THE CLARION.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

J. L. POWER, ... Proprietor.
OLIVER CLIFTON, ... Editor.

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Wednesday, June 10, 1885.

Democratic-Conservative State Convention.

H'D QUAR'S STATE EX. COM. DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY, JACKSON, MISS., April 23, 1885.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held this day, it was, on motion—

Resolved, That a Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the State of Mississippi be held at the Capitol, in the City of Jackson, on Wednesday, August 19th, 1885, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney-General, and State Superintendent of Public Education, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That each County in the State is entitled to double the number of votes in said Convention to which it is entitled in the lower branch of the Legislature, unless otherwise determined by the Convention.

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee recommend a thorough re-organization of the Clubs of the Democratic-Conservative party in the different counties of the State.

Resolved, That the newspapers of the State favorable to the purposes herein set forth, be requested to publish these resolutions.

OLIVER CLIFTON, Ch'm.
D. P. PORTER, Sec'y.

Hinds County Convention.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Democratic Executive Committee passed at a meeting held on the 9th of May, a call is hereby made for a convention of the Democratic Conservative voters of Hinds county to be held at the Court House in Raymond on the first Monday in July. The purpose of the Convention is to select delegates to the State Convention. The several precincts of the county will hold their meetings on the Saturday before the first Monday in July, at 3 o'clock P. M., except in Jackson, where they will be held at 8 o'clock P. M., Friday before the first Monday of July. The basis of representation in the Convention will be the same as in last Convention, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention to assemble.

C. M. WILLIAMSON, Ch'm.

THE crop prospect throughout the State is excellent at present.

THE HON. J. P. WALKER was in Jackson a few days since looking exactly like a candidate for Governor should look—placid and hopeful.

GOV. A. M. COLQUIT, of Georgia, delivers the annual address at the A. & M. College next week on Wednesday 18th.

FRED ARCHER, the famous English jockey who visited this country during the past winter, scored another Derby victory on the 3d.

MINISTER PHELPS seems to be as popular with the English people as Mr. LOWELL was. It may be that "wars and rumors of wars" promote this happy condition of affairs.

THE President and members of the Cabinet have concluded to deny themselves to all visitors on Saturdays. Candidates will please take notice.

DAVID T. FAIRLY, of Leaksville, Green county, supposed to be the assassin of MILTON MCKAY, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the noted pugilist, is being trained by a French *maitre de ballet*, to pose as statuary.

CAPT. RICHARD AGAR, a well known citizen of New Orleans, commited suicide on the 4th inst., by firing a 41-calibre Derringer pistol through the roof of his mouth, into his brain.

JUDGE DON A. PARDEE has injoined the payment of $5,000 appropriated by the City Council of New Orleans for the purpose of returning the Liberty Bell to Philadelphia in regular bummer style.

J. H. AUFDEMORTE, Republican Clerk in the Sub-Treasurer's office in New Orleans, has absconded. He is believed to have defrauded the United States of at least $60,000. P. F. HERWIG, the Sub-Treasurer, is able to make good the deficit.

JOSEPH MCCANN, of the New York *Herald* and IRA SOMMERS of the *World* had a type-setting contest for $500. They set for three hours, MCCANN putting up 6,325 ems of solid minion without paragraphs, and SOMMERS 6,022. In the first hour MCCANN set 2,123 ems, beating the best previous record of 2,064 ems, made by compositor AHRENSBURG some years ago.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS, of California, has been appointed Register of the Treasury, in place of BRUCE, resigned; and a New Yorker (name not remembered) has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury. For these places, Col. R. H. HENRY, of the *Ledger*, and Col. W. H. MCCARDLE, of the *Commercial-Herald*, were applicants. If others were fortunate in securing the prizes, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they were strongly endorsed in both cases, we believe, by the entire delegation from this State.

THE *Commercial Herald* publishes as a fact that Secretary LAMAR is in favor of Governor LOWRY's re-nomination. However that may be, we are advised that a former Governor of Mississippi, whose "administration was above reproach and was known far and near as the best the State ever enjoyed," and who "plucked allegiance from all mens' hearts and bound their affections to him with hooks of steel," occupies a position not unlike that attributed to Mr. LAMAR.

The Executive Contingent Fund—A Proposition.

Of the $8,500 appropriated on account of the Executive Contingent Fund for the years 1882 and 1883, $3921.70 was drawn, and $4577.30 covered back into the Treasury. Having said this much, we promise to oppose Governor LOWRY'S nomination if he does not produce, when called on by any reputable citizen of the State, proper vouchers for every dollar of the fund for which he is legally accountable, and we respectfully invite the editors of the following named among our esteemed contemporaries to visit the Governor's office and inspect the vouchers: The Yazoo City *Herald*, the *New Mississippian*, the Oxford *Eagle*, and the Lexington *Advertiser*.

He Must Have Been There.

Rolling Fork Pilot.]

The mass-meeting to be held here on the 8th of June will afford Gov. Lowry a fine opportunity to explain away in the presence of his fellow-citizens of Sharkey county, the charges of extravagance, dereliction of duty, the little matter of the "contingent fund," etc., that have been brought against him all over the State. The people would be glad to hear him on these questions. His organs can't explain them for him.

Seeing that the mass-meeting instructed for Gov. LOWRY, it is fair to presume he has explained away the charges.

Once More.

In order to determine which party sustained a defeat in the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court of Mississippi it is necessary to examine the attitude of the litigants before such decision was made, and the effect of said decision. As we understand the question the supervisionists distinctly stated and urged that a charter granted by the legislature was a privilege and not a contract, that any subsequent legislature could revoke what a previous legislature had done. If our memory serves us at all correctly, amongst the ablest and most strenuous of the advocates of this position was the editor of THE CLARION, and we regret that we have not one of his articles in our possession to show his views on the question. The anti-supervisionists contended with equal zeal that a railroad contract was a charter and could not be interfered with. It seems clear that the decision is a signal victory for the anti-supervisionists on that point.

In the case of the Y. & M. V. R. R., the court decided that the railroads could not go beyond the maximum rates granted. We would ask our esteemed cotemporary to examine the rates and then say frankly if the railroads would wish to go beyond such charges. Instead of going beyond the rates actually granted, the railroads, both as to freights and passengers, would be satisfied to receive a much lower compensation. These rates being prescribed in the charter the commission could simply reiterate what the law has already fixed. Their decision on the question could affect the rights neither of the railroads nor the people, as both are settled.

As to the charter of the Natchez and Jackson road, the court has decided that only reasonable rates can be charged. True, the rates to be fixed by the commission are *prima facie* correct, but is it worth the expense of a railroad commission merely to use that power? As Judge Peyton in his admirable decision suggested, at all times the railroads were bound by the rule of law as to reasonableness, and any citizen injured could seek redress in the courts of law. Who believes for a moment that the railroads will remain silent and passive if the rates proposed by the commission do not suit them? They will fight the case from one court to another until the last tribunal has settled the law, and we can see no advantage gained by the people until a decision is reached which would settle what constituted reasonable rates. The principal ground for controversy was that the railroads charged more in proportion for freight shipped a short distance than for long distances, more for a few articles than for a car-load. In other words, discrimination was what they sought to prevent, and to force the railroads to charge just the same to one point as to another, distances being taken into consideration, and to charge the man who received a box of matches the same rate charged one who each year received thousands of dollars of goods. Have the supervisionists gained a victory on that score?

