

DAILY CLARION.

J. L. POWER, Proprietor. Oliver Clifton, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

Clarion Club Rates.

Table listing subscription rates for various editions of The Clarion, including weekly, monthly, and annual rates for different locations.

The election for Superintendent of the Penitentiary takes place to-night, on joint ballot.

A CORRESPONDENT of THE CLARION wants to know the year in which the Chickasaw Indians left Mississippi.

The House, on yesterday, passed a bill introduced by Mr. Melice—making an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purchase of a location for the erection of a heavy artillery battery on the coast.

The Appropriation Bill was finally considered in the House last night. The appropriation for A. & M. College was raised, on the motion of Mr. Rowan, to \$25,000.00.

The Constitution of 1832.

We have heard it said that the present Constitution of Mississippi is, in the main, a copy of the Constitution of 1832; and upon this assertion is based the opinion that it ought not to be supplanted.

Admitted that the Constitution of 1869, in its most important features, is a copy of the Constitution of 1832, which we deny, and it seems to us that its age alone would suggest that its day of usefulness is past.

Among the most serious objections to the present Constitution, and one which of itself, makes a Convention necessary, is that it leaves too much power in the Legislature. This is an objection to the Constitution of 1832, also.

In testing State laws whose validity has been attacked because of want of power in the Legislature to enact them, the rule of construction acquiesced in by all the courts, is that all powers not denied to the Legislature or committed to some other department of the Government by the Constitution, belong to the Legislature; which is equivalent to saying that the Legislature, unless restrained by the terms of the Constitution, may do anything that the people could do.

In all the modern Constitutions of other States, many wise restrictions not found in the Constitution of 1832 or 1869, have been thrown around the law-making department, and the tendency is to still further restrict that department. These restrictions are in the nature of an assertion by the people that they will only intrust their agents, the law makers, with such power as it may be necessary for them to have in order to administer the government wisely; and will deny to them such power as it may be dangerous for them to possess.

The most dangerous power which the Legislature of Mississippi has under the Constitution of 1869, and which it

had under the Constitution of 1832, is that which enables it to grant irrevocable charters or Acts of incorporation. The danger of intrusting this power to the Legislature was not foreseen in 1832; but it is apparent now. We give an example of the abuse of this power by the Legislature.

Until 1882 no railroad company in this State was protected from State regulation of its rates, by what is known as the "maximum clause" in its charter; but in that year the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States having intimated that such a clause would estop the State from further regulation of rates, the attorney who drafted the charter of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company inserted that clause in it, and the charter in that shape was granted by the Legislature. From this, it may be seen that the Legislature attempted, by the use of the very words against which it had been warned by Chief Justice Waite, to denude the State of the power to regulate the rates of this particular corporation. This course was censurable for two reasons: 1. It was an effort to deprive the State of a power which it was endeavoring to exercise; and, 2. It was a grant of a privilege to the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, which no other railroad corporation in the State possessed.

Under this privilege this company may charge 60 cents per hundred pounds for transporting first or second class freight 10 miles, a service for which 15 cents would be ample compensation; and the permitted rates on other classes are equally unreasonable.

But another circumstance to show that the right to grant irrevocable charters should not remain with the Legislature is found in section 5 of the charter of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, by which, not content with having the special privilege, not granted to other companies, of regulating its rates within a stated maximum, it sought to get the power to confer the same privilege on any other company "in or out" of this State by consolidation, and the next thing we expect to hear, especially if the Railroad Commissioners shall do their duty, as we think they will, is that the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company has consolidated with a railroad company "in" this State, to-wit: The Illinois Central Railroad Company. The language in point, to be found in the fifth section of the charter, is as follows:

Said company may consolidate with any other railroad company in or out of the State of Mississippi, upon such terms as the consolidating company may agree upon, and upon any such consolidation, the consolidated company shall have and enjoy all the property, rights, privileges, powers, liberties and immunities and franchises herein granted.

