

CELERY

AS A REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

What the Medical Profession Say About It.

THE GOOD RESULTS ATTENDING ITS USE.

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and Paralysis.

CELERY HAS ONLY COME INTO PUBLIC notice within the last few years as a medicine...

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY. Dr. J. M. H. Parsons of New York writes...

These pills are a special preparation, only for the cure of nervous diseases...

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WILL PRACTICE IN Warren, Hinds, and Adams counties...

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS. DR. DAN M. MCGEEHEE, AT MARINE ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. DR. M. S. CRAIG, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

SKIN DISEASES—CHRONIC DISEASES. F. E. DANIEL, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.

OF THE EYE AND EAR. BEARD and Aurist, 142 N. W. 3rd St.

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VOL. IV.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

NO. 20.

THE MISTAKE ABOUT THE THIRD TERM IDEA

AN APPLIED TO GOV. STONE.

IF HE BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN IT WILL BE FOR THE SECOND, AND NOT THE THIRD TERM.

So far as we are able to determine Gov. Stone seems to be the choice of a large majority of the people of the State for re-election.

With the sentiment of the above, we have no quarrel. It is well enough to state, however, that the argument in opposition to the third term idea does not apply to Gov. Stone or to the State Treasurer, Hon. W. L. Henningway.

Neither, if he consents to a re-nomination, is a third term.

These officers have all one full term only, and if they please they may be re-nominated for a second full term, if they accept the nomination, and the people can support them absolutely free from the trammels or objections which are supposed to attach to a third term.

Gov. Stone, if he runs again for Treasurer, for the people have had two chances to pronounce upon him.

In fact they have had three chances. First, the former hope against the Radical nominee to fill a vacancy created by the death of Mr. Holland; second, the Convention and election of 1878; third, the State Convention of last year. The public know how these tests of popular strength and acceptability were received.

In the contest for the unexpired term of Holland he rode in on the triumphal wave of 1878, and contributed as much to the other man to that brilliant and noble-to-be-to-much-praised victory of truth over lies, of patriotism over venality, of honesty and worth over peculation and imbecility.

In the Convention of 1878, Henningway was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation. In the Convention of 1880, he was elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee unanimously. In the Convention of 1881 he will again be re-nominated for Treasurer, if he desires it, almost without a single dissenting voice.

From the North, East, South and West, there comes but one voice in relation to him—and that is of unqualified endorsement. No man is found willing to contest for the place against him. If he is not the strongest man in the State, he can be justly claimed for him that among all our prominent men he stands before the people with less of their objections and more of their confidence. This proud position he has won by sterling worth and undeviating fidelity to the trusts confided to him.

Against Henningway we hear none of the objections against a third term. As to Gov. Stone, he has never been elected but once by the people. He succeeded to the flag end of Ames' unexpired term upon the detractionment and prospective office-holders. There may be glory in an office, but the man who is not tortured with disappointments nor tantalized with the renewals of hope has the best chance for comfortable sleep.

A few political dead-beats in office in Washington, or expecting to get into office, calling themselves soldiers, protested against marching under an ex-Confederate Marshal, although some of them had held office under an ex-Confederate Postmaster General. They were generally political hummers, and the only response made from any quarter was from some valiant war veterans of the Union Republican Club. Gen. Sherman and President Garfield exhibited their appreciation of the dead-beats by special recognition of the Southern troops in the inauguration procession—Philadelphia Times.

We were highly delighted last Saturday by a short call from J. W. Smith, Esq., of Meridian. Captain Smith is a man who carries on his shoulders as well balanced a head as any man in the South. He is the brother of ex-Governor Smith, of Georgia, and the only thing that prevented him from being a greater man than his brother was the same opportunities. As a private citizen never asking nor wanting office, he holds place in the confidence of his constituency hardly equalled by anybody else. He is a strong lawyer, but in respectively avoids factitious prominence and all mere dazzling shams. In politics he is as sound as the American Eagle, and is capable of distinguishing chaff from wheat.

Public credulity will be slow to assume that General Grant means deliberately to turn his back upon the excellent promise of his inaugural and the acceptable character of his Cabinet by reviving the nomination of Stanley Matthews for the Supreme Bench. The rumor sent out from Washington to this effect cannot be based on any solid basis. The Matthews nomination was met by an almost unanimous expression of hostility and disgust, and it would be a poor compliment to the new President to suppose that he would so lightly offend by an act so brazen and baseless, for Matthews never can be confirmed so long as David Davis sits in the Senate—Philadelphia Times.

And he ought not to be confirmed. He ought to go out with Hayes and the whole brood of manipulators of the great fraud of the Presidency in 1872.

people have ever done for him, even if they were ever under obligations to do anything. He has no claims nor demands to urge upon them. If, however, they desire to continue him in office, for the best interests of the State, and choose to nominate him for a second term, and he chooses to accept and run the race, there is nothing in the third term bug-bear which intimidates the proponent.

A SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF GARFIELD.

The Glasgow Times, edited by Dr. Jan. D. Woods, one of the most brilliant paragraphs and clearest-headed men in the South, has this to say about Garfield and his inaugural address.

The inaugural address of President James A. Garfield is a masterpiece of plainness and simplicity. The policy is evidently a proprietary force and not a mere rhetorical flourish.

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And he ought not to be confirmed. He ought to go out with Hayes and the whole brood of manipulators of the great fraud of the Presidency in 1872.

Written for the Comet. THE MISSING. "CLINTON."

Once upon a midnight dreary, Ere December's winds grew woe, I was sitting on a sofa

With my girl behind the door; Vainly there I had been trying

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THE FAMOUS BOWIE BROTHERS. A Fight in Which Six Men were Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Bowie brothers were natives of the State of Maryland, of a respectable family into which the venerable John-

son, the great constitutional lawyer, married. They emigrated to Mississippi in the year 1824 and engaged in the speculation of the fish cotton and sugar lands of those two States.

The staple of cotton at that period bearing almost a fabulous price gave great impetus to land monopoly, and the Bowie brothers found themselves confronted with another land-speculating company, of which Judge Crane was the recognized head, both parties having a following of about seventy-five or one hundred men each, all men of wealth and social position and all men of courage. These were the most considerable of the two, but James was brave to desperation. It was frequently remarked of him that he was a "stranger to the emotions of fear."

They were both sportsmen, that is, they bet against the popular game of the day, and played "brag," the twin brother of poker. Judge Crane was a chivalry personified. He had emigrated from South Carolina to Louisiana. He was tall and strong, and wholly free from anything so ignominious as avarice.

Now, as to the fight on the sandbar opposite the city of Natchez. A challenge to fight a duel had passed between Dr. Mallock, of the same party, and Samuel Wells, of the Bowie party. According to the terms of the fight, both Judge Crane and James Bowie were to be present, because a deadly feud existed between them.

Bowie doubted that Judge Crane would accept the agreement, and sent a courier to spy his actions. The parties to the duel met, but friends from the city of Natchez went over, and through the influence restored amicable relations. To cement these relations, the party sent over the river to Natchez a champagne, large up and Havana cigars. Circled around a gushing spring which flowed from the west bank of the river, all hostile feeling disappeared, and the two parties, who had been so long and so bitterly at enmity, were now as friendly as neighbors.

But there was another appearance to be made in another hour passed. While thus pleasantly occupied a rustling was heard in the willow boughs that overhung the river bank, that led down to the spring, and, turning their faces, the manly form of James Bowie, crouched, met their eyes. His appearance was dignified, and his eyes were bright. Judge Crane was the first man who arose from his seat, and with pistol in hand, he advanced toward Bowie through the willow boughs.

As soon as Judge Crane discharged his pistol the friendly feeling which previously existed was again renewed, and a shout of approval was given to the two parties separated and commenced firing upon the sandbar. This is the fifteen wounded. The writer hereof takes pleasure in stating that his father was the first man who said "Man, let us rush in between them and stop the fighting."

James Bowie lay for months in his bed in the city of Natchez before he recovered from his wounds. He was a man of much mechanical ingenuity and while thus confined, whittled from a piece of pine the model of a hunting knife, which he sent to two brothers named Blackman, and told them to spare no expense in making a duplicate of it in steel. This was the origin of the famous Bowie-knife. It was made from a large sawmill file and its temper afterwards improved upon by the Arkansas blacksmith, since James Bowie became somewhat prominent in his efforts to advance the spread of republican institutions it is proper to recall a share of the public patronage. He has a natural disposition to protect the weak from the strong. At one time he was riding through the parish of Concordia, La. and saw a man leading his slave with his whip; he told the man to desist, but he was met with curses. He dismounted from his horse and walked to the master and laid it over his shoulders. This led to a shooting match, in which the slaveowner was badly wounded. Bowie later sent himself to the doctor, paid the doctor's bill, purchased the slave at double his value and gave him his freedom.

This singular and fearless man devoted his life to the achievement of Texas independence. He was modest and never sought place or position. With Travis and Crockett, he fell in defending the Alamo. At the time of the assault on the fort he was stricken with fever. He had loaded weapons brought to him in his little room in the fort, and as he lay upon his bed he discharged them at every Mexican who darkened the narrow door. This is the testimony of Mrs. Dickinson and a colored man, who were the only human beings who escaped. Over the fate of these three men patriots will drop a tear and memory mourn their loss as long as generous feeling and free government exist.

Mr. Simonson's Paper.

M. O. Times.

Mr. Simonson, general agent of the Associated Press, was good enough to telegraph to the various newspapers, that he, Simonson, was in fact authorized to carry the State by uniting with the Greenbackers, being convinced of the necessities of trying the strength of a straight Republican ticket again. Their plan is to run ex-Gov. Alcorn for Governor next fall and give the Greenbackers the rest of the Federal patronage to promote their plans. In the meantime it is understood from Republicans that the President has been approached by Republicans from other Southern States with similar schemes; but, said Mr. Simonson, the President has been so far from representing the National Government in the South as to be in sympathy with the Greenbackers, which party he held out to be the best people of the South.

THE CODE NO LONGER IN FAVOR.

Times have changed and sentiment with it, and now the dustiest is regarded as a murderer, and held amenable to the laws governing the practice. It is a relief to that very large proportion of South Carolina's population, who have been so long and so long that heretofore the practice was punished without fear or favor.

THE CASE OF BRUCE.

Nothing has been done for him yet by the new administration? Does the government know that his Senatorial term has expired? Does the government understand that he represents 8,000,000 of color? Is the government going to hang fire on the Terre del Fuego Consular? What is the meaning of this delay? We want Bruce to have his appointment, and we are getting tired of unnecessary procrastination. If Bruce is not appointed soon there will go an Ethiopian howl that will shake the pillars of the temple of Liberty in America.

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