The Supervision Bill was aimed especially against any discrimination which the act defines to be extortion. The decision makes reasonable charges the test of what is right, and under the decision a very different rule would be laid down from that contemplated in the Supervision bill.

As to the question of police powers we did not know of any special demand for a railroad commission to enforce them, and we doubt if the supervisionists would care for paying the commissioners to enforce them.

We believe that many features of the Supervision Bill would be left out of a new bill drawn up in accordance with the decision, amongst other things the extortion clause against discrimination, one of the most important features of the bill acted upon by the courts. It is very well to have the rates posted, etc., but we can not see that the commission is required for this; the law could be enforced without them as to that. The question now presented is whether the fact that the rates to be established by the commission are to be held prima facie correct in certain cases is sufficient to justify the expense of a commission which comes out of the tax payers of the State. We believe not, and we expect to see the day, and that ere many years have passed, when the whole State will so believe.

The Supervision Bill has accomplished this much, that in cases where a maximum rate is not fixed in the railroad charter, only reasonable rates can be charged. As this was true at common law we cannot see what advantage has been gained, or will be retained by paying the commissioners.—*Yazoo City Herald.*

Our esteemed contemporary correctly states the method of determining "which party sustained a defeat in the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court;" but curiously enough exercises the privilege of judging the correctness of its views advanced in a former article, from which we will presently quote, by an entirely different method.

The present discussion was caused by an editorial in the *Herald*, in which are to be found the following among other expressions:

"If the decision of Judge CAMPBELL is to be taken as final we see no reason why the taxpayers of the State should be compelled to pay for a useless luxury."

"A supervision bill might be drawn up in accordance with the decision which no one would object to, requiring that the railroads publish rates, etc., but the commission should be abolished."

To meet these and like expressions we undertook to show that the decision referred to was a complete victory for the Supervisionists as to all but two of the railroads being operated in Mississippi, to-wit, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, and the Canton, Nashville and Aberdeen railroad.

In meeting this effort on our part our esteemed contemporary vainly imagines that he fortifies his side of the issue, by showing that some of the Supervisionists, THE CLARION among the number, have heretofore "urged that a charter granted by the legislature was a privilege and not a contract." So far as we are concerned we will say that we have expressed the opinion that the right given to a common carrier—a railroad corporation—by charter to fix and regulate its rates of transportation, is a privilege and not a contract, but we are still at a loss to know what that has to do with the validity of the Supervision law.

The views of the Supervisionists may, at least, be as varied on the subject of the powers of the Legislature in this regard, as the views of railroad attorneys, and one of these—a distinguished member of the profession in this State—took the ground boldly, that the State could not grant to a railroad company the right to charge unreasonable rates. Judge PEYTON, "in his admirable decision," to quote our contemporary, held the same view, and yet the Supreme Court said that as to the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad the question of reasonableness had been settled by contract for all time. But this decision was based on the *maximum* clause of the company's charter, which is to be found in the charter of but two railroads now in operation in Mississippi. That point was decided against the Supervisionists and against the law. All other points were decided in their favor.

How can the law be declared useless because two of the dozen or more railroads in the State, and these not the most important, are shielded from one of its provisions.

If the *Herald* had sung the same old song after the decision that it sang before, we would probably have not said a word; but to charge that an act which had been sustained in all but one of the provisions discussed by the court of last resort in this State, had in fact been nullified by that court, is most too much to pass unanswered.

Whether the Legislature that enacted the law which our esteemed contemporary assails believed with us that there could be no such thing as a contract with a railroad company empowering it to charge unlimited or limited rates, cannot affect the validity of the law. They acted on the theory, held by the Supreme Court, that a contract for reasonable rates could be made, and, in consequence, declared that the rates to be fixed by the Commission should be *prima facie* reasonable in any contest.

The principle object of the act was not to confer any new rights, but to improve the remedies in such way as to make old rights available. The Supreme Court says that it was lawful to do this.

We do not know, answering the question of our contemporary, what will be the practical workings of the provisions of the law concerning discrimination but quote the language of the court:

So it may be said, that the company has no right to make unjust discriminations or show partiality not authorized by its charter in transporting persons and things.

As a part of the history of the supervision cases in the Supreme Court of Mississippi we will say to the *Herald* that many points were made against the validity of the Supervision law and pressed with great ability, and that only one was decided in favor of the railroads. That point being applicable to but two roads it would seem that as between those who sought to destroy the law and those who upheld it, the decision of the Supreme Court is with the latter.

It Does Not Exist.

The esteemed Meridian *Mercury* did not read our reply to its interrogatory concerning a joint discussion between the candidates for Governor, with its usual discernment, else it would not have said that the "condition of affairs under which THE CLARION would favor a canvass does exist;" nor would it have said that we endeavored "to make it appear that Capt. WALKER invited Gov. LOWRY to a canvass which would exclude all other candidates." To make ourselves plain, we repeat that part of our answer to the *Mercury's* question which is specially pertinent, in the words following:

If it were a fact that the members of the Democratic party had determined to nominate Gov. LOWRY or Col. WALKER for Governor, thereby shutting out all other candidates, and had expressed a desire to hear them in joint discussion, to the exclusion of all others, our views as to the propriety of a joint discussion might be materially changed. But we have no evidence that this condition of affairs exists. We know that it does not.

On the other hand, we are of the opinion that it would be highly improper for a person occupying the exalted position of Governor to submit himself to the assaults of every one who should choose to become a candidate for that office. The Governor, in office, owes it to the people who elected him to maintain the dignity of his exalted position, and, since he is not at liberty to choose, from among several candidates, that one whom the people might consider worthy of his consideration, the proper thing for him to do is to decline the invitations of all.

It is very plain from the foregoing, that the ground on which we rested the propriety of the action of Gov. LOWRY in refusing to engage in joint discussion, was that he was not at liberty to choose from among the candidates who might aspire to the nomination, "that one whom the people might consider worthy of his consideration." With this objection to the proposition we coupled the fact that the people had not selected Col. WALKER and Gov. LOWRY as the only gentlemen from whom they desired an expression of opinion on such questions as would influence them in determining whom of the two they would prefer. How the *Mercury* could conclude that our reply was based on the mistaken view "that Capt. WALKER invited Gov. LOWRY to a canvass which would exclude all other candidates," and that the "condition of affairs under which THE CLARION would favor a canvass does exist," excites our special wonder.

"The condition of affairs under which THE CLARION would favor a canvass" does not exist, has not existed, and in all probability will not exist during the present year.

Since the *Mercury* admits that the Democratic party is competent to select a suitable candidate for Governor without a previous joint discussion between Gov. LOWRY and Col. WALKER, its insistence in the matter is one of those things which, without explanation, is harder to understand than the plainly expressed views of THE CLARION.

"IDA GREENWOOD, AND OTHER POEMS," is the title of the new volume of poems from the pen of Mrs. Virginia Frantz, Brandon—a lady who has written so much and so well, that we doubt not her book will meet with a generous reception. The volume will be ready in a few days, but orders may now be forwarded to Mrs. Frantz. Price by mail $2.15. We will take special pleasure in receiving and forwarding orders.

As to the Tariff.