No wonder that the last Democratic State Convention adopted a resolution, practically without opposition, calling on the Legislature to submit an amendment to the Constitution, which should stand in the way of all similar legislation.

Extracts From a Private Letter From Consul McCaskill.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, 179 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

This is a beautiful country, but in many respects they are fifty years behind us. We have been very cordially received by the people. Soon after our arrival a Presbyterian minister called on us, and had an Elder to come by on Sunday to go with us to Sunday school, which we found was conducted a good deal like ours, but they are very strict, and lay great stress on the Shorter Catechism. Their church services are different from ours. They have no organ, but have splendid singing—chant, psalms a good deal like the Episcopalians. The ministers wear black robes, but I never heard better or sounder sermons. We were invited to tea with a retired minister and his family; several friends were present to meet us. He is quite an old but very learned and devout man. After tea we returned to the parlor and spent some time in conversation, music, etc. When we spoke of leaving, the Bible was brought in and we had prayers, after which we were invited back to the dining-room to have a glass of wine, cake, fruit, etc.

We crossed the ocean with Mr. Power and his wife from this place, who had been on a trip to "the States," as they call them. They have been very kind to us. On reaching here we learned that he is one of the wealthiest and most popular men in Ireland. He is the second son of Lord John Power deceased. During the holidays we were invited out to his country residence to luncheon. And such a place! I never thought such places existed save in the imagination of the novelist. To describe it would require a volume. His mother, Lady Power, arrived soon after we did, and I never was treated more hospitably by any one. They were uturing in their efforts to make us and the children have a good time, and they succeeded admirably. His place is seven miles from the city, near the Stillorgan, on the railroad to Bray. I have mentioned this visit specially because his name is the same as yours, and may be some kin to you.

I have witnessed an election and Christmas here, and will describe them in another letter. I spent two days in London, last week. It is an immense city, and it would require a long time to see all there is of interest. I hope Mississippi will be fully and properly represented at the American Exposition to be held in London this year. I have ordered the American Eagle, a paper published in the interest of the Exposition, to be sent to you, and

I hope you will write it up in THE CLARION. Heretofore the diplomatic and consular service has been performed by Northern and Western men, and there was no one here to say a word for the South. I receive every week, at this consulate, papers from all over the North and West, but none from the South. The result has been, that intelligent travelers from this side, rarely go farther South than Washington. I think I am in a position to do much good for my section, if my friends at home will co-operate with me. Please send me THE CLARION. I want to especially keep up with the proceedings of the Legislature. Regards to friends. Very truly, J. L. McCASKILL.

A Word for the J. P.'s.

RAY ST. LOUIS, MISS., March 4th, 1886. EDITOR CLARION: Dear Sir: Two bills were introduced in the Legislature in regard to Justices of the Peace. The first was, in substance, to pay Justices of the Peace, their fees in criminal cases, and the other to require appellants before Justices of the Peace to pay costs to Justices of the Peace in all appeal cases, civil and criminal. Both bills were indefinitely postponed. Now every man in the State knows that the Legislature in killing those bills either knows nothing about Justices of the Peace or from sheer indifference were adverse to going into the subject. In a clipping which I append to this, you seem in favor of adding dignity to the Justice of the Peace courts, hence I address this communication to you. A Journal of Jackson has been addressed before on this subject, but it was not published.

