suitable it may have been at the time the Methodist Episcopal Church divided on geographical lines, and what intolerance and fanaticism had made a sectional issue both in religious and secular affairs, has served its purpose, and is no longer appropriate. It conveys the idea of a sectionalism that contradicts the broad, and all pervading spirit of the denomination which reaches forth its hands to clasp in the bonds of christian brotherhood not only a section of the United States of America, but the boundless domain of God's universe. Besides, the causes which made the employment of the distinctive appellation, "South," necessary, no longer exist. To drop it from the title of the Church does not, as some of the members of the Conference seemed to think, imply a reproach upon the conduct of those who gave it. It suited the times when those grand men performed their parts in the drama of events; but the world moves and times have changed. If our humble voice could prevail in the decision of the question, we would say, drop the term as no longer applicable, but do it with reverence for the illustrious men who have conferred imperishable renown upon it, in the spirit with which the "conquered banner" has been furled by its followers:

"Fold that banner, soft, slowly!
Treat it gently, it is holy,
For it droops above the dead!
Touch it not, unfold it never—
Let it droop there, furled forever."

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN: The check-stamp tax is a nuisance and should be abolished. It is a tax upon the individual who draws a check, and does not come out of the rich banking institutions and corporations, as some persons pretend. It is inconvenient, at times embarrassing, and very often ignored, which is unjust to those who do pay it. Let this petty annoyance be done away at once. The revenues of the country are large enough without continuing this repulsive and annoying system of personal tax.

KEMPER HERALD: The term of office of the Hon. J. S. Hamm, Judge of the 7th Judicial District, closed on the 12th. Judge Hamm retires with the best wishes of all for his future happiness, and carries with him the consciousness of having performed the duties incumbent upon him during his term, fearlessly and faithfully, with an eye single to the happiness, peace and good order of society.

THE Governor of Tennessee has signed the bill to fund the State debt at 60 cents with interest at 3-4-5-6 per cent.

LETTER FROM VOTER DONALD McDONALD.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—HOW TO SAVE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

EDITORS CLARION: Permit me to introduce myself to my Democratic friends throughout the State, and having done so to make a few suggestions—my name is Donald McDonald, and as my name imparts me, a descendent of Robert Bruce, but exactly how far I have descended from him I can not tell. I am a Mississippian, and have been nearly a half century—I always was, still am, and ever expect to be a Democrat. My Grandfather was one of the founders of the Democratic party, and but few of his descendants were ever anything else but Jeffersonian Democrats; since the days of Southern Radicalism we have all been Democrats and of a most numerously large family, not one has been found in the ranks of any other than the Democratic party. We have all been privates, it is true, and none have ever asked or held any political office—Unlike my distinguished friend Gen. Chalmers, there has not ever been one political canvass in Mississippi since I was twenty-one years of age that I have not been active and done all in my power to advance the interest of the Democratic party,—but I never thought that any thing I ever did, entitled me to any reward, by way of office at the hands of my political friends—I was not a member of the last Legislature, nor did I have anything to do with the apportionment bill—I am not a candidate for Congress, never was, nor ever expect to be—In fact, I never aspired to any political office, have no aspirations of that kind now, and if I keep my senses I don't think I ever will.

So much for myself and the McDonald family, and what is said above has been said, as in earnest that what I may hereafter note is at least prompted by the single desire to promote the best interest of the Democratic party, and through that means to render a service to the whole people of the State.

As Democrats, we all believe that it is the interest of the State that the party should be perpetuated in power, and assuming therefore that the Democratic party is the people's party, and the best friend of the people's interest, it is a most important question, how we are to hold the party intact, and keep the government of the State in our hands.

As Democrats, a cardinal principle with us, is the right of local self-government, and we all know that our State affairs more concerns us now than Federal matters. Therefore in the canvass that is now opening up for Congressmen we should have at all times a proper regard for our local affairs, and do nothing that can injuriously affect our party organization, or local interests.