N. Y. Herald.]

The tariff reformers want, we suppose, to reform the tariff. That, at any rate, is what they pretended. Well, they can do this only by securing a majority of votes for it. But without Mr. Randall and those who usually follow him they cannot hope for such a majority in the next Congress. It seemed to us, therefore, a very important point gained for tariff reform when a few days ago Mr. Randall said to the Herald:—"As to the tariff, the administration should be guided by the spirit and letter of the utterances of our platform on this subject; and a faithful execution of these declarations, without cavil, will unite our party everywhere and accomplish the tariff reform which both platforms asserted to be necessary."

The Locusts.

An immense number of ant hills have been observed this season, and it is judged from their appearance at this time that they are the enemies of the locusts. When the locusts first issue from the ground and are soft, an army of ants will attack them, and birds of various kinds prey on them, and fowls of all kinds thrive on them. The locust is harmless, but persons before handling it should be sure that the digger wasp or "stizzus gradis" is not hung to the insect. It is this wasp that in locust years causes so may deaths that are credited to the locust. This large wasp, about the size of a locust, comes with each return of the 17-year locusts to prey on them. The sting of the wasp causes death frequently in two hours. In a short time the female locusts will commence laying their eggs in the young branches of the trees, selecting those less than an inch in diameter. From the points of puncture the limbs die out to the tips, and hanging from the trees through the season present a peculiar appearance that calls the attention of all to the fact that it is locust year.—Ex.

THE Comptroller of the Treasury has decided, against his own views, but in accordance with a decision of a former Comptroller, that the debt due the State of Mississippi by the United States on account of the net proceeds arising from the sale of certain public lands located in the State, cannot be paid because there is a charge against the State for direct taxes levied in 1861. Congressional action will be necessary to enforce the views of the present Comptroller and overrule those of his predecessor.

Mr. R. C. Lee, a staunch and talented young Democrat of Madison county, is a candidate for the Legislative honors of his county.

"Offensive Partisanship."

As an answer to the oft repeated question, What is offensive partisanship? We append the following from the Galveston *News*:

Offensive partisanship may be qualified in two ways—what is offensive to the other party and what is offensive to a decent public sentiment in view of the purposes of the office, and in consideration of the fact that no man can serve two masters—his party boss and his country. What is offensive to opposite partisans purely as such need not matter. What is offensive to common American sense and decency matters so much that it is cause for removal unless the incumbents can back themselves up with a clear statutory title and thus hold the fort against utility and decency in a public sense.

State Superintendent of Education.

Prof. G. W. SMITH, of Winona, in a postcript to a business letter to THE CLARION, thus mentions his candidacy for the office of State Superintendent of Education:

I am a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Education. A native Mississippian, a graduate of our State University in two degrees, and having spent eighteen years of my life in the schools of the State, I feel that I am familiar with the wants of our public schools. On the question of prohibition, I stand squarely in its favor, but do not think it should enter into our State politics so as to disintegrate the Democratic party or weaken its ranks.

Does the State Owe any One an Office?

CARLISLE, MISS., June 4, 1885.

EDITOR CLARION: Will you please allow a few questions asked of your chronic "One-term" correspondent?

Is an officer the servant and employee of the people, or are the people the servants of the officer?

Does the State owe any one an office?

Is filling an office not a business transaction between the occupant and the people?

Does one, or do any of your complainants feel that he ought to discharge an employee who suits him, merely because some one else would like to have his place?

My opinion is, that the horrors of death are embodied in the exchange of a certainty for an uncertainty, and my own conviction is, that it's to my interest to retain an employee who understands my business as long as he remains true to his charge; the longer he holds a position, the more efficient and useful to me. I recognize the claim of no man to my employ for favors done me. If he renders a benefit outside of duty, it is my duty to remunerate him for it pecuniarily, for services rendered. When I am put under obligation to a man, I'm his slave and no longer free.

Gratitude is a part of refinement, but gratitude and obligation are separate and distinct. I didn't start out, however, with a view to discussing any point, and take my leave.

CITIZEN.

Our Public Schools.

EDITOR CLARION: I have read an article under the above heading in your issue of the 20th, and I fully agree with the author that we need an improvement in the law relative to public schools, and to get this we must agitate and point out the present evils and defects. The greatest step to further this object would be an act of the Legislature to compel County Boards of Supervisors to levy a tax to supplement the State distribution to continue the schools eight months of the year. If possible, make it the duty of State Superintendent to visit each county once a year, to see that the County Superintendent and schools are progressive, and the County Superintendent and the trustees should visit county and township schools at stated periods to see that teachers do their duty and earn their pay. The grievances in my county are, now we have schools four months only every *second year* in each town or village, thereby allowing the poorer class of pupils time to forget what they have studied and the great object of public education averted in a measure; and another to control teachers so as to compel the performance of their duty and the just earning of their salary in comparison with those of private schools.

S. R. T.

For Governor.

ROSE HILL, MISS., June 6, 1885.

EDITOR CLARION: I presume there will soon be held a convention in Mississippi to make nominations of men, for election, to fill the several State offices. Let me suggest a man, whose name, I think, should be placed before the convention for the nomination for Governor, viz: Mr. Put Darden, of Jefferson county. He is, I believe, a native Mississippian. He is fully competent and reliable and understands the wants of the people of Mississippi.

OLD PLANTER.

Industrial Institute and College for White Girls of Mississippi.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE ACCORDING TO LAW.

Adams	2	Lowndes	3
Alcorn	4	Leflore	1
Amite	2	Madison	1
Attala	5	Marion	2
Benton	3	Marshall	4
Bolivar	1	Monroe	5
Calhoun	4	Montgomery	3
Carroll	3	Neshoba	3
Chickasaw	3	Newton	3
Choctaw	3	Noxubee	2
Claiborne	2	Oktibbeha	3
Clarke	3	Panola	4
Coahoma	1	Perry	1
Copiah	6	Pike	3
Covington	2	Pontotoc	4
Clay	2	Prentiss	4
DeSoto	3	Quitman	1
Franklin	2	Rankin	3
Greene	1	Scott	3
Grenada	1	Sharkey	1
Hancock	2	Simpson	1
Harrison	3	Smith	3
Hinds	4	Sunflower	1
Holmes	3	Tallahatchie	2
Issaquena	1	Tippah	4
Itawamba	5	Tishomingo	3
Jackson	3	Tunica	1
Jasper	3	Tate	4
Jefferson	2	Union	4
Jones	2	Warren	3
Kemper	3	Washington	1
Lafayette	5	Wayne	2
Lauderdale	4	Webster	2
Lawrence	2	Wilkinson	2
Leake	4	Winston	3
*Lee	1	Yalobusha	2
Lincoln	4	Yazoo	3

In addition to the foregoing scholarships with the privilege of boarding in the college, each county is allowed the same number of pupils to be boarded in the town, with the privilege of free tuition in all subjects except music and fine art. The conditions of admission are that the applicant shall be fifteen years of age, in good health and shall furnish evidence of good character; also shall be able to sustain an examination in the grammar school studies, to-wit: Spelling, reading, penmanship, descriptive geography, mental and practical arithmetic, history of the United States and English grammar.

Applications for appointment must be made to County Superintendents of Education. Examination questions will be sent to County Superintendents of Education who are authorized to conduct examinations for admission. In this matter the Board of Trustees and the President repose confidence in these important officers; when they conduct the examinations on the questions sent out from this office and furnish the pupil with a certificate that her examination thus conducted is satisfactory, she will be admitted to the First College Class without further examination. This will save the expense of any pupil's coming to the college and being rejected upon the grounds of inadequate preparation; it shows also the desire of the President and the Board to do all in their power to encourage the schools in the State, both private and public, and furnish an incentive to the girls to be accurate and thorough in the elementary studies.