In Jackson, and in all towns of its population in the State, you have capable and efficient Justices of the Peace, but as a general rule they are ignorant, incompetent, and their courts are objects of contempt to everybody, and I will tell the reasons. Every official in the State, from the Governor to constable inclusive, except Justices of the Peace, is paid for his services. Justices of the Peace are not paid, and the laws are rather against them getting paid, consequently good and capable men will not have the office, and the ignorant class that do consent to accept it, have brought it into contempt and disgrace. A prominent member of the Judiciary Committee said that the law was ample for Justices of the Peace to get their money. "I will begin with criminal cases. Peace officers—constables especially—are required to report to Justices of the Peace all violations of the criminal laws which they see or can hear of. Not a constable in the State, and but few J. P.'s, can frame an affidavit that will stand the test of the law in the Circuit Court. But the J. P., ignorant or knowing as he may be, writes out an affidavit to cover the offense, issues his warrant, summons the witnesses and frequently a jury and tries the case. Nobody to prosecute and nine out of ten cases defendant is acquitted by a jury, but whether acquitted or convicted the J. P. loses his fees and does his work for nothing, pro bono publico. If acquitted, how can he get his fees? The State cannot pay him, and there is no law authorizing the Board of Supervisors to pay him. If defendant is convicted, he appeals, for he knows the chances are that he will be acquitted in the Circuit Court, for if tried on the affidavit made before the J. P., nine out of ten times it is worthless and will be dismissed, the where is the J. P. to get paid for his work? It frequently happens that the District Attorney takes the proceedings and witnesses in the case before the grand jury and has the defendant indicted and lets the case before the J. P. go, then where is the J. P. to get his fees? Will the Judiciary Committee explain? Again, all murders, homicides, felonies, etc., have to be investigated before J. P.'s. Who ever heard of a J. P. being paid in a case yet or where is any law authorizing it? But, says the member, he has a right to demand and receive his fees by law, Section 439, Revised Code, 1880; that is so, but from whom, when and where, in the foregoing cases?

Now to civil cases. Throughout the country generally, in them J. P.'s take security for costs, try the case, and in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases an appeal is taken; sometimes the case is tried within two years following and the J. P. sees his fees, or a part of them out of appellant, but often the case is continued in the Circuit Court till the J. P.'s security and clients are dead or worthless, and then the case is dismissed. Suppose the civil cases are good ones, nine times in ten they are continued in the Circuit Court till the J. P. is out of office and forgets them, then nine become prerequisites of some one else, or he gets paid for his work years after he has performed it. No wonder capable men will not take such an office.

As a matter of fact about the office, a Justice of the Peace may do civil and criminal work in the course of a year at legal rates, say for \$500, and it is absolutely certain under our law he will not get \$100 of it. Let the county pay the Justices of the Peace for his work. Make defendant in criminal cases at least, pay costs before appealing, and they ought to pay up in civil cases also. Either abolish Justices of the Peace Courts, or pay them for the duties required of them, and which they perform to the best of their ability, and within two years capable men will be in the office all over the State, their courts will be an ornament to the State, and litigants will abide their decisions, and the Circuit Courts will not be encumbered with so many little two dollar appeal cases. Then the civil and criminal jurisdiction can be enlarged, but not till then. A discussion of this subject will bring the Legislature to a realization of its duty in the premises, hence I ask you to publish the above. H. W. WILKINSON, Justice of the Peace.

The Election of Railroad Commissioners.

EDITOR CLARION: The present session of the Legislature has to elect three Railroad Commissioners, by virtue of the Act of 1884. It is important that these officers or agents of the State should be selected with reference to their efficiency for the interest of the State and justice to the corporations to be supervised. Protection to the citizens, fairness to the railroad companies, and perfect justice and economy to all parties, are the points to be guarded. Permit me to suggest the name of a distinguished citizen from the northern portion of the State as one in every way qualified for the discharge of the various and delicate duties of the office—I allude to Judge Jno. W. C. Watson, who, if he could be induced to accept, would, from his familiarity with the law and all the questions involved, and which may become involved, render him eminently fitted for

the efficient discharge of the duties of the office. There would be a peculiar advantage in his appointment or election, upon the score of economy. Many legal questions will arise and doubtless some disagreements and conflicts between the commissioners and the railroad companies. This will involve the employment of legal aid and assistance, in the interest of the State. If Judge Watson could be induced to accept the position for the salary, and give the necessary legal assistance required, it would prove invaluable to the State, and such would be in my judgment, result in harmony and good feeling to all parties interested. I hope the Legislature will duly consider the matter herein suggested. CIVIS CIVITATIS.

