

For Jefferson County—M. Eisman.

Clatsone—H. W. Magruder.

Madison—Robt. Powell, Wm. McWilliam.

Hinds—D. P. Porter.

Rankin—J. L. McWhorter.

Stanton—J. L. Meade.

Copiah—E. C. Williamson.

Lincoln—R. B. Withers.

Franklin—W. P. Cassidy.

Of the foregoing, Mr. Eisman has since deceased; Mr. Meade removed from Stanton, and Mr. Cassidy from Franklin. The Chairman of the County Committees are requested to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

The Committee, (by request of the State Executive Committee), will meet at Jackson, on the 8th of July proximo, for the purpose of organizing, and calling a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and to transact such other business as they may see proper in the interest of the Democratic-Conservative party in the District.

The State Prohibition Convention has been called to meet in Jackson on Thursday, July 20.

The death of Mr. S. M. Hankins, formerly a member of the bar at Grenada, and writer for the press, occurred at Forest City, Ark., last week.

HON. P. T. DARMEN, Master of the State Grange, will deliver an address to the Liberty Grange, at Cumberland, on July 7th, and to the Ebenezer Grange on July 8th.

Mr. JOSEPH L. JAYNE, of Mississippi, brother of Prof. Jayne, of the Comet, was one of the graduates at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on the 9th.

The discussion of the River and Harbor bill in the Lower House of Congress revealed wide difference of opinion on its general merits, but a majority of both parties approved the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

The Mississippi Baptist State Convention meets at Sardis on June 29. The objects are missions, Sunday School publications and education. This Convention represents the white membership of the State, about 100,000.

Two bills are pending in Congress that ought not to pass. One is a bill providing for the discontinuance of the coinage of silver; and the other is for the extension of national bank charters. They are both in the interest of monopoly.

This River and Harbor bill passed the House on the 17th without material change, by a vote 119 to 47. The appropriation for the Mississippi River was carried with the suns asked for, and in the language framed by its special friends. The Mississippi river scheme has been greatly abetted by President Arthur.

HON. T. J. HARDY, Chairman, has called a mass meeting of the Democratic and Conservative party of Jasper county at the court house in Pandion, on Saturday, July 8th, 1882, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary to a thorough organization of the party for the coming campaign.

HON. J. L. S. HILL, Chairman, publishes in the Chickasaw Messenger a call on the various Democratic clubs of the county to assemble on the 15th day of July next, and select delegates, one for every ten bona fide members and fractions of five or more, to attend a County Convention at Houston, on Saturday, 22d of July, to select delegates to attend the 4th Congressional District Convention.

MR. OSCAR T. CROSBY, of Brookhaven, brother of the publisher of the Free Press, bore of the second honors in a graduating class of thirty-seven in the late examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The whole State feels a becoming pride in this achievement of a young and talented son. He is but twenty-one years of age; and has a bright future before him.

By and before the middle of August two years ago, the Democracy of every District in the State had nominated their candidates for Congress, and the work of the canvass was busily prosecuted. They are later in the field the present canvass, though more is to be done and evidently greater necessity for active effort. What is lost in time must be made up in activity when the canvass opens. The next Congress will be an important body. Among the duties to be performed will be the counting of the next Presidential vote.

Death of Mrs. Singleton. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Eliza Yandell Singleton, wife of Hon. O. R. Singleton, breathed her last at Canton on the 16th inst. She had suffered intensely but bore her sufferings with fortitude, and contemplated her final separation from the scenes of earth with the resignation of a true Christian. "Life is poorer and the world less valuable without her." She was a woman of marked characteristics and a shining light in whatever sphere she moved.

TO-DAY June 21st, the summer solstice begins. For nine days, the days remain of the same length, fifteen hours and sixteen minutes, from the 16th to the 25th. On the 26th a change comes, and the movement of the sun to the south and his lessening meridian altitude will go on until the 21st of December, when the winter solstice occurs, and the days have reached their minimum length. The process will then be reversed; the sun will move northward, and his meridian altitude increase until he comes round again to the summer solstice of 1883.

The Balance of Trade—The Southern Situation.