Everything that can breed dissensions in the party should be studiously avoided, and everything that will bind us closer together, and unify the party should be earnestly and zealously supported. It should not be forgotten that the negroes have a large majority in this State, and that there is all over the State, more or less white men who will not affiliate with us. In a word, we have a formidable enemy to fight all the time. To be victorious, we must be united. The heart of the intelligent voters of Mississippi is all right, and will remain true to the great principles of the Democratic party, if our leaders and office holders, will only be as true and patriotic as the voters are to-day. But, the greed for office which is being manifested all over the State, is most alarming to me, as I have every reason to believe it is to many others, who have no individual interest to subserve. Our present representatives in Congress, I am informed, are all candidates for re-election. They have all been honored with three terms each, except one, and that one four terms, and still they are not satisfied. To the extent of my acquaintance with all these honored and honorable gentlemen, I am personally the friend of each and all, and yet I must say that they are to-day doing more to disrupt the Democratic party in Mississippi, than all the disaffected men in the State. They are not of course doing this wittingly, and I must believe that if they could realize the danger that their several candidates bring to the party, that each and all would say as our former distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. Jacob Thompson said to the people of the Oxford District before the war, "It would be a dangerous precedent to elect me to Congress for another term, I shall therefore not be a candidate." My recollection is that he had only served two terms, when he made this patriotic declaration—Rotation in office is a Democratic principle, as old as the party—It was this principle, and its re-establishment in Mississippi, that made Gen. Lowry Governor, and hurled out of that high office, a most excellent chief magistrate; which act in my humble judgment gave to the party a new lease of power and life—Let us keep up the work so nobly begun, and step by step carry the party back to its time honored principles, and wise policies.

And Messrs. Editors, I have said enough for the present, I only ask that you publish this for the good of the party, and not for the injury of any man, for knowing me as you do, I believe you can bear witness that whatever I have ever done or said in politics was in the interest of the party and the people as a whole, and not to advance individual interests.

If agreeable to you, I may write again.

DONALD MCDONALD.

Letter from Westville.

WESTVILLE, MISS., May 26, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: I have been thinking for some time that I would let you hear from one of the "cow counties," and being at leisure this morning I will attempt to give you a few dots from the "free State" of Simpson. Since the inauguration of the late President Garfield, Westville has been blessed? with an appointment in the shape of one George Washington Farlow as Postmaster for this office, and he is just as well fitted for the place as a Chinaman is for heaven. His name is George Washington, but I am proud to say he never owned a little hatchet. The people of this county became so disgusted at the manner in which he conducted the office, that they forwarded a petition to Hon. H. D. Money, M. C., and Mr. Money presented the petition to the Postmaster-General, and the Department sent a committee of *one big fellow* down here to investigate the matter and the result was a complete whitewash. We fail to get our mail matter as we should. When the mails arrive he frequently calls out a portion of the mail and then lets the balance remain over until next day, or, probably for several days, before he will deliver it. He is insulting and wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office. I understand that he threatens to sue the petitioners for slandering his character, and has written to Col. Ben King to know if he will take the case. The amount he expects (?) to RECOVER OF AND FROM THE AFORESAID PETITIONERS IS TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

But if Col. King could only see the petition that the people sent to Col. Money, he would say at once that there was nothing in it. No twenty thousand for Mr. Farlow because the petition fails to state that the present postmaster was a gentleman, therefore, a suit for slander would fail.

The good book says, that everything was made out of nothing; if this be true, I must say that our P. M. has held his own remarkably well. The citizens of Westville are really anxious for him to bring suit then we propose to show him up in his true colors and "don't you forget it." We don't care a continental who the postmaster is, whether he is a Republican, Democrat or Greenbacker, whether he is as white as the snow on the top of Diana's Temple or as black as the cat in the Southwest corner of Hades. If he will discharge the duties of the office as required by the postal laws, and give us our mail matter when it arrives, and, not keep it back, as he has done, and which can be proven beyond a shadow of a doubt, this is all we ask. Mr. Farlow can keep the office if it suits him, but we don't like to have our mail matter kept back and then get insulted if we ask for it. "Forbearance *sometimes* ceases to be a virtue." CITIZEN.

Letter From Hon. J. N. Denson.

THE LEAKE-WINSTON ROUTE.

