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April 2, 1881-tf

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April 9, '81-tf

DROIT ET AVANT.

THE COMET.

VOL. V. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882. