

READ OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SERIAL.

By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

Author of the "Wreck of the Grosvenor," "A Sailor's Sweetheart," Etc.

We have arranged for the publication of an illustrated story, by W. Clark Russell, entitled

"FORCED APART"

We promise our readers a literary treat who will read this story. The opening scene is laid in a quiet, little English seaport town, but it is the year 1806, when Napoleon is terrorizing all Europe. The story

ABOUNDS IN DRAMATIC SCENES ON LAND AND SEA.

In which the emotions are pictured with a master hand. The illustrations are from the pencil of the most skillful delineator of such scenes living. The faithfulness with which he has drawn even the details of costume is shown in his work.



JENNY. One of the sweetest heroines that ever graced a story.



The rescue of our hero.



Dr. Shaw bringing his son to task.



Jenny is ordered to prepare for a terrible journey.



The hero of our story shows his mettle.



The crusty parents meet.



Death of the British man-of-war's captain.



Jenny is questioned by her stern father.



A shock which kills.



All ends well.

A. M. PAXTON IS DEAD.

Another old familiar face will be missed on our streets. The city that knew him so long and so well, that trusted and honored him, will know Alexander M. Paxton no more. He died at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville at one o'clock Thursday night. He left here last Saturday in his usual health to attend, as one of its Trustees, the commencement exercises of the A. & M. College. He died suddenly from an attack of congestion of the stomach. His death was so sudden, that members of his family had not time to reach him, after hearing of his dangerous illness, before he breathed his last.

Maj. Alexander M. Paxton was born in Rockbridge county, near Lexington, Virginia, on the 17th of March, 1814. He was reared in Virginia, and graduated in old Washington College, now Washington and Lee university, and in the law school of the University of Virginia. He came to Mississippi in 1835, and reached Vicksburg on Christmas day of that year. He entered on the practice of law and continued in the profession until 1852, when he went into the foundry business, which he continued in up to the day of his death. A very few of our older citizens remember young Alex. Paxton, the lawyer, but the Paxton foundry has, for more than thirty years, been a prominent industry in our city.

Major Paxton was married in 1837 to Miss Ellis, of Fredricksburg, Virginia. The fruits of the marriage were eight children, three of whom are dead, and five living, four sons and a daughter. He leaves a widow and five children and a number of grand children to mourn their loss.

In habit, Major Paxton was temperate, kind, social and thrifty. He was universally liked by all who knew him well, and was an earnest, good citizen. School work was a labor of love with him and when he died he was a school trustee of Vicksburg, and one of the trustees of the A. & M. College. He was always an active worker in public duties, and shirked no duty, however humble or laborious, if he could serve his city, county or State.

His remains, attended by his family and a few friends, will reach the city by the V. & M. train this morning at nine o'clock, and the funeral will take place from Christ Church at half past five o'clock this evening. Farewell kind friend. May you find eternal rest, and may fortune deal gently with those near and dear to you, whose hearts are wrung with grief to-day.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF.

A split in the Democratic party has again defeated any effort in the House of Representatives at tariff reform. Mr. Morrison's resolution to consider the tariff bill was defeated by a vote of 140 to 157, thirty-five Democrats voting with the Republicans. The assistance given the Republicans in this matter by the Randall Democrats, will probably prevent any tariff bill being passed by the House this session. That leaves the tariff, which both great parties have solemnly pledged to reform, to be referred back to the people this Fall.

In this situation we are in favor of two measures being adopted by the Democratic party. We favor a distinct declaration of principle on the subject by the Democratic party, and the enforcement of party discipline so as to secure the strength of the party when Congress meets again. We think that some of President Cleveland's straightforward manliness should inspire the party. A question so important should not be dodged, and it should be fully discussed before the people. And when they have spoken let their commands be obeyed. Let a Democratic caucus meet when Congress again assembles, with the declared purpose of outlining a policy to be pursued by the party. If there are any Democrats who do not want to go into such caucus and submit to the will of the majority, let them stay out so that the whole country will know where to place them. We, for one, are opposed to a small minority of the party defeating its purposes. We want a bold fight before the people, for the principle of tariff reform, with the understanding that all who are not with us are opposed to us, and that true Democrats will no longer countenance those who vote against the party on so vital a question.

This issue is one, that is peculiarly inviting to the South. It is to the interest of the South to have the tariff reduced to a standard, that will produce only a sufficient revenue to carry on an economical government. It is to the interest of the South to heartily co-operate with

other sections of the Union, that also, favor tariff reduction. To be the reliable ally of the West and other anti-protection sections, in a grand struggle finally to result in justice to them all, is a consummation to be earnestly sought by Southern Statesmen.

THE BOOM.

We print this morning a letter from a correspondent, which shows how railroads develop a country. We venture the assertion, that the magnificent trunk line known as the L. N. O. & T. railroad has added to values in the State, five times what the road cost, and its own value in addition, for it runs through the State on a longer line than any other road. Its building and operation have acted like magic. The trackless swamps of the Mississippi River have been subdued, and the famed tales of Aladdin's lamp are surpassed by the reality. On all the line through the State, prosperity prevails, and the throb of renewed life is given to lands that were before considered worthless. Where a forest stood before, in old abandoned fields, in the tangled jungles of the great Valley, may now be seen thriving towns, cities and villages and happy homes. It is almost beyond the most ardent hopes of the friends of railway development, what has actually been the direct result of the construction of this road through our State.

These results are to be observed by all, but there are others, not to be estimated in dollars and cents, but fully appreciated, and perhaps more valuable to the Yazoo Delta. The people of the Delta have a powerful ally to protect their lands from the floods of the mighty Mississippi, and an endorser of their credit to enable them to utilize in the best manner their own means of protection. Years ago we wrote up this giant enterprise, but as hopeful as we were, we dared not anticipate what has actually occurred.

These values have been added in a very short time, and the future is before us. Who can tell the full extent of the benefit the country will receive? Who can tell what limits our city will reach in business and growth as the years roll by, if our citizens realize the advantages now within our grasp? Let our citizens resolve not to be outstripped by any city, no matter what its size. Let the boom be kept up, and in a short while those who knew the old sluggish town of Vicksburg will see in its place a large and rapidly growing city. Certainly these results are to be obtained with the proper co-operation and effort.

The senate, by a two-thirds vote, passed the bill to prolong the term of President Cleveland, and the session of the fiftieth congress to the 30th of April, and substituting that day for the fourth of March as the commencement of Presidential and Congressional terms. The bill now goes to the house for concurrence, and if passed by that body, it will be submitted to the legislatures of the various States for ratification.

The New Orleans Picayune, which has one eye on the highly protected sugar of Louisiana, thinks Mr. Randall won one of the proudest victories of his life, in defeating Mr. Morrison's effort to have a tariff bill discussed. We trust the day will come when cotton and other products will not be taxed to support sugar, or anything else, except the Government.

In the next Sunday's issue of THE COMMERCIAL HERALD we will commence the publication of a new illustrated story, by W. Clark Russell, entitled "Forced Apart." It will make about forty-eight columns of this paper, and is undoubtedly the best serial story yet published in these columns. Watch for it next Sunday.

The Iowa Prohibition law is to be tested in the Federal Court. A suit has been entered by Bowman Bros. beer vendors of Marshalltown, Iowa, for \$10,000, against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, on account of a refusal to transport for them 5,000 barrels of beer from Chicago to Marshalltown. To carry the beer into Iowa would have been a penal offense under the State law. Bowman Bros. assert that the Iowa law is invalid, and that the railroad is therefore responsible for refusing to act as a common carrier.

The suit was brought in Chicago, and will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We trust the Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee will notify the different wards and districts in ample time, of the County Democratic Convention to meet in this city on the 9th of July, to select delegates

to the Congressional Convention to be held in Greenville on the 14th of July. Let all good Democrats attend the meeting. It is very important that a good convention be held in this county. It is particularly important to the city of Vicksburg, as it is the sentiment of the Delta to re-elect a Vicksburg man. Let the Democrats of Warren county show their appreciation of the course of those of the other counties in taking the Congressman from this city.

The Tennessee Republicans had a stormy fight on the Prohibition question.

The Yellow Fever Commission, New York Star.

The bill to provide for an official and authentic and conclusive inquiry into the virtue of inoculation as a defense against yellow fever is now in the way of becoming a law. It had previously been set aside in the House through the opposition—inexplicable then as now—of a representative of a State that has suffered most conspicuously from the dread scourge; but Senator Eastis has succeeded in putting it on its feet again by passing it through the Senate, and it now lies on the Speaker's table subject to call, and may at any moment be brought up in another appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of the House.

We take this occasion to renew the expression of our interest in the measure and of our hope that it will receive the support of a majority of the members of the House. It is not a question into which party politics can or should enter. It relates to human life and to the protection of commercial interests so vast as to defy computation. One needs only to look upon the dreadful record of 1878 when the country was ravaged by yellow fever from the Ohio river to the Gulf, in order to assure himself that Congress can not afford to neglect any means of averting the recurrence of so terrible a calamity. The thousands of lives lost during that awful summer and the paralysis of business which touched every commercial interest in the Union—these dread and evil memories rise up to warn us against the folly of inviting fresh disaster.

If the bill involved any vast expense, or if it were open to the suspicion of jobbery, we should be the first to insist upon the most rigorous vigilance. But this bill, which has in view a result worth untold millions to the country, provides for rather less outlay than the average congressional funeral, and it creates a salary—and that of a temporary nature—for only one person. Two of the members of the Commission are to be officers of the government, and the third is to be a yellow fever expert of acknowledged eminence, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The first two cost the Treasury nothing additional. The third, who must needs be a physician of large experience and practice, will, in all probability lose money by accepting the position. So much for the financial aspect of the case. As regards its practical and scientific features, it is, or ought to be, enough to say that the inquiry was unanimously recommended by the most important medical body that ever assembled in this country, to-wit: the Medical Congress of the United States and the Boards of Health of the different States, sitting jointly at Washington last December.