LEAKE COUNTY, MISS., May 28, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: I have learned the N. O. and Chicago R. R. Co., have in contemplation the building of an arm, as a feeder to the main line, and are now canvassing, whether to commence to build from Kosciusko and run to Aberdeen or to make Jackson the starting point. From my knowledge of the geography and topography of the two routes, together with the advantages to the main line as such feeder, I unhesitatingly say Jackson is the better point from which to make the start. Commencing at Jackson, and crossing Pearl river about White's ferry, thence via Fannin, in Rankin, Ludlow, in Scott, recrossing Pearl river about Grigsby's ferry, (this is situated between the mouths of Yockanookany on the west and Tuscalameta on the east side of Pearl river,) thence to Carthage and Louisville on to Aberdeen. This route is sufficiently near an air line, to leave no grounds for objection on this score. If prefered, let the company, when they arrive at Ludlow, keep on the east side of Pearl river and go to Macon instead of Aberdeen. I think the latter route will pay the company at least to make a survey of it. Either of these routes I think offers very superior inducements, to railroad enterprise, and which will be appreciated by some company at a very early day.

This line would place the road where the country stands very much in need of transportation facilities and I report at no distant day some company must build who must appreciate its importance. The country from Jackson to Carthage, I know every part of it, is a fertile soil with plenty of timber of the best quality. Besides the route would be a level one, and upon which a road could be easily constructed, except a few miles between Fannin and Goshen in Rankin county, where there are some hills, but not sufficiently important to offer any serious obstacle. To make Jackson the starting point must commend itself to the judgment of every man who is acquainted with the topography of either of the lines indicated, to Aberdeen or Macon. If the company desires such road as a feeder, as soon as the road shall have crossed the Pearl, it will commence to perform, that important function, and to draw patronage from other roads.

Fannin, Ludlow and Carthage would contribute large shipments of cotton and supplies when the road would only have arrived opposite Kosciusko, passing through a section of country that has an abundant timber supply, and the soil fresh and highly productive. It is in short a live growing country and one offering such inducements that if not built by the N. O. & Chicago R. R. will be by some other, when this trade will be entirely lost to it.

Jackson a starting point has these advantages:

1st. If designed as a feeder, it will commence to gather from other roads as soon as it crosses the Pearl.

2d. It is a local route, and easily graded, with abundant water and timber supply.

3d. The entire track will pass through a splendid country, which demands transportation facilities and if not built by this road will be by some other company and hence lost to it.

4th. The people all along the line are anxious for it and will give it every protection under the law.

Louisville and Carthage are alive and are ready to co-operate in insisting on the establishment of this route, what says Jackson?

Yours truly,

J. N. DENSON.

THE GRANGERS.

CAPT. PUT DARDEN AND THE PICNIC AT UNION CHURCH.

Saturday was a great occasion for the people of the Union Church, Forest Hill and the Tinnin Monument neighborhoods. They were out in all their numbers with a goodly representation from Jackson, who were tempted away from the dusty streets and ennui of the town by the luxuriant groves, balmy breezes, green fields and good cheer of the country. But the chief attraction was the address of Capt. Put Darden, the worthy Master of the State Grange. Before the hour of twelve, he had arrived in company with the Master of Capital Grange, No. 19, Col. L. F. Alford, and was the recipient of a cordial welcome from the members of the Grange who had assembled to listen to his address. Soon thereafter he was introduced to the audience which consisted of a large company of ladies and gentlemen, with a large ingredient of the young folk who must soon, according to the inexorable laws of nature, take upon themselves the responsibilities which are now borne by their seniors.

Capt. Darden in his address, which was practical, instructive, and in portions truly eloquent, explained that the object of the Order is to protect the rights of farmers as a class and advance their interests—that education is the means. He explained that the Grange does not propose to antagonize other interests, nor is it a political organization, but its aim is to foster such measures as will build up the great agricultural interest of the country, and through it, the other interests that derive their support from it. It antagonises monopoly and exclusive privileges which are the deadly foes of labor. He showed the injustice done to the laboring and producing classes by unwise and unfriendly legislation. He showed the necessity of practicing the teachings of the Grange, by diversifying our agriculture and using improved implements of husbandry. In evidence that the Grange is a permanent institution, he showed that it had quadrupled its membership in the last twelve months. The gallant Captain closed with a very eloquent tribute to the ladies who have done so much to encourage and build up the Order. When the address was concluded, dinner, tempting and gratifying to the palate, was served in rich profusion by the hospitable hosts of the day.

After the grave matters of the meeting were disposed of, the young men and fair maidens enjoyed themselves with music and dancing, innocent merry making, and there was nothing to mar the unalloyed pleasures of the occasion. It was a feast of reason and a flow of soul throughout.

THE PINT LAW.

LETTER FROM SENATOR EATON.