There will be no preparatory department. The printed circular will be ready soon; this will be mailed promptly to all County Superintendents of Education and to any others who may apply for it. It will give the general method of organization, the different subjects to be taught and an estimate of expenses.

R. W. JONES, Pres't.
Columbus, Miss., June 1, 1885.

* This is a mistake as to Lee county, which has a larger number of educable white children than any other county in Mississippi. Dr. Jones made apportionment on official statistics of 1883, in which a typographical error gives Lee county only 576 white educable children, whereas the total number is nearly 6000. Dr. Jones informs us that correction will be made on receipt of reliable data. Lee county will be entitled to at least five students in the College.—EDITOR CLARION.

Capt. Darden for Governor.

DURANT, JUNE 1st, 1885.

EDITOR CLARION: Presuming on the kind and commendable spirit which has induced you to permit your columns to be used in setting forth the claims of the various candidates for State offices, I desire to thus allude to Capt. Put Darden. We are informed that his numerous friends have obtained his consent to the submission of his name as a candidate for Democratic gubernatorial nomination. It is almost superfluous to speak of Capt. Darden's pre-eminent qualifications. He is personally known to about half of the white people of this State. The duties of the position he has long filled with distinction and honor have necessitated frequent trips through every portion of Mississippi. He knows our farming lands and its capabilities, our agricultural classes and their needs immeasurably better than any other man within the borders of our State. For years he has made our farming interests and the best means of advancing them a subject of close and unremitting investigation and study. He has conversed on this topic with five hundred men to any man's five. He knows exactly the views and wants of a majority of our people, and no one who is acquainted with him can doubt that, if elected, he would most efficiently represent them. Agricultural distress is everywhere apparent. The need of a change in farming methods and in the legislation which now depresses that industry, is great and imperative. Agriculture should be put on a higher plane and greater incentives and advantages offered for its successful pursuit. All this and much more would be assured by Mr. Darden's election.

There is no earthly reason why all men other than lawyers should be excluded from the Governor's office. There are but few of the duties of that position that require greater legal knowledge than is possessed by men of fair intelligence who are not members of that profession. Besides, when such legal questions come up for action the Governor, though a lawyer he be, takes and relies on the opinion of the Attorney-General, who is an official chosen on account of his legal knowledge and salaried to perform exactly such, and like services. By such means Gov. Stone, never a lawyer, followed, and so far as his duties required, expounded, the law as closely as any Governor our State has ever had.

Gov. Stone was, I think of the mercantile, and Gov. Lowry of the legal, profession. After ten years of Democratic administration, under the chosen representatives of those two professions, let the agriculturists have a chance, and thus prove that there is no unjust discrimination against them. The candidate they offer is "honest, capable and faithful to the constitution," and will do equal and exact justice to all persons and all classes, and is the grandest, noblest, and most prominent representative of that industry on which our State's prosperity is wholly dependent.

His candidacy is the golden opportunity for our farmers, especially, and for all others who desire that industry to take sudden, great and rapid strides on the road to prosperity, and for a change in our State government that will carry increased economy and efficiency into every department of public service.

Capt. Darden's friends and supporters constitute the majority of the rank and file of the Democratic party, and are the bone and sinew of our land. Their crops and like interests have such demands on them in the spring and summer that they are often overridden in making nominations, and their choice regarded as a matter of small moment, but when the election comes around they are the prime factors of success.

The time before the conventions to select State delegates is now short. Capt. Darden has no powerful press at his back. Each man should make it his special duty to know at once when and how the State delegates are chosen, and tell his friends and neighbors and urge them to spread the intelligence and to come out and make their choice known in the Convention. If this is done all over the State, and done quickly, and diligently, Capt. Darden will be our next Governor, as he certainly should be. No time should be lost.

HOLMES COUNTY FARMER.

Commencement of Centenary College, Jackson, La.

The Commencement sermon was preached on Sunday, May 31, at 11 a. m., by Rev. W. C. Black, of Meridian. Subject: God in in Nature and God in Grace. It was a masterly reconciliation of natural and revealed religion. Mr. Black has a wonderful array of facts and figures at command, and delivers them fluently and with eloquent emphasis.

The Board of Trustees, presided over by the venerable Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at 9 a. m. on Monday.

Beginning at 7:30 p. m., Monday, the Preparatory Department gave their Exhibition, composed of well rendered selections from the best orators of the day, interspersed with humorous and entertaining dialogues. The audience was immense and showed its appreciation by quiet attention.

At 9:30 a. m. on Tuesday, was a meeting in the beautiful Hall of the Union Literary Society, for the purpose of bestowing diplomas and prizes upon the graduates. After the programme was through, racy, ex-tempore speeches were made by members of the Society of other years, by Judge Kilbourne and Col. Stone, of the Clinton bar, by Bishop Keener and others.

At 11 a. m. of same day was held a meeting of the Alumni Association. After the annual re-election of officers and other routine matters, the Association and the large audience were addressed by the Annual Orator, Dr. D. L. Phares, professor in the A. & M. College, at Starkville. Dr. Phares is the oldest Alumnus of the Centenary College of Louisiana, his name appearing at the head of the class which graduated in 1837. In introducing his address he remarked pathetically upon the pleasure it gave him to revisit, after a lapse of so many years, the beautiful groves of his Alma Mater. The subject of his oration, was Genesis and Geology, and right forcibly and happily did the venerable scientist maintain their harmony, exposing by his logic and excoriating by his forceful language those *soi dis ant* naturalists, who pretend that creation contradicts its Creator. The Alumni and the audience were so well pleased with the address as to ask for its publication in the columns of the Sunday edition of the *Times-Democrat*. The Doctor agreed to the request, so that the public may soon have the privilege of reading it.

On Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. began the joint Exhibition of the Literary Societies, the Franklin Institute and the Union Literary, three orators from each Society. The young men did themselves and the College credit. Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health and a long time professor in the Louisiana Medical School in New Orleans, made an address to the Societies and to the audience. Unfortunately, because of the difficult acoustics of the large hall, and the Doctor's method of reading, but few could hear the elaborate and learned paper.

On Wednesday, June 3d, was the regular Commencement Day. Seven young men received the degrees of the institution, four being graduated Bachelor of Science and three bachelor of Arts, as follows, viz: *B. S.* Emmet L. Irwin, Clinton, La.; Wm. L. Faulk, Ouachita Parish, La.; James A. Cason, Bastrop, La.; William W. Norsworthy, East Feliciana Parish, La.; *A. B.* J. Cheston King, Jackson, La.; Charles E. McLean, East Feliciana Parish; and Geo. H. Galloway, of Madison County, Mississippi. Mr. McLean bore off the second honor and Mr. Galloway the first.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. J. H. McLean, Regent of the South Western University, Georgetown, Texas, and the degree of Master of Arts *causa honoris* was conferred on Judge F. D. Brame, of Clinton, Louisiana.

The Baccalaureate Address of the President, Rev. T. A. S. Adams, was very happily rendered, frequently bringing down the house in hearty applause; it abounded in wit and wisdom, humor and pathos, in learning and eloquence. President Adams took hold of the College under very trying circumstances, immediately after the death of the former most popular and successful president, Rev. D. M. Rush, but he is proving himself in every particular to be eminently worthy of the position.