The Governor has Approved the following Entitled Bills.

- 65. An act in relation to Sheriffs fees in Lafayette county, and for other purposes.
67. To prohibit the sale of liquors within five miles of Saratoga Church, in Tallahatchie county.
68. To incorporate the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company.
69. Act to repeal the charter of the town of Panama in the county of Panama.
70. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Adams county to pay certain legal fees heretofore contracted.
71. For the relief of J. J. Darnell, a Justice of the Peace of Carroll county.
72. For the relief of the estate of David McCleary, deceased, late of Marshall county.
73. To define and make clear the boundaries between the counties of Clay and Lawrence in this State.
74. To authorize the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Jackson to levy a special tax to pay for an iron bridge, and for other purposes.
75. To allow the widow of Hoar, J. D. Verner, deceased, late Senator to draw his salary for the year 1886.
76. To amend an act to provide for the protection of crops in any Supervisor's District or territorial division of Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Panola and Union counties, approved March 11, 1884.
77. To incorporate Durant Academy.
78. Act to provide for the payment of a debt due Robt. Bradley by this State.
79. For the relief of P. I. Moseley, of Panola county.
80. To amend an act incorporating the city of Holly Springs, approved February 25, 1882, and the acts amendatory thereto.
81. Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Neshoba county to procure the field notes of said county.
82. To amend an act to incorporate the town of Senatobia, Tate county, and to amend same, approved March 4, 1884.
83. For the incorporation of a street railway in the town of Greenville.
84. Supplemental to an act to provide for the payment of the bonded debt of Hinds county, approved March 14, 1884.
85. To amend an act to incorporate the town of Clarkdale in Coahoma county, approved February 25, 1882.
86. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Clay county to hold monthly meetings.
87. To prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors in the town of Ackerman in Choctaw county.
88. For relief of L. D. Nickles, of Panola county.
89. Act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Charleson in Tallahatchie county.
90. To amend chapter 243, acts 1882, in relation to hogs, sheep and goats running at large in 1, 2 and 5 Supervisor's Districts of Oktibbeha county, and to amend chapter 333, of sheet acts 1884 amendatory thereto.
91. To authorize the President of the Board of Supervisors of Warren county to convey school section No. 16, in township 14, range 3.
92. To amend an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Yazoo county to contract for the making of an index of land titles, approved March 11, 1884.
93. To incorporate the Vicksburg Water Works Company.
94. Act to incorporate the town of Hamburg.
95. To amend the charter of the city of West Point in Clay county.
96. An act to declare what shall be a lawful fence in Washington county.
97. To incorporate the Citizens Building and Loan Association of Vicksburg.
98. To incorporate the town of Leland in the county of Washington.
99. To amend an act to secure the faithful collection of delinquent personal taxes, approved March 15, 1884.
100. To repeal sections 9 and 10 of an act to incorporate the town of Myles in Copiah county, so far as same relate to retailing or trafficking in intoxicating liquors contrary to the present prohibitory law of Copiah county.
101. Supplemental to an act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Memphis, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company, approved January 25, 1886.
102. Act to prevent sheep and goats running at large in Hinds and Madison counties.
103. For the relief of Mrs. M. E. Wesson.
104. Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within 3 miles of Tylertown, Pike county.
105. To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in or within 3 miles of Harrison, Tallahatchie county.
106. Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Jones county to levy a tax to pay all outstanding warrants of Jones county.
107. To protect agriculture and to prevent swine, sheep and goats from running at large in the county of Marshall and to define a lawful fence.
108. For the relief of W. H. Barvay and G. T. Turner.
109. To amend chapter 299 of the acts of 1884, relating to certain outstanding school warrants.
110. To extend the time for the sale of lands for delinquent taxes for the year 1885 in the county of Wilkinson.
111. To authorize the Treasurer of Calhoun county to transfer a certain court-house fund.
112. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Tallahatchie county to sell a lot in the town of Charleston.
113. To incorporate the town of Harrison in the county of Jefferson.
114. To create an additional Justice of the Peace and one constable in Supervisor's District No. 4 in Washington county.
115. Act to amend sections 34 and 52 of the Code, so far as to change the dividing line of the counties of Claiborne and Jefferson.
116. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Madison county to dispose of any stock said county may have in any railroad company.
117. For the relief of P. V. Lester, late sheriff of Panola county.
118. To amend section 594, Code 1880, in relation to the time when a license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be obtained from the tax collector of any county, after grant of authority to sell same shall have been given.
119. To amend chapter 29 Code 1880, and an amendment of chapter 84, acts 1884, and to limit the duties of Supervisors so far as relates to Jackson, Harrison and Hancock counties.
120. To authorize the Board of Supervi-