TAYLORSVILLE, MISS., May 26, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: *Dear Sire*—I see in several papers from different sections of the State, there is a great deal being said relative to the repeal of the pint whiskey law, as to the intention of the Legislature, its effects etc. If you will allow me space in your columns I can only speak for the Committee on Finance on the part of the Senate. There were several bills introduced on the subject and referred to that committee, and considered by the following members of the committee then present, Senators Henderson, Johnson, Stewart and myself.

Among the bills, we framed the one that is now the law, and reported it as a substitute for the whole of them, with no intention of depriving any man of a privilege he then had, and had paid for. That question was considered and after consulting some of the ablest lawyers of the Senate, the committee decided that it was not necessary to insert a clause to give them a right they then possessed until the expiration of their license, for it was unanimously agreed by the committee that all who had license could continue to sell until its expiration.

Yours respectfully,

J. S. EATON.

Railroad Meeting at Kosciusko.

KOSCIUSKO, May 23, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: We had a large meeting of the citizens of Attala county on the 27th to secure the right of way through our county for the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad. Henry Munson, Chairman, and H. P. Johnson, editor of the Star, Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. D. L. Smythe, J. H. Allen, C. L. Anderson and Judge Davis in advocacy of the measure and the liveliest interest was manifested in behalf of the enterprise. X. Y.

MADISON CORRESPONDENCE.

MADISON, May 22, 1882.

One of the most pleasant affairs of the season, where real true enjoyment reigned—was an entertainment given by the ladies and gentlemen of the "Shakespeare Club," at this place, on Friday night last. A little band of "Literati" who meet once a week for the purpose of mental improvement, and social enjoyment. The "hall" was partitioned off in cozy alcoves, exquisitely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the most critical observer could not have found fault of the tastefully arranged tete-a-tete tables. The couples who repaired to these inviting tables were gracefully waited on and charmingly entertained by the young ladies of the club, all of whom will doubtless some day preside with equal grace at their own table. We are "a church" people at Madison, and no dancing was allowed; but we could detect many a *good* church member yielding to that irresistible impulse "to keep time" with a pat of the foot, as the sweet strains of music dispensed by the quartette of musicians, threw a spell of happiness over all. The ladies were gay, chatty and joyous—the gentlemen, gallant and generous—and everything passed off delightfully.

Special mention should be made of the "Art Gallery," which was separated by a hall from the main room. Curiosity, that wonderful characteristic (which was handed down by "Mother Eve,") prompted many after feasting on ice cream, strawberries, music, etc., to explore the mysteries of this wonderful gallery. "Scenes on the Rhine," "The Columns of Greece," "Plains beyond the Sea," and others too numerous to mention greeted the eye. *Last*, but by no means *least*, there was also a Menagerie (so we were informed) connected with this. A curtain was drawn aside and all who asked to see some special animal, were *astounded* when a mirror revealed their own pysiognomy. The arrangement was ingenious, and did credit to the young lady and gentleman who planned it; both of whom sustained well their character as humorist. Such entertainments add greatly to the enjoyment of our people and we hope the club will soon repeat it. Such affairs are quite as enjoyable, and certainly much less harmful in their moral tendency, than balls and dancing parties. M.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The South Carolina Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbia, August 1.

Iowa and Ohio hold October elections this year.

Col. Chas. Clinton, formerly proprietor of the New Orleans Times, who was recently elected President and General Manager of the Tennessee and Sequachie Valley railroad, is now on the grounds personally supervising the work, and is pushing ahead vigorously. The working force has been largely increased, and without any delay the road will be pushed forward from the Tennessee river across the Cincinnati Southern to the head of Sequachie Valley, a distance of forty-two miles, through a fine mineral and timber section. It will be an important feeder to the Cincinnati Southern, and, when completed, two furnaces will probably follow.

John W. Forney, Jr., writes: "Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the woman lawyer, rides down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., every morning, on a tricycle. It is a courageous thing to do, but Mrs. Lockwood is always courageous. I confess I can not see why this should be regarded as such an amusing performance as some of the correspondents profess to think it. It is cheaper than the horse cars, it is quick travel, and it is good exercise. Why Mrs. Lockwood or any other woman should not use the tricycle, if she wants to, is all a matter of prejudice, and prejudice has not often sense back of it."

Senator David Davis has determined to be a candidate for re-election, and will make a determined fight to secure a majority of the Illinois Legislature favorable to his re-election, and he is already in correspondence with numerous friends in Illinois with reference to advancing the interests of his candidacy.