The entire exercises of the occasion were very interesting. The audiences were remarkably large. Centenary College certainly excels in the number and character of the audiences which attend its annual Commencement.

Many repairs have been put upon the buildings since last Commencement, so that they present a fine appearance.

An endowment fund of about eight thousand dollars has been secured for the college, mainly through the labors of the deceased president, Rush.

The Alumni of the College are working to endow a chair to be called the Alumni professorship of Chemistry and Natural Science. Handsome contributions to this latter fund were announced on the rostrum as having been made by our fellowtownsmen, Col. W. L. Nugent and Jones S. Hamilton, both of whom are graduates of the College.

President Adams proposes to travel throughout Mississippi and Louisiana this summer soliciting patronage. It is to be hoped that he will be largely successful.

C. G. ANDREWS.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Reported for The Clarion, by H. H. Parker, Attorney-at-Law, Jackson, Miss.

April Term—1885.

J. H. KENNARD, USE ETC., v. J. J. ALSTON.

From the Circuit Court of Wilkinson county. J. B. Chrisman, Judge.

Limitation of actions on foreign judgments. Non-residence of defendant.

COOPER, C. J.:

Kennard instituted this suit against Alston on a judgment rendered in New York in 1872. Alston pleaded the seven years statute of limitations, to which the plaintiff replied that Alston, at the time of the rendition of the judgment, was absent from this State, and had remained absent continuously since then. Defendant's demurrer to this replication was sustained.

In *Maitland v. Keith*, 30 Miss., and *Clements v. Brown*, 31 Miss., it was held that the statute of limitations was not suspended by the non-residence of the defendant in a foreign judgment. This conclusion was reached, as stated, in the case first cited, by a construction of the act of 1844. § 2157 of the Code of 1871 declares that the exception therein provided for (viz., absence from the State), shall be applicable to all cases mentioned in the chapter, and the chapter contains the limitation applicable to suits on judgment rendered in other States. The statute of limitation never began to run in favor of the defendant in this case, because he never came into the State. *Reversed.*

C. P. Neilson for appellant.
D. C. Bramlett for appellee.

HUGH L. DAVIS v. W. J. DAVIS.

From the Chancery Court of Adams county. Warren Cowan, Chancellor.

Chancery practice. Rights of defendant as to bill amended after answer filed.

ARNOLD, J.:

Appellee filed a bill, alleging that he and appellant, as partners in the business of farming, bought certain land, which was paid for with partnership assets, but that appellant had the conveyance made to himself, without the knowledge or consent of appellee. He asked that a one half interest in the land be conveyed to him, and that an account be taken of the farming operations. Appellant answered; and after much testimony had been taken, and the cause had been set down for final hearing, appellee, by leave of court, amended his bill in an important particular. On a subsequent day of the term an order of court was made, allowing appellant to plead, answer, or demur, "responsive to the amendment to the bill only." On the same day, a demurrer to the amended bill was filed by appellant, and was stricken from the file because it went to the whole bill. On the next day, a second demurrer was stricken out, for the same reason; and appellant was given one hour and three quarters in which to plead or answer. He thereupon moved to remand the cause to rules, for the purpose of taking further testimony, protesting that he was unable to plead or answer within the time allowed. This motion was overruled, and a final decree was entered against him, from which he appealed.

The court erred in restricting the right of appellant to plead, answer or demur to only a part of the amended bill, and in refusing to allow him reasonable time to plead or answer. When the complainant amends his bill in a material matter, the defendant may plead, answer or demur to the same as if it were an original bill, without regard to the state of the pleadings before the amendment was made. The authorities generally agree that any amendment of a bill, after answer, authorizes the defendant to put in an answer making an entirely new defence, and contradicting his original answer, if he desires to do so. And Code § 1883 allows the defendant, in such case, twenty days to answer. *Reversed and remanded, with leave to plead, answer or demur in thirty days from filing of mandate.*

Hugh L. Davis, Nugent & McWillie, for appellant.
T. Otis Baker, Martin & Lanneau, Frank Johnston, for appellee.

A. J. WHITTINGTON v. THE STATE.

From the Circuit Court of Amite County. J. B. Chrisman, Judge.

Revenue law. Sale of wine in small quantities without license.

CAMPBELL, J.:

This is an appeal from a conviction for selling vinous and spirituous liquors in less quantities than one pint without license. Wine only was sold in small quantities, and the sole question is in regard to the state of the law as to the sale of wine without a license.

Under the Code of 1880 (§ 1098), one might lawfully sell wine made from grapes grown by himself in any quantity not less than one pint, without paying any tax or obtaining license. As amended by acts approved February 23, 1882, and March 9, 1882, Chap. 39 of the Code authorizes the sale of wine made of grapes and other fruits, without regard to who grew them, in any quantity not less than a pint. The retention of the word "pint" in § 1112 made it penal to sell *vinous* or spirituous liquors, in any quantity less than a pint, without license. By act approved March 4, 1884, the word "pint" was substituted by the word "gallon" in Code § 1112. The effect of this was to make it penal thereafter to sell wine in less quantities than a gallon, without a license. *Affirmed.*

Neilson & Stockdale for appellant.
T. S. Ford for the State.

WOLF & MARKS v. LOUIS KAHN.

From the Circuit Court of Amite county. J. B. Chrisman, Judge.

Statute of frauds. Business sign. Code § 1300 construed. Gumbel v. Koon, 59 Miss., distinguished.

COOPER, C. J.:

On January 10, 1885, Max Kahn, a storekeeper at Gloster, being considerably involved, and indebted to Louis Kahn, his clerk, for money borrowed and services rendered, sold his storehouse and stock of goods to Louis Kahn, in consideration of this indebtedness. There seems to be no doubt about the good faith of the transaction. On January 12, the deed was filed for record; but the name of Max Kahn remained on the sign, and the business was conducted as before, so for as outside observers could judge. On January 15, appellants, as creditors of Max Kahn, levied an attachment upon the property. Louis Kahn asserted his claim, and this appeal is taken from a judgment in his favor.

The court rightly refused to charge the jury that the fact alone that Louis Kahn carried on business in a store having on its front the name of Max Kahn rendered the goods liable for the debts of Max. It is a mistake to suppose that the effect of Code § 1300 is to fix the ownership of property in the person whose name appears at the place of business when the sign has no connection with the business, and is not intended or used as an advertisement thereof. The purpose of the statute is to fix the ownership of the goods in him by whom the business is transacted. The opinion in the case of *Gumbel v. Koon*, 59 Miss., is to be considered with reference to the facts before the court. The language of that opinion, delivered by me, is subject to the criticism that in the last sentence the word "manager" is used as the equivalent of "the person transacting the business in his own name."

But on the facts testified to by the claimant himself, and admitting the *bona fides* of the transfer of the goods, we are of opinion that the verdict of the jury is manifestly wrong. During the five days which elapsed between the transfer and the levy of the attachment, every appearance that would lead to the belief that Max was transacting the business as before was presented, and nothing was shown from which it could be inferred that he had given up the business to his late clerk. None but Louis and Max knew that Louis was to have the proceeds of the business. Unless one can "transact business in his own name" secretly, Louis Kahn did not so transact business. The business was apparently transacted by Max Kahn, and as between Louis and the creditors of Max, the goods were to be held and treated as the goods of Max. *Reversed.*

D. C. Bramlett, T. McKnight, for appellants.
C. P. Neilson, for appellee.

CALVIN MCGEHEE v. THE STATE.