sors of Claiborne county to settle with the sureties on the bond of Jno. G. Hastings, late Treasurer of said county.
121. To amend the charter of the city of Brookhaven.
122. A memorial to the Congress of the United States for the improvement of the Tombigbee river.
123. To incorporate the Cooper Normal College in Lawrence county.
124. To prevent hogs, sheep and goats from running at large in certain parts of Benton county.
125. To amend an act to define a lawful fence in Sharkey county.
126. To amend sec. 1472, Code 1880, in relation to time of holding the circuit court of Grenada county.
127. For the protection of the Educational, Social, Financial, Moral and Religious interests of the counties of Wayne and Greene.
128. To incorporate the town of Slabuta, in Clarke county.
129. To create and define the Pascagoula timber district and for the election of a timber inspector therein, composed of certain counties and for other purposes.
130. To provide for preserving the books and records of Tunica county.
131. To change sec. 4, chap. 173, acts 1880, in regard to swine running at large in Adams county.
132. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Carroll county to purchase a certain toll bridge in said county and to build a new bridge.
133. To provide for the outstanding indebtedness of Issaquena county, and for other purposes.
134. To amend an act to incorporate the town of Como, in Panola county, approved February 20, 1880.
135. To incorporate the town of Seranton, in Lincoln county, and to regulate the powers thereof.
136. To authorize the Auditor to release certain lands of Kemper county, improperly claimed by the State.
137. To amend an act approved February 23, 1882, presenting the sale of liquors within the limits of the 1st Supervisor's District of Prentiss county.
138. To amend chap. 132, acts 1880, relating to the election of an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable in District No. 1 of Jefferson county.
139. To amend an act to provide for an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable in Supervisor's District No. 5, of the county of Jefferson, approved January 19, 1882.
140. To authorize the appointment of a scribe for the circuit courts of the counties now comprising the 9th Judicial District of Mississippi.
141. To authorize the appointment of a guardian of the estate of Geo. W. Ballentine and Maggie P. Ballentine, of the 1st Civil District of Panola county, upon the execution by said guardian of a trust deed on real estate.
142. Act for the relief of Rufus A. Learned.
143. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Washington county to pay for completing the registration of said county in 1882.
144. To provide for the payment of a deputy clerk of the circuit court of Washington county during the term of court.
145. To provide reasonable compensation to the clerk of the circuit court of Washington county, for services in certain criminal cases.
146. To amend an act to regulate the finances of Simpson county, approved March 1, 1884.
147. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Franklin county to transfer certain funds in the county treasury and for other purposes.
148. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Lafayette and Yalobusha counties to furnish the Superintendent of Education with an office.
149. To allow owners of lands contiguous to existing stock land districts of Tippah, Union and Benton counties to have the same included in said districts.
150. To amend an act to authorize the Georgia Pacific R. Co. to sell or lease a part of its railroad in this State, approved March 11, 1884.
151. To amend an act to prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors in or within two miles of Ripley, approved March 8th, 1884.
152. To create an additional Justice District in Supervisor's District No. 1, of Franklin county.
153. To change the time for holding the circuit court of Lowndes county.
154. For the relief of W. C. Figg & Co., of Neshoba county.
155. Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Marshall county to sell or lease a portion of the poor-house land.
156. For relief of D. J. Carnon, late sheriff of Lawrence county.
157. Supplemental to an act to incorporate the town of Flora in Madison county.
158. To change the boundary lines of the corporate limits of Booneville, Prentiss county.
159. To encourage the planting of oysters and for other purposes.
160. To amend an act to incorporate the town of Poplarville, Marion county.
161. To authorize the Assessor of Deoto county to enumerate the educable children in said county.
162. To define and punish the crime of teaching polygamous doctrines and principles, and of persuading persons to adopt or embrace the same.
163. Supplemental and amendatory to an act to regulate the practice of dentistry in this State, approved February 25, 1882.
164. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Simpson county to levy a special tax to pay outstanding school warrants.
165. To amend the charter of the Artesia, Starville & Grenada Railroad Company.
166. For the relief of F. E. Matthews, Sheriff of Lafayette county.
167. To empower the Supervisors of Greene county to levy a tax of one mill to pay outstanding school warrants and certificates, and general county warrants for the year 1880 to 1885.
168. For the relief of Pleasant Joyce, of Yazoo county, and for other purposes.
169. To prohibit the sale of liquors and intoxicating bitters in or within three miles of Ebenezer, Holmes county.
170. For the preservation of the archives of the State in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
171. Confirming an order of the Board of Supervisors of Grenada county, requiring the Chancery Clerk to make a new index of deeds, and for other purposes.
172. To amend sections 736, 739 and 741, Code of 1880, in reference to the control of school sections number sixteen.
173. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Jackson county to purchase property, and for other purposes.
174. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Tallahatchie county to contract for the construction of certain iron bridges in said county.
175. To amend the County Board of Health and Quarantine in the counties of Hancock and Harrison, and for other purposes.
176. To exempt Seranton Fire Company No. 1 from road tax and duty.
177. To provide compensation to Judge J. W. C. Watson, for legal services rendered the State in the Railroad Supervision cases in the Federal and State Courts.
178. To empower the Board of Supervisors of Webster county to levy sufficient tax to run the free public schools for four (4) months in each year, and to provide for the payment of unpaid school warrants, and for other purposes.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE!