Mrs. Mary McKernan, a married woman, aged 52 years, suicided last night by taking one grain of strychnine. She bought two grains late in the evening, ostensibly to kill rats. When found she had been dead some time. She washed and dressed herself carefully before taking the poison. Cause, domestic trouble. A neighboring woman, who found the remains of the strychnine and tasted it, not knowing its deadly character, very nearly passed away.

The immigration to New York during the last month is unprecedented in the history of the country. The total arrivals were no less than 70,376, an increase of 9,100 over the same month last year. The total arrivals from January 1 were 142,716, against 109,123 for the same period last year.

The "election cases" tried at Charleston have come to an end for the present term of the United States Court. Twenty cases were selected out of the hundreds that were once in process of preparation, and five were tried. Of these five there was one acquittal and there were three mistrials.

Mr. L. A. Watkins, of Denver, who at St. Louis attempting to find his young daughter, aged 15 years, Zoa Watkins, who mysteriously disappeared from the house of her uncle, James Martin, one day last week, makes a public announcement this afternoon that he will give $500 reward for his daughter dead or alive, and ask no questions.

Mrs. Maria Bruce, of Rappahannock, Virginia, had a step-daughter 10 years of age, and who was popular with everybody else, but was hated by her step-mother, who, from the time she married the child's father, conceived an unnatural hatred of the little girl, because of her innocent expression of disapproval at the thought of her father's second marriage. Mrs. Bruce found the little girl lying upon the lounge, and seizing the iron poker beat the skull of the little girl to a jelly. After committing this deed the woman bore the body into a cabin out into the field, and saturating the clothing with kerosene oil set it on fire. The fire caught the cabin, and some of the neighbors rushed in and saw the horrible sight. The half-roasted body of the girl in a semi-nude condition was lying on the floor, and the step-mother was faced as she was in the act of fleeing from the cabin, her face covered with the smoke and dirt caught in her efforts to keep the flames from spreading. She was soon after arrested and is now in jail.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, who is still at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, is all the time confined to his room and the most of his time to his bed. There seems no improvement in his condition, and his friends have little hope of his recovery.

W. F. Whitton was killed by Edward McPherson, at Russell, Arkansas, after leaving the magistrate's office, where McPherson had arraigned Whitton for running away with Mrs. McPherson.

The State Republican committee of Georgia, have called a State Convention to meet in Atlanta on August 2.

A special from Belton, Texas, says: Early Sunday morning about 100 masked men took from the jail Sam Hilton, white, and James Keys colored and hanged them. They were both charged with murderous assault.

At Shadeville, near Columbus, Ohio, Miss Harriet Dare dropped dead while gathering flowers. Suspicions point to Dan Myers, a druggist and married man, who has frequently taken buggy rides with Miss Dare. The first known of her death was when Myers asked two men to go with him into the woods where they found Miss Dare's body.

A special from Columbia, Tenn., says a most horrible tragedy occurred there yesterday. Richard Connor, a colored preacher, who had been absent from home for four years, returned and found that his wife had an illegitimate child during his absence. After learning all the facts in the case he killed his wife with an ax, splitting her skull open, and then laid the child on the floor and chopped its head off. Connor was arrested, and threats of lynching were numerous.

At the recent matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, eight women passed successfully, of whom six are natives of India; and at Bombay seven women were successful, including four from the city of Poonah. At the First Arts examination at Calcutta a female candidate obtained a scholarship of the first grade.

A Springfield woman, whipped by her husband, called in a policeman, who subdued the bully with great difficulty and started with him for the station house. Then the wife discovered that the prisoner was without shoes, declared that he would catch cold, insisted upon delay while she procured them, fought the officer like a fury to make him wait, and finally was taken to prison with her spouse.

An Indiana farmer believes that a famine is near at hand, and for several years has refused to sell any of his large wheat crops.

The grain fills nearly all the buildings on the farm, including the residence, and much of it has spoiled.

Mr. A. W. Pearson, of Louisiana, arrived at Hannibal, Mo., on a hunt for his runaway wife, who left home some time ago. The lady arrived on one of the morning trains from the East, and was discovered at the depot by her husband, but before he could reach her she had jumped into a carriage and was driven rapidly away.

A letter written by a gentleman of Eureka Springs says that United Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, is not improving to the extent hoped for by his friends, and his death appears to be only a question of time. He keeps the room as much as possible, and avoids prolonged conversations or interviews.