From the Circuit Court of Amite county. J. B. Chrisman, Judge.

Assault with intent to kill. Mistake as to identity of person assaulted no defence.

ARNOLD, J.:

Appellant was convicted of assault with intent to kill and murder Levi Thompson, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. At a public gathering, about midnight, one George Morris cut and seriously wounded appellant's brother. Afterwards, Morris started home, and appellant followed him, intending, it seems, to avenge the injury to his brother. Appellant overtook Levi Thompson, and, supposing him to be George Morris, attacked him and seriously wounded him with a knife. As soon as Thompson was struck, he spoke, and appellant desisted and fled. It was so dark that Thompson did not recognize his assailant. Next morning, appellant admitted the assault, and expressed his regret, at the same time saying that if it had been Morris, he would have cut him to pieces. Appellant and Thompson were on very friendly terms. It is urged that the intent charged was not proved.

Thompson was the only person within reach of appellant when he committed the offence. He intended to assault that person, and the weapon used was found by the jury to be a deadly weapon. His blows did not miss the object at which they were aimed. He may not have intended to kill Thompson, but he was properly convicted if he intended to kill the man at whom his knife was directed. The mistake made constitutes no defence. If appellant did to Thompson what he intended to do to Morris, he is guilty, under the statute, as if no mistake had been made. 2 *Whart. Cr. L.*, § 1279, and other authorities cited. This is not in conflict with the settled doctrine in this State, that on a charge, under the statute, of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill and murder a particular person, it is necessary to prove the specific intent as laid in the indictment. *Affirmed.*

W. P. Cassidy, for appellant.
T. S. Ford, for the State.

L. M. KUPFER, ADM'X., v. J. P. BEATY, et al.

From the Chancery Court of Monroe County. Baxter McFarland, Chancellor.

Partnership business continued without authority by surviving partner. Sale of books of account. Compensation of trustees for making sales of land.

COOPER, C. J.:

Appellant filed this bill as administratrix of her deceased husband, who was in his lifetime a business partner of Beaty. The bill charged that Beaty, after the death of his partner, bought goods and intermingled them with those of the partnership, and carried on the business as before. It called for a settlement of the partnership affairs and an account as to this business carried on afterwards. The bill also alleged that the firm was the owner of the building which it occupied, that it had bought this building on credit, executing a deed of trust to secure the unpaid purchase money, and that it would be better for all parties that the property should be sold by a commissioner of the court, and not by the trustee. The trustee answered, and the court finally permitted him to sell, and he did so, distributing the proceeds as directed. Appellant contends that the fee allowed him for this service was excessive. Pending the suit, the partnership books of account were sold by the surviving partner, and the court approved the sale, charging him in the settlement with the amount realized.

The complainant might have treated the action of the surviving partner, in intermingling the goods, as a conversion, and sought an account, charging him with the value of the stock at the death of her intestate; but she elected not to do this. She cannot claim the profits derived from the business as conducted by the surviving partner, and at the same time repudiate that business. As between complainant and Beaty, we find no error in the action of the chancellor, save only that the sale of the books should not have been ratified. The evidence does not show that the sale was improperly conducted; but the books were sold at auction without any information to the public as to their contents. The valuation which had been put upon them by Beaty was $75, and at the sale he became the purchaser for $6. The sale should have been annulled, and Beaty held to account for all collections on the book debts.

The court erred in allowing the trustee, Murphy, the sum of $258.25 for his services in making the sale under the deed of trust. No attack was made upon the validity of the deed, and it was only sought to have the sale made by a commissioner of the court instead of the trustee. His defense was not to protect the trust estate, but to maintain his right to make the sale and receive the fees for so doing; and the fees charged by his attorneys for conducting the defence were not chargeable on the trust estate. The commissions allowed for the services which were so chargeable are grossly excessive. In the absence of agreement, and where nothing unusual is required in making the sale, we know of no better standard of charges than those fixed by law for commissioners in chancery selling under a decree of court. *Reversed and remanded.*

Clifton & Eckford for appellant.
Murphy & Walker for appellees.

S. T. BROWN v. UNION BANK.

From the Circuit Court of Copiah county. T. J. Wharton, Judge.

Bills and notes. Defences against holder. Code § 1124 construed as to bills and notes payable to order.

ARNOLD, J.:

The Union Bank sued Brown as maker of a promissory note and acceptor of a bill of exchange. The note was payable to the order of T. L. Catchings & Co.; the bill was drawn on Brown by K. Penrose & Co., payable to their order and accepted by him. Before maturity, both the note and bill were endorsed in blank by the respective payees thereof, and delivered to the Union Bank. Brown pleaded set-off against the payees, existing before notice of assignment. A demurrer to this plea was sustained.

The demurrer should have been overruled. The plea brought the defence within the terms of Code § 1124. The construction of this statute contended for by appellee, excluding from its operation all instruments previously negotiable, would give but partial effect to its provisions, which make no distinction between negotiable and non-negotiable instruments. An instrument of the class referred to in the statute, when made payable to bearer, is an express contract with any person who may become the *bona fide* holder, and therefore is not affected by the provisions of the statute. *Reversed.*

Joe Purser, for appellant.
H. C. Conn, Calhoon & Green, for appellee.

Does the *Mercury* doubt that the Democratic party is competent to select a suitable man for Governor, without a previous joint discussion betweeen Gov. Lowry and Col. Walker?—CLARION.

No. And pray what in the *Mercury* ever prompted such a question?—*Mercury.*

Then, pray, why do you insist on the unnecessary spectacle of a joint discussion?

—REDUCED RAILROAD FARE TO—
Delegates to the State Prohibition Convention.

The Railroads named below have generously granted a reduction of rates on the basis stated, to all delegates to the State Prohibition Convention, which meets in JACKSON, JULY 1ST:

I. C. Railroad, including its various Branches—Full fare going; returning half regular fare.

Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad—Five cents per mile going; returning, free.

Louisville, New Orleans & Texas (or Mississippi Valley) Railroad—Full fare going; returning, half fare.

The Queen & Crescent Route, including the Vicksburg & Meridian, and the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad—Full fare going; returning, one cent per mile.

To secure these reductions, delegates must present to the ticket agents of the various railroads named, a certificate of attendance which will be furnished by the Secretary of the Convention after the body meets.

Other roads will be included in the list as soon as heard from.

B. T. HOBBS,
Sec'y State Prohibition Executive Committee.
June 10, 1885-3w.

A child tossing in its sleep indicates worms. An army of them are at work eating the vitals away. One dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save its life. For sale at Leuly's drugstores.

THE STATE.

Scranton boasts two new churches.

Winston county has a flourishing Universalist church.

The new canning factory is being erected in Mississippi City.

Miss Bettie Drane has been appointed postmistress at Durant.

The New Era reports Ripley as on an immense building boom.

Macon is still sighing for a bored well and a few more shade trees.

The Jefferson County Spring Fair will be held on Saturday, June 20.

Montgomery county has five candidates for the office of Cotton Weigher.

Mr. W. A. Haden, of Attala, is a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

The extensive DeSmet milling business is to be revived at Moss Point, very soon.