It was urged before the committees of Congress by all the leading medical officers of the government, and it has been sanctioned by scientific opinion everywhere. It has been opposed from only two sources, the National Board of Health, which is a mori uo concern, with no record but a bad one, with no functions whatsoever, and with no existence save on paper; the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, which to the knowledge of the writer, is edited by three young physicians who have never seen a yellow fever epidemic professionally, who were in their swaddling clothes in 1878, and whose course is condemned by intelligent public opinion at their own home.

There is, in fact, everything in favor of the measure, and nothing worthy of a moment's consideration by sensible men against it. If some member of high standing and marked ability will take it in charge and, with a few words of explanation, submit it to the House, we believe that it will pass with something like unanimity.

Visited by a Cyclone. DENTON, TEX., June 18.—This and adjacent counties were visited Wednesday afternoon and night by a cyclone, which did great damage in this, Denton county. The storm demolished the house of Mrs. Pegmore. She, with her daughter was buried in the ruins. The mother was fatally injured, but the daughter will recover. The residence of Dr. J. W. Rutherford was blown bodily down from its foundation and turned over on its side, the family having fled to their storm cave. Many barns and sheds were blown down and the school houses at Stoney were completely wrecked. School had been dismissed, however, and no fatalities resulted. At Pilot Point signs and awnings were carried away and houses were unroofed. Williams & Newberry's ware house was moved by force of wind from its foundation.

Coming to the Dead King's Funeral. MUNICH, June 19.—Prince Luitold, regent, and the princes of the Bavarian court, all wearing the Austrian uniform, went to the railway station this morning to receive Crown Prince Rudolph, who came to represent Austria at King Ludwig's funeral to-day. He wore the Bavarian uniform, and was driven to Leopold's palace.

The resolution of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, for open executive sessions of the Senate, will hardly be considered at this session of the Senate.

It is stated that Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton is about to resign. He is said to be disgusted with the hypocrisy of the Randall faction of the Democratic party in the House. Randall and his friends have done everything in their power to thwart civil service reform.

SENATOR KENNA, of West Virginia, who is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, has proven to be an enthusiastic admirer of President Cleveland, and makes the prediction that if he is renominated in 1888, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

REFERRING to the contest for Governor of Maine, the Bangor Commercial (Ind.) says: "As between J. R. Bodwell (Rep.) the millionaire and machine candidate, and Col. Edwards, the plain farmer and modest veteran, there ought to be no doubt as to which the farmer and soldier will prefer."

THE Chattanooga Times states that a company has been formed in Nashville, with Dr. Wm. Morrow and ex-Governor Marks at its head, to erect two blast furnaces in Sequatchie Valley about thirty miles from Chattanooga. A contract has been made with the Nashville and Chattanooga road to build a line to the site of the new plant. The furnaces are to cost over \$200,000.

It is now thought that it will be the middle of July before Congress adjourns. It is also asserted that unless Congress gives the president ample time to examine the appropriation bills, he will veto such as do not meet his approval and call Congress together in extra session. The president is determined to know the nature of all bills which become laws by his approval.

A WEEK has gone by and yet the New York Tribune seems not to have discovered that the Republican ring in Oregon is all shreds and patches. This extreme cautiousness not to accept sensational reports was exhibited by the Tribune upon a remarkable occasion in 1884. It was then only about two weeks behind most of the other papers in getting at the bottom facts.

THE Liquor Business Liability Bill reported in the Massachusetts Legislature recently is a noteworthy departure from customary lines of liquor legislation. It proposes to make all the parties profiting by the traffic, from the seller to the real-estate owner, jointly and severally liable for some of its deplorable consequences. An action is authorized against either or all of these parties for the recovery of damages, not to exceed \$5,000, for the loss of life through intoxication.

THE indicted New York Aldermen and their political associates are beginning to take courage, and some of them are even offering to wager small sums of money that District Attorney Martin will not make any effort to try any of the indictments against them this month. A rumor says that no more of the men indicted for bribery would be brought to trial until the result of the appeal in the Jaehne case had been announced, and this gave them additional courage, but the District Attorney asserts that he will try at least two of them during the present month.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER brings suit against the penitentiary lessees, which should have been brought by Catchings before. And now we hope to see the whole truth brought out, and, nothing extenuated or set down in malice, that simple justice may prevail both to the State and the defendants—Holly Springs South.

The above is about on a par, with most of the other adverse comments upon Gen. Catchings' course relating to the "penitentiary settlements." Now it so happens, that all the settlements had been made when Gen. Catchings went out of office, and the settlement that Gen. Miller wants made, was for the year 1885, and not due until January, 1886. Just at that time, Mr. Miller became Attorney General, and Mr. Catchings was a member of Congress in Washington City. The South should make the correction in the interest of fairness.

EVERY county in the District, and every Democratic paper in the District is for Catchings. The trifling opposition to him in this county is well understood, and as it does not arise from principle is more calculated to do him good than harm. The people always resent unjust attacks on public men.