There has been a marked change in the foreign trade of this country for the present year from that of last year and several years preceding. The balance of trade is against the United States this year, which is the reverse of what it was last year. The Treasury Department statistics show that the excess of imports over exports for the month of April last was \$8,656,522, whereas for that month of 1881 there was an excess of exports of \$11,706,000. In the first three months of this year our exports and imports about balanced, so that the total excess of imports for the first four months of the year was \$6,934,874. The figures for the same period of last year tell a very different tale. They show that for January, February, March and April our exports exceeded our imports by the large sum of \$84,834,000. As was to have been expected, this great change in the commercial situation has established a heavy drain upon our stock of the precious metals. Our exports of grain for the past ten months are less than for the previous ten months by \$50,000,000. The decrease in the exports of cotton during the same time was \$42,000,000, as compared with the corresponding ten months of last year. The drain of coin is measurably offset by the sums brought into the country by immigration. The reports do not give promise of abundant grain crops in the North the present season; and it is evident that the cotton crop will be shorter the present season than the last. Therefore there is no hope of a reversal of the condition of foreign trade above described. In the South, the depression will be little felt as she did not share the exhilaration of the prosperous times that were enjoyed by the more favored sections. She had not been lifted out of the slough into which she was left by the war. She is gradually recovering however, and with the inviting prospects she holds out to railroad and manufacturing enterprises in which she is enjoying a boom, and with mixed farming, she will rise superior to her misfortunes and become self-sustaining and prosperous.

The Movement Against Silver.

The bill reported from the Committee on Banking and the Currency in the House of Representatives in Congress, last week, provides for the suspension of the issue of silver certificates for circulation until an international agreement on a coinage ratio for the use of silver in full legal tender coinage shall be made by the leading commercial nations, or until the epidemic of bullion between the standard silver and gold coins of the United States in the markets of the world shall be otherwise secured, etc. The Mobile Register argues that the conditions of the bill are such that should it become law there will be a permanent discontinuance of the issue of silver coin and silver certificates, and asks are the people ready to see silver discarded from our monetary system? This new movement is said to be in the interest of the national banks which seek to exclude from circulation everything but their notes. The Treasury Department refuses to receive silver coin or bullion on deposit and issue silver certificates for it; and the banks when they are required to make deposits in the Treasury Department, are required to deposit greenbacks or gold, and silver is refused. Silver re-coinage has been a success notwithstanding the Treasury Department, aided by the National banks, and the bondholders, have done all in their power to bring the dollar of the fathers into disrepute.

Worthy of Note.

The colored people who went away from the South to Kansas are evidently disappointed and having a hard time. They have sent a petition to Congress, which is numerously indorsed by the white people of Kansas, for a large territory to be set apart for the exclusive occupancy of their race. They earnestly ask to be furnished with land, houses to live in, rations, seeds, cooking stoves, implements and all the necessary appliances for comfortable living—all at the expense of the government, or the taxpayers who supply its treasury. Their petition is borne to Washington by ladies who have become warmly enlisted in the scheme for their removal from that State to which they were so loudly invited. The invitation was unfortunately accepted in too many instances; and the consequences may be well imagined from the efforts which both are making to be separated again. It is represented that many of the blacks are in a state of utter destitution, and that their condition is getting to be more and more desperate, and will be utterly so, unless the government comes to their aid.

A bill is pending in the U. S. Senate, and is ably championed by Mr. Maxey, of Texas, to appropriate \$375,000 to pay mail contractors for service in the Southern States prior to secession. We do not see how the government can refuse these claims. If the service was rendered, and they have never been paid, payment cannot be refused except by open and shameless repudiation. It argues nothing to say that the States in which these claimants lived seceded. They were not individually responsible for the acts of their States; and if they were, it operated no forfeiture of the claim for services they had previously rendered the government. They ought to be paid.

In the House of Representatives on the 13th, Mr. Manning introduced a bill to give effect to judgments and decrees rendered in the circuit and district courts of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Hooper presented the memorial of citizens of this State petitioning Congress to amend the bill pending in the Senate for the creation of an intermediate court of appeals to be located at the place of holding said court at Jackson, instead of New Orleans.

Governor Conrad, of New York, has affixed his signature to the Railroad Convention bill.

National Railway Regulation.

The Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, have agreed to report for the appointment of a National Railway Commission in obedience to the popular demand for a measure designed to correct the abuses which have made some measure of the kind necessary. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The report accompanying the bill says that the committee have considered no less than thirteen bills for the regulation of interstate commerce, about one half of which provided directly for statutory regulation of railroads, and the balance provided for commissioners, who should have control of the subject. The committee are of the opinion that the 100,000 miles of completed railroad in the United States, which have cost their owners \$2,500,000,000, is too important a subject to be dealt with hastily, but that a vast amount of preliminary work must be done before the necessary data will be collected and information obtained to enable Congress to act intelligently, and to do justice to all concerned. The railroads carried more than 250,000,000 tons of freight last year, and gave employment to 420,000 persons. The bill makes it the duty of Commissioners to collect testimony in regard to high rates, overcharges, and discriminations, and submit them to Congress, and collate facts in regard to the roads, by which Congress may be enabled to prepare such additional legislation as necessity may demand. It provides that any and either of the Commissioners shall have power, in any investigation, to summon witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and direct the production of books, papers, and contracts relating to the subject of complaint; and Judges of the United States District and Circuit Courts are directed, either in or out of court, to compel the attendance of witnesses before the Commission. The bill provides that the board shall have power to call on the common carriers for reports of all rates and charges, and shall report to Congress all cases of excessive rates, charges, and discriminations that may come within its knowledge. The corporations have an able and thoroughly organized corps of lobbyists attending Congress at high salaries, who use all the arts they are capable of to prevent legislation, and it is doubtful if the bill can be passed the present session; but the agitation will continue until the main object is accomplished. Commenting upon the proposed measure the New York Herald, which is certainly an able and incorruptible independent journal, says that "as a beginning this is probably the best thing that can be done. Fourteen of the States now have boards or commissions which exercise jurisdiction over their steam transportation lines. Great Britain controls her railroads in the interest of the people, and nearly all the Continental Powers pursue the same policy. Our form of government is different, and there is a strong and well founded objection to embarking in such an enterprise. There are, however, worse evils than the unlimited control of the great industries of the country by the government. All our experience goes to show that great corporations are in these modern days worse than Congresses and cabinets, and we must take the lesser of two evils. If the people do not control the roads the roads will control the people. This is the problem which demands solution."

Railroad Construction in the Several States.

Railroad building in the United States presents some very significant features. The first time, perhaps, in the history of this important factor of modern advancement, the Southern portion of the Union takes the lead in railway enterprises. The following figures, showing the growth of construction in the several States since January 1, 1882, illustrate the march of events:

Table with columns for Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia) and other States (Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming). Total construction for 1882 is listed as 1,402 miles.

That on and after the passage of this act, when an officer has served thirty-five years, either as officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and when an officer has served forty years, either as an officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, or is 65 years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and no act now in force shall be construed as to limit or restrict retirement as herein provided for.

The Senate's amendments make the retirement optional, instead of compulsory, after forty years' service; exempt from retirement the professors of the military academy, and provide that the General of the Army shall be retired without reduction in his current pay and allowances.

HON. A. R. BOTTLER, of West Virginia, has been appointed on the Tariff Commission to fill a vacancy. He has not been in public life since his defeat for the Confederate Congress, after a service of one term, by Mr. Halladay, late Governor of Virginia. In the U. S. Congress he was known as a man of moderate calibre and negative qualities, and with those who know him, the wonder will be why the President appointed him. He has put a round man in a square hole.

New York papers are discussing the question, how much gold do immigrants bring into the country every year? The conclusion reached is that each immigrant brings 30 dollars, and that at that estimate the 670,000 persons arriving last year brought 20,100,000 dollars into the country—which is a considerable addition to its aggregate wealth, to say nothing of its addition to its productive resources.

The bill to create a Department of Agriculture has passed the lower house of Congress, but it lingers in the Senate. The grave and reverend seigniors seem reluctant to touch it. Unfortunately they are too far removed from their constituents to fear the chastening rod when they go astray. The people must make themselves heard in all the departments of their government.

Resolved, That the Railroad Commission of Alabama, as administered by Walter L. Bugg, the President, and James Crook and Charles P. Ball, Associate Commissioners, has conferred great benefits upon the public generally, without injustice to the railroads, and that it is the sense of the Senate to be made one of the fixed institutions of the State.

Mr. D. W. McIver moved to lay this resolution on the table, but withdrew it until after Col. Langston had made some remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. Langston said that he regarded this as one of the most important questions affecting the interests of the State. He would support the resolution, with the understanding that the point involved was whether the people should govern the railroads, or the railroads should govern the people. After a few additional remarks by Col. Langston, Mr. McIver renewed his motion, which was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

The Foreign Cotton Market.