SENATE—FIFTIETH DAY. MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Lieut.-Gov. Shands in the chair.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Burkit—To change the time of holding the circuit court of Clay county. Read three times and passed.
Mr. Powell—To amend an act to provide for the abolishing of the office of liquidating levee commissioners and the suspension of liquidating levee tax so soon as it will be ascertained that the debt for which said tax was provided has been paid, and for other purposes, approved March 15, 1886. Read three times and passed.
Mr. Whitney—To insure the better working of the public roads in Jackson county, and for other purposes. Counties and County Boundaries.
Mr. Hamilton, of Hinds—To amend sec. 115, chap. 4, Code 1880, in relation to new registration and poll books, Registration and Election.
Mr. Dadds—To regulate privilege taxes on shows. Finance.
Mr. Gayles—To authorize the board of trustees of Alcorn A. & M. College to establish and maintain a lecture bureau, and for other purposes. Universities.
Mr. Boone—To authorize the board of supervisors of Alcorn county to settle certain claims. Claims.
Mr. Ross introduced the following Joint Resolution which was referred to Committee on Printing: Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That in order to secure uniformity, that the acts of the Legislature of 1880 be printed in the style in which they have been printed from 1876 to 1884.
On motion of Mr. Batcher the Senate reconsidered the vote indefinitely postponing an act to incorporate the Planters' Cotton Press, a Cotton and Storage Association of Vicksburg and for other purposes, approved April 9th, 1871. Still passed.
Mr. Yerger called up Senate Bill, an act to provide for the erection of two school houses in the town of Greenville, county of Washington. Passed.
On motion of Mr. Yerger the Senate reconsidered the vote indefinitely postponing an act to authorize the board of supervisors of Randolph county and the Auditor of Public Accounts to make certain compromises. Recommitted to Counties and County Boundaries.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To authorize the board of supervisors of Amite county to destroy cancelled county warrants. Indefinitely postponed.
To change the boundary line between Calhoun and Chickasaw counties. Indefinitely postponed.
To amend sec. 970 so as to what is deemed a lawful fence. Indefinitely postponed.
To protect sheep raisers and for other purposes. Indefinitely postponed.
To secure industrial reform and to encourage and promote a more profitable agriculture, and for the better protection of the rights of all parties interested in it. This bill is special order for to-night with House Bill in relation to contracts for labor.
To amend an act to prevent stock from running at large in certain counties approved March 15th, 1878, so far as relates to the county of Panola. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