The boarding school girls have begun to flock home from all parts of the country.

Mr. J. C. Leslie and Miss E. J. Edwards were married near Vernon last week.

Meridian merchants advertise by the whole page and thus enliven dull times.

Fifteen murder cases will be tried at the June term of the Winston County Circuit Court.

The P. M. of Baldwyn has been suspended owing to the irregularity in his accounts.

Mr. Bowers, former editor of the Gulf Coast Progress, has given his valedictory to its readers.

An exchange says that Dr. Dred Carlisle, of Pontotoc county, aged 105 years, has used tobacco since 1792.

Mr. Brant Redfearn, son of Jas. Redfearn, of Rankin, died a few days ago at the age of 22 years.

A number of Spanish mackerel, red fish and flounders were caught at Mississippi City, a few days ago.

Dr. W. T. Jenkins, an Oxford boy is now assistant coroner of New York City, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

The talented young lawyer, Wm. H. Clark, of Brandon, is spoken of as a candidate for the Legislature.

Col. W. S. Archibald, of Oxford will soon import a large lot of Holstein cattle, and offer them for sale at Memphis.

A little son of Mr. Dunn of Brookhaven, was seriously injured a few days ago, by falling from the limb of a china tree.

Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Clinton, will preach the Commencement Sermon on Sunday next, at Brownsville Female College, Brownsville, Tenn.

The Columbus Rifles have picked sixteen of their best men to compete for the prize State Drill at Greenville July 4. They, like all others, are confident of success.

The fourteenth Annual Commencement of Alcorn A. & M. College will take place on 17th inst. The College is located near Rodney and continues to do good for the colored youth.

Miss Lillian, daughter of Dr. J. P. Wise, Jefferson county, has been decided by the faculty of Whitworth College first honor pupil, and will therefore be valedictorian. She was valedictorian in the Port Gibson College also.

Meridian will have a new paper the middle of this month, called the Meridian *Tribune*. It is to be a tri-weekly, under the management of Mr. C P. Dement, late of the Meridian Sun, and Mr. F. C. McGhee of the Enterprise Courier.

The people of Natchez are anticipating a grand treat this week, in a concert by the Mexican Band, at Lansdowne Park. The band will be on its way up the river in the City of Natchez, and every effort is being made to have them stop over.

The Patrons Union will hold their third annual encampment near Lake on the V. & M. R. R., from the 21st to 23rd of July, inclusive. Dr. J. B. Bailey, of Conchatta, Newton Co., is President, and Mr. J. S. Scott, of Harperville, Secretary.

The people should be chary of eating dewberries, blackberries, or mulberries where the locusts abound. It is believed that two or three deaths have occurred from eating fruit poisoned by the eggs of these insects.—Vicksburg Herald.

W. M. Ross has a conical bombshell—12 pounds—found in a saw log forty feet from the ground, where it has lain imbedded since the battle of Corinth—the tree growing over it, so it was not discovered until struck by L. M. News' saw.

Col. P. K. Mayers, of the Democrat Star, and Miss Hattie Brooks, of Crawford, Miss., were married at the home of the bride's father, Tuesday June 2. To the handsome, gallant groom and his fair bride we extend our sincere congratulations.

Mr. Thomas Compton, of Courtland, Panola county, had a bale of cotton at the Exposition which took the sweep stakes premium of $1200, and then sold for $200. Mr. Compton is always successful when he enters his cotton at any sort of fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McIntyre, of Carrollton, lost a little son a few days ago. About two months ago the little fellow in some manner got hold of an eggshell, crushed and swallowed it. From that time until his death, he has been a terrible sufferer.

Gen. Stewart, Chancellor of the State University at Oxford, paid the young men attending that school a very high compliment, while addressing the members of the Press. He said that in morals and decorum they are in advance of their predecessors.—Mayersville Spectator.

Two citizens of Summit were arrested last week, on a charge of writing a threatning letter to Mr. Fredericks, foreman of the freight sheds in McComb City from which the young men arrested had recently been discharged. At a trial, however, the young men were discharged.

Miss Zulie Metcalf, one of the fairest of Natchez fair daughters, was married a few days ago to Mr. Geo. D. Lawrence, of Rome, Ga. Mr. Lawrence was formerly a citizen of our State, and his thousands of friends in his native land wish every joy to him and his accomplished bride.

The graduating exercises of Lea Female College, Summit, will take place on Monday night, 28th. Miss Katie H. Otken will read the Salutatory, and Miss Rosa H. Stockdale, the Valedictory. Essays will also be read by the Misses M. Estill Timberlake, Mollie R. White, Cnythia A. Bennett, M. Colie Covington and Mary M. Battles.

A. and M. College Commencement next week. Rev. Dr. Landrum, of New Orleans, preaches on Sunday. 14th; Junior Orations and Essays on Monday afternoon; Literary Societies, Monday night; Stock exhibit, Tuesday, 19th; Senior Orations and Essays, and address by Gen. Colquit Wednesday morning; Commencement Ball, Wednesday night.

"Press notes" in THE CLARION propounds some conundrums which we will endeavor to answer. Who stole that valise? Sam Harper. Where is Utica anyhow? Principally in New York. Has——? He has. How sweet are the memories of our strawberry dude. About one ten thousandth part as sweet as somebody *else's* memories of a beautiful and charming brunette.—Oxford Falcon. Our sincere thanks, for the answers, course.

The happiest boys in the universe can now be found in Winona, since His Excellence Gov. Lowry, notified them that he had issued an order upon the Ordnance Department of the United States Army for rifles and accoutrements for the equipment of the "Winona Rifles," and issued commissions for the Captain and two Lieutenants of the company. Smiles as broad as a man's hand can be seen playing over their contented countenances.

Rev. A. A. Lomax went to Vaughan's Station by request and held services near that place on Sunday. While returning from the church, the horse which was being driven became frightened, caused by some part of the harness breaking, and started to run. Mr. Lomax, in attempting to jump from the buggy, had his leg broken just above the ankle. He came home that night and is now confined to his house. Though painful, the wound is not dangerous.—Hazlehurst Signal.

Mississippi daughters, true to their custom, are taking the honors again this year at the various seats of learning. Miss Dolly Thomas, of Vicksburg, Miss., has just had bestowed upon her fair young head the distinguished honor of reciving the gold medal from the school of art in the Augusta Seminary at Staunton, Va., for proficiency in crayon work. The standard of the art school, like all the others of this renowned Seminary, is difficult of attainment, and to have been reached by one so young as Miss Thomas, gives us assurance an of artist of whom Mississippi will have cause to be very proud.

It affords us a genuine pleasure to note the success of Mississippi girls in carrying off the honors in the institutions of other States which they attend. In the class of fifty-three recently graduated at the Peabody University, Nashville, Miss Mary E. Bacon, of Winona, was Salutatorian. Last year she won the highest honors in a large class composed of many matured and intelligent young men and women from each of the Southern States, having been awarded the Peabody prize medal for "superior excellence." Miss Canfield of Water Valley, also appears on the roll of honor, in same institution, for 1885, and Mr. Murphree of Westville, won the orator's medal. Miss Bacon will take an important position in the faculty of Winona Female College, of which her father, Prof. Milton E. Bacon, is President.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

THE COMMISSIONERS NOT LIKELY TO BE CHANGED

And not Embarrassed by the New Administration — Ohio Collectorships. Important Decision by Mr. Lamar. Postoffice Inspectors—Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The civil service commissioners are not embarrassed, as some of their newspaper critics would lead people to believe, by the new questions brought before them through the change of administration. Nor do they discover that the president has changed his views about the civil service or that he has any desire to change the civil service commissioners. The Post, which generally sustains the merit system, found in the appointment of J. B. Fowler, recently dismissed from the office of chief of the pension division, third auditor's office, treasury department, a case suggesting a break from the civil service rules and a possible opening of the doors to let in a great many new employes. If the civil service rules had been consulted it would have been found that Mr. Fowler's appointment to a third class clerkship in the division from which he had been dismissed was an entirely proper one. Mr. Fowler was in office at the time the civil service rules went into effect, and it is assumed that such persons in office are qualified, and the rules apply to them as if they had been recommended.