The last circular of Messrs. Smith, Edwards & Co., Liverpool cotton factors, state that the Manchester market has developed rather more firmness during the past month; the demand has increased, and a considerable clearance of stocks has taken place. It notes rather a change of tone in business circles there. The great depression that prevailed during the Spring months has partly disappeared, and it is now hoped that a revival of demand is sitting in, which will again make the trade remunerative. Observe however, that hardly any advance in price has been realized. The American receipts have dwindled rapidly, showing that the old crop is practically exhausted, but the Bombay movement has continued immense, and far beyond what was expected. It now seems probable that Bombay will ship nearly half a million of bales more than last year by June 30. This vast addition to the supply has effectively prevented a cotton scarcity and enabled consumers to ride over the season comfortably in spite of an extremely short American crop. Surra cotton is now going so freely into consumption that the strain upon American cotton is much relieved, and, though the supply of the latter is much shorter than last year and stocks will run pretty low in the autumn, there is no reason to fear a scarcity, nor, so far as we can judge, "a corner." The cotton situation must, therefore, be viewed from the standpoint of aggregate supply, the state of trade in Manchester, and the prospects of the new cotton crop in America. To all appearance an ample supply will be carried in the aggregate this autumn. The visible supply for Great Britain is 240,000 bales more than last year, but for the Continent it is 925,000 short of last year. Messrs. Smith, Edwards & Co., says if the slight improvement in Manchester develops into a strong revival of trade, the present price of cotton will not appear too high for a permanency; but it is quite too early to make predictions on that score. The fact that spinners do not seem to be looking for cheaper cotton, and are inclined to cover their orders so soon as taken. Much depends upon the harvests in Europe and India this year. If there is anything certain, it is said that the United States crop of cotton will fall short the present year; and from this source the supply will be cut short. Whether it will be made up in an abundant India crop remains to be seen. One thing is certain, the American cotton if properly handled cannot be equalled by the foreign production, and this will give our better qualities the control of the market if care is taken in handling it. Let producers bear this fact in mind. They may be assured of good prices if their cotton is a good article.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture reports that the output of this State promises a remarkably large yield.

The Atlanta Constitution says more Georgia papers have been purchased in Florida this year than the entire cotton belt possessed one year ago. This means more grass and less cotton, and it calls it a step in the right direction.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, known as war Governor of Ohio, died this morning; aged 67 years.

A novel but profitable industry in the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee is that of collecting roots (mostly lupine). The roots are shipped to Philadelphia and Boston and used for the manufacture of door-locks and pipe-bowls. The roots frequently weigh from 75 to 150 pounds. There is a constant demand, and good prices are paid for them by the ton.

Dallas (Ark) Herald: After the cyclone in the southwestern portion of the county, a child about three years old, with both legs and one arm broken, was found near Towry Springs, about twenty miles south of this place, on the Line road. The child was cared for by a family whose name we did not learn, and will doubtless get well. No one in that section knows the little wail, or from whence it came. It is supposed to have been brought a great distance in the cyclone.

John D. Huntington, of Brooklyn, who is a month of 85 married a widow of 37, three months ago, has returned to his daughters, complaining bitterly of his wife's severe treatment. She has got possession of his property, and now states a divorce, demanding that he pay her alimony and counsel fee.

Mrs. Miller procured a divorce at Boone, Iowa, and an hour later married again, while her ex-husband was simultaneously united to her sister. It was all an amicable re-arrangement of relations—like that of Mr. and Mrs. Dent, who discussed their incompatibility while riding to Fort Wayne, Ind., and agreed to separate, the woman taking half the farm, half the money in bank, and half the children. They went into court at once, and the decree of divorce was issued the same day. The attempt of Mr. Payne of Oakdale, Neb., to transfer his wife along with the other things on his farm to Mr. Peters, the purchaser, was not successful. Mr. Payne was willing to be divorced, but declined to become Mrs. Peters, and this break in the bargain has led to a law suit.

A special to the Tribune from Albuquerque, N. M., says Majane Apache Indian, went to the ranch of Mr. Watkins, at Dudley, and Mrs. Watkins being alone he attempted to outrage or assault her, when she seized a Winchester rifle and shot a hole through his head.