Those little black jet bonnets which are now so fashionable cost from $12 to $18, according to the trimming. Some untrimmed jet bonnets can be purchased for $3, and hats for $3.75.

One of the most novel weddings that ever took place in Texas was the marriage on May 4th, of Mr. S. Gentry, of Burleson county, to Miss Rachel Watson, near Salado. The groom is six feet high and weighs 160 pounds, while the bride is only two feet eleven inches and weighs sixty-five pounds. Miss Watson was 26 years old and well known as the "dwarf of Bell county."

A Boston widow married an English clergyman, a few years ago, and gave him outright half her fortune of $500,000. He at once retired from the ministry, became a drunken spendthrift and gamester, and abused his wife so much that she has sued for a divorce.

It is now fashionable to have small children for bridesmaids.

The N. Y. Senate, by 15 ayes and 14 noes, accepted the amendment proposed by the Democrats, that the next Governor appoint the Railroad Commissioners, and the Railroad Commission bill passed, with but one dissenting vote.

There seems to be little prospect of any bill to regulate railroads, coming up in Congress this session. The railroad companies have stocked the cards on it.

Ed. McPherson, who shot and killed W. H. Whitton, at Carlisle, Arkansas, for abducting his wife, has been discharged from custody, the magistrate holding that the shooting was an act of self-defense.

Senator Bayard's eulogy on Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College will be delivered on June 28.

Florida has commenced the shipment of ripe peaches.

The strongest man is rarely strong enough to hold his tongue at the right time.

It is now the fashion among the French aristocracy to wear black silk underclothing.

The House Judiciary Committee has not yet made a report in regard to the "lapsed land grants." It is understood that the majority of the Committee will report in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad—basing their opinion upon the legal points involved—that "the right of Congress to declare the lands granted to this road forfeited does not exist."

The barbarous treatment of the Jews in Russia continues.

A Cincinnati physician is experimenting on a dark mulatto woman, endeavoring to change the hue of her skin to white, by the use of drugs. That kind of scientific experimentation usually results in murderous failure.

Six hundred Russian refugees leave England for America every week.

The Methodist General Conference, after adopting a resolution referring the question of change of name of Methodist, Church, South, the annual conferences, adjourned on the 25th. The next General Assembly will be made at Richmond, Virginia.

Railroad Celebration at Utica.

UTICA, May 23d, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: This has been a great day for Utica and all lower Hinds. Thousands of persons were assembled to celebrate the completion the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Road to this point. A large body of excursionists were on hand from Natchez, and the Light Artillery Company of that city, Capt. T. Otis Baker, commanding, was one of the attractions. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. H. D. White on behalf of the citizens and was responded to on behalf of the visitors by Mr. Henderson of Natchez. There was a profusion of good things spread for the asembled multitude by the hospitable citizens, and it was a day of rejoicing.

Col. Manning a Candidate.

We are in receipt of a letter from Col. Van H. Manning, dated Washington May 16th, in which he requests us to say that he is a candicate for renomination for Congress.—Holly Springs South.

KEMPER HERALD: Judge Terral, in his charge to the grand jury of Harrison county, instructed the grand jury not to find bills against parties for selling liquor by the pint, if the license so to do had been procured prior to the repeal of the pint law.

THE Greenback and Democratic Congressmen voted together against the extension of the National Bank charters.

Death of Mrs. Quin, of Rankin.

Brandon Republican.]

Mrs. Elizabeth F. wife of Dr. I. M. Quinn, died at their residence, four miles east of Brandon, on Monday morning last. Mrs. Quinn, nee Perryman, came from Pike county, Miss., to this place with her husband, about forty years ago, and was at the time of her death about fifty-eight years of age. She was beloved and respected by all who knew her, as being a pure, true, and noble christian woman, and her loss will be severely felt by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and a large family of children and grand-children to mourn her death. She was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The following telegram from the Presbyterian General Assembly, South, at Atlanta, Ga., was sent to the Northern Presbyterian Assembly at Springfield, Ill.,

In order to remove all difficulties in the way to a full and fraternal correspondence, which on our part we are prepared to accept, we adopt the following minute, to-wit:

That while receding from no principle, we do hereby declare our regret for and withdrawal of all expressions of our general assembly, which may be regarded as a reflection upon or against the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

Resolved that a copy of