A new collector of internal revenue for the district of Dayton, O., will be appointed next week; that a new Columbus collector will be selected upon the return of Senator Payne, who is now in Europe, and a new collector for the Toledo district will be the last to be appointed in Ohio.

The resignation of Register Bruce has been accepted, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, Gen. Rosecrans, who will take charge of the office immediately.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, contains a provision for an additional assistant secretary of the interior. An appointment to fill the place thus created is expected to be decided upon in a short time. Secretary Lamar has not yet settled upon anyone for the place.

The secretary of the navy and Commodore Schley have gone to Annapolis to attend the graduating exercises at the Naval academy.

It is rumored that the appointment of Mr. John Oberly, chairman of the Illinois State Central committee, to be superintendent of Indian schools, at a salary of $3,000 per year, is only a temporary one, and that Mr. Oberly will shortly be made collector of the port of Chicago, which is worth $7,000 a year.

The committee appointed by the postmaster general to examine the papers of applicants for positions as postoffice inspectors have submitted a report. Two hundred and fifty blank applications were sent out and 175 replies were received. Thirty-five of the applicants have been dropped on account of old age and several because they were deficient in writing and spelling. The remaining applicants will be examined orally and as to their physical qualification next week. There are but thirty vacancies to be filled and it has been determined to distribute the positions equally throughout the several states.

Secretary Lamar has decided that Fort Sullivan, a military reservation in the state of Maine, although acquired by purchase on account of there being no public lands in the state, must be considered as coming under the general land laws, the same as if it had been acquired by cession. This decision will affect other military reservations acquired by purchase in states that had no public lands.

Hon. S. S. Cox has sold his residence on Dupont Circle, completely furnished, together with an adjoining lot to Arthur Padelford for $50,000. This is one of the most desirable private residences in the city.

A curious letter from a New York manufacturing firm was received at the department of the interior, which ran as follows: "Seeing your proposals for miscellaneous supplies, you would oblige us very much by informing us if you use anything in the way of night or dress shirts."

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The president has made the following appointments: Herbert Foote Beecher, collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound in the state of Oregon and territory of Washington; Archibald Skillman, collector of internal revenue for the district of Nevada; Baller P. Lee, collector of customs for the district of Yorktown, Va.

Herbert Foote Beecher, who is appointed collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, is a son of Henry Ward Beecher.

The following commissions of postmasters were also signed: Willie E. Touvell, Celina, O.; Samuel M. Smead, Fon du Lac, Wis.; James E. Mackley, Vincennes, Ind.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

Theron C. Leland, one of the oldest phonographic reporters in the country, died in New York on Wednesday.

A small canvas decked boat, the Neptune, has arrived at Queenstown from Penzance, and will start for New York. The only soul on board is a Norwegian named Johnson.

Professor W. H. Kimbrough, of the Bolivar academy, at Madisonville, blew his brains out because he failed to marry one of four young ladies to whom he had proposed.

Fred. Thatcher, was arrested as the man who has flooded Boston with counterfeit silver coin for months past. A complete counterfeiter's apparatus was found in his house.

Sanford Cisco was hanged at Hackensack, N. J., for the murder of Abram Gardner. Cisco slept but little and ate but little breakfast. He confessed, but insisted that he acted in self-defense.

Candido Estello, a noted Mexican horse thief and desperado, has been arrested at Walzenburg, Colo., for the murder of Don Juan Romero, a prominent citizen of Valencia county, New Mexico.

The whereabouts of Scott, the defaulting Manhattan bank cashier, is unknown. The various theories of the detectives have not materialized and no clue pointing to his whereabouts has been found.

J. Coles, proprietor of the Johnson house, Nashville, Tenn., shot himself through the head, dying instantly. He was a regular attendant at the Rev. Sam Jones' revival, and is supposed to have been crazed by religion.

The Ohio State Undertakers' association adjourned to meet the first week in June next year at Sandusky.

There where 162 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreets during the week, against 161 in the preceding week, and 182, 148 and 130 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively.

Pat Benan, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Kohl, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Marquette, Mich.

Extensive preparations are being made in New York to welcome Bartholdi's great work and the French guests.

The Cincinnati art school exhibition is attracting attention on account of the beauty and progressiveness of the pupils' work displayed.

Mr. Randolph Sheets, a young Chicagoan, is reported to have been married in Chicago to Mrs. O. F. Reynolds, of Lafayette, worth $2,000,000, and double his age.

The shortage at the assistant treasurer's office, New Orleans, may amount to a total of $50,000, the deficiency in mutilated currency and United States notes already footing up $25,343.51.

Patrick Hartnet, the wife-murderer, was removed from the Cincinnati county jail to the Columbus (O.) penitentiary, where he will spend his days until the date of his hanging, September 4.

The June crop report of the Ohio board of agriculture, based on returns from about nine hundred regular township correspondents, gives favorable estimates of the prospective yield of the cereals.

The American Institute of Homeopathy concluded its sessions at St. Louis, and adjourned to meet next year at Saratoga, N. Y., Dr. O. S. Runnells, of Indiana, being the newly elected president.

Miss Emma Smith, of Wilmington, Ind., gave birth to a child having twenty-nine fingers, thumbs and toes. The parentage of the child is laid at the door of one of the oldest citizens of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

THE LAST TOCSIN SOUNDS.

The Remnants of the Northwest War Being Gathered In.

WINNIPEG, June 5.—Sergeant Jackson, of the rangers at Medicine Hat, while out scouting thirty miles south of that place, met a band of forty Indians. Supposing them to be Bloods, who are friendly, he made signs to them, but was answered by a volley. Jackson struck for cover and held the Indians at bay until his ammunition was exhausted, then he started for camp at Medicine Hat. Major Stewart started on pursuit with his scouts, but no collision is yet reported. The Indians are supposed to intend a night attack on the men working on the Galt railway and capture their stock.

It is said that Indians are coming from the southern line to join the Indians from the north, which the rangers will try to prevent. A courier from Middleton arrived at Battleford says Gen. Strange has had engagements with Big Bear, but the results are not known. Middleton was three miles from Big Bear's camp, but the latter is reported to have gone further north. Big Bear sent a flag of truce to Middleton, but the messenger was killed by a shell.

Fire Record.

Little Rock, (Ark.) woolen-mills destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

Minnie Hogue, Akron, O., was probably fatally burned by her clothing igniting from a piece of phosphorus which she carried in her pocket.

A dispatch from DesMoines, Iowa, says the International distillery, the largest in the world, was in flames. One man had been badly burned. Fire subdued with $2,000 loss.