The Utah Commission, appointed yesterday, as authorized by the Anti-Polygamy act of Congress, is composed of three Republicans and two Democrats.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says that "Atlanta has a warm welcome for any man who can write poetry, but who won't."

The Cincinnati Commercial is of the opinion that the next House will be Democratic.

In Prentiss county, Miss., Morgan Hamilton, colored, accused of murdering Miss Celine Benton two weeks ago, was shot down yesterday by a party of eight men, who went with a warrant to arrest him. They approached him in a field where he was working, told him to run, and as he started off shot him dead. The sheriff is after the murderers.

Judge James H. Berry is nominated for Governor by the Arkansas Democrats.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "Our aristocrats are of spotless growth. They come up as the toothpaste do—on the rottenness of the dunghill."

At Xenia, Illinois, Wm. Johnson, aged twenty-five, shot and killed his wife, aged twenty-two, and then killed himself.

Senator Plumb has "gone back on the Kansas exodusters by opposing their modest demand for eighty acres of government land, a pair of mules and a whip for each able-bodied and sable exoduster, whereas there is great lamentation.

An agricultural editor says: "Plant your pickforks under the shade of your cherry trees, point up. Should your neighbor's boy fall from the tree they might prevent him from striking the ground."

Mr. Hubbard, of the State of New York, has parted with his second wife rather than be separated from his daughter. Miss Hubbard notified the old gentleman that his wife or herself must leave the house.

Mrs. Robinson, principal of one of the union schools of Detroit, Michigan, was found dead in a bath tub last evening. She had been out during the afternoon and appeared as well as usual. She was subjected to attacks of heart trouble, and it is supposed that the contact of the body with the water may have induced a sudden recurrence of her malady, rendering her helpless, so that she drowned in the tub. She was 35 years of age.

The stream of immigration is unabated. The arrivals at Castle Garden last week were 16,554, against 16,421 for the same week last year.

Sunday evening last the body of Mrs. Holland, the wife of a prominent farmer in Bradley county, Ark., was found hanging to a limb of a tree. She had long been in ill-health, and it is supposed she was driven to this act as a relief from suffering.

This year pensions will cost \$100,000,000 and next year \$100,000,000 and there are still 460,000 claimants.

A Deserter Trial to Hon. H. C. Williams, of Carroll.

ACONA, HOLMES Co., Miss., May 18th, 1882.

At a regular meeting of Acona Grange, No. 265, held in their Hall, May 15th, 1882, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That whereas we have noticed with pride and pleasure the course of the Hon. H. C. Williams, Representative from Carroll county, Miss., now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Acona Grange, No. 265 fully endorse the course pursued by Hon. H. C. Williams, in behalf of the "Agricultural Interests" of Mississippi, and we hereby tender him our thanks for the same.

That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be sent to the Hon. H. C. Williams and one to the "Patron of Husbandry" for publication.

B. H. McGee, Chm.

J. W. Bell, Secy.

We have reproduced the foregoing with great pleasure. The compliment is high and well deserved by the worthy recipient.

A LABOR demonstration at Pittsburg on the 17th, was estimated at 20,000 to 30,000. It consisted of five divisions, comprised in which were representatives of all the local assemblies of Knights of Labor, about thirty Lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, beside various trade unions and other labor organizations.

This question of the admission of women physicians to the Massachusetts Medical Society, which has been before that body for full thirty years, has at last decided in the affirmative.

Harporville Oologoo.

The Commencement exercises of this Institution were highly interesting throughout. On Friday the 9th, the examination of classes in Primary Department, by Miss Attie Chambers, Principal of the Department, was had. At 7:30 P. M. declamations, dialogues, chorales and concert exercises by juveniles. The results of the examination exercises displayed a highly satisfactory progress among the students of this department, and the exercises of the evening indicated thorough preparation, and the juveniles were skillfully handled by Miss Attie Chambers who had trained them for the occasion. On Sunday at 9 o'clock, Rev. Irvin Willis, in a large and appreciative audience in which he powerfully urged Christian circumspection, decision of character and the happy results of Godliness.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 12th, 13th and 14th were occupied in written and oral examination of college classes. These examinations were thorough and searching, and indicated a progress in the various branches of study highly complimentary to the classes examined and entirely satisfactory to the authorities of the college, patrons and visitors.

A concert on Wednesday evening was given by the efficient teacher of music, Mrs. Taschenberger, to a large audience, which indicated its delight by repeated rounds of applause. The young ladies of the Sigourian Society displayed excellent taste in their selections, and rendered them with fine effect.

On Thursday, June 15th, 9:30 P. M., began the exercises of the young men's Platonian Literary Society, and the young ladies' Sigourian Literary Society.

Orations by Mr. J. S. Scott, 9:30 P. M., on the part of the Platonian Society; subject—"Gloria of America."

10 o'clock, A. M., oration by Mr. F. B. Woodley, subject—"Martin Luther."

11 o'clock, A. M., the Annual Address. In the forenoon declamations by S. R. Scott; subject—"Right and Might," Essay, by Miss Eliza Rogers; subject—"Knowledge as a Source of Enjoyment."

Declaration of G. E. Beaman; subject—"Industry."

Essay, Miss Timie Lienhaugh; subject—"Social Culture."

Recitations, Misses Mattie Hartness and Sue Beaman. In the evening a debate and dramatic performance closed the exercises. The crowd in attendance was very large, and on Thursday, the 15th, it may be described as immense, showing the interest which is felt in the institution. Everything passed off pleasantly and all seemed glad to be there. Prof. Huddleston, the President of the College, has established his reputation as a very thorough educator; and he is ably assisted by an able corps of assistants. He is successfully solving the problem of the co-education of the sexes as well as of their equal education and preparation for the various branches of life's business.

The young ladies, with some exceptions, are passing through the same course of studies with their brothers, and with equal success. The resolutions for the two sexes are complete. The young ladies are all boarded by Mr. Harper, who has ample provision to make them all comfortable; and the males are lodged in content houses in the village or immediate vicinity. The location is picturesque and healthy, and while accessible, is free from the enticements to dissipation and idleness which are the bane of colleges located in towns or cities on the great thoroughfares.

Letter from Pike—Divorce Business Brisk.

MAGNOLIA, June 19, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: Our Chancery Court has been in session since the 19th inst., and adjourned today, during which time the Hon. H. S. Van Eaton presided with his usual dignity, and disposed of a great deal of business. Among other things he has granted eleven divorces, principally of the colored race.

The crops are reported favorable in this section, and the weather is very hot, and a good shower would be very acceptable, but we are not suffering for the want of rain as yet.

Our town and the surrounding country is very healthy, and everybody is in good spirits.

The Democrats holding their County Convention here today for the purpose of electing delegates, etc.

Yours truly,

KANSAS it would seem, is not the Paradise that was promised the colored exodusters. The record of the lynching of three colored men in that State is given. Here are some of the particulars:

Early yesterday morning a large armed mob broke into the jail and secured Vinegar Robinson and King, the negro murderers. Vinegar and King were stolid, and had little to say, but Robinson broke down and dropped his knees several times, begging for his life. They were taken to the iron work bridge over the Kansas River, a distance of about a square from the jail. The arrested men were then pinned to the middle span of the bridge. Robinson's rope was cut, and he fell into the river. A dozen strong arms lifted him from his feet and dropped him into, but in doing so the rope binding his arms became unfatigued and reaching up he caught hold of the rope which was about his neck, and tried to save himself, making his death slow and painful. Vinegar followed, and died without a struggle. King's death was also speedy. During the progress of the execution, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe midnight passenger train, which passed under the bridge, was stopped, and the passengers alighting for Lawrence were held by the mob until the job was finished. The bodies were cut down at about 7 o'clock this morning and placed in the jail yard.

The Crystal Springs Monitor says that the fruit and vegetable shipments from that point have reached large proportions. During one day over 100 barrels of Irish potatoes were shipped to Chicago. Bales and crates of cabbages to be shipped the same way and peaches by the thousand of boxes, are sent every day to Northern and Southern markets.

A few peaches, tomatoes and beans went this week to Fargo, Dakota Territory, as an experiment, a distance of 3,000 miles. The fruit and vegetable business has given Crystal Springs an extensive reputation, and she deserves it.

REFERRING to the graduating exercises of the Columbus Female Institute, on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., the Dispatch says:

The literary address of H. L. Mallow was thoughtful and suggestive in matter and impressive and forcible in delivery. He spoke in advocacy of wider sphere of usefulness for women. He believed the illustrious examples whose faces have shown out upon us