For the relief of B. F. Crook, of Scott county. Passed.
To amend an act to incorporate the Adams county Building and Loan Association of Natchez and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1884. Indefinitely postponed.
To incorporate the town of Laurel, in Jones county. Passed.
To prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors in Neshoba county. Indefinitely postponed.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Oktibbeha county to sell certain lands. Passed.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Scott county to have certain land record books transferred. Passed.
To extend the provisions of chap. 334, acts of 1884, to county of Scott. Indefinitely postponed.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Clay county to pay chancery clerk for his service as auditor, etc. Indefinitely postponed.
To authorize the board of supervisors of the county of Franklin to levy an additional tax for school purposes. Tabled.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Warren county to settle with Messrs. Mattingly & Gunning. Passed.
In relation to public roads and county prisoners in Sharkey county. Indefinitely postponed.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Claiborne county to build a school house for patrons of Midway white school. Passed.
To reduce the judiciary expenses of Warren county. Indefinitely postponed.
To create a board of Pilot Commissioners for Natchez Harbor, and for other purposes. Passed.
To protect any citizens in the payment of fines and costs in certain cases. Indefinitely postponed.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Leake county to have certain old records transcribed, and for other purposes. Passed.
To establish barbed wire fences in supervisor's districts 4 and 5, in Tallahatchie county. Passed.
To amend chapter 213, Acts 1882, approved February 16, 1882, in relation to swine running at large in Jefferson county. Passed.
To amend chapter 328, Acts 1882. Passed.
To provide for the election of a public cotton weigher for the city of Grenada. Passed.
To encourage horticulture, and to permit the sale of domestic wines in Oktibbeha county. Tabled.
To authorize the board of supervisors of Lowndes county to aid in building a public school house in Artesia, Lowndes county. Passed.
To incorporate the town of Jonestown, county of Coahoma, and to repeal all acts in conflict therewith. Passed.
To incorporate anew the town of Seoba, Kemper county, and to repeal all other acts heretofore passed perfecting the same. Passed.
To incorporate the Tokaha Bayou and Wolfe Lake Navigation and Improvement Company, of Yazoo county. Passed.
To incorporate the town of Knoxville, Franklin county. Passed.
To amend an act to amend and reduce into one the acts incorporating the town of Kosciusko, in the county of Attala, and the several acts amendatory thereto, approved February 25, 1875, and for other purposes. Passed.
To amend and enlarge the charter of Raymond. Passed.
To amend an act to incorporate Blue Mountain Female College, in the town of Blue Mountain, Tappah county. Passed.
To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the McComb City Steam Engine and Hook and Ladder Company, in McComb City, in Pike county. Passed.
To incorporate the town of Ocean Springs. Passed.
To amend and incorporate into one act the acts incorporating the town of Bolton, and the several acts amendatory thereto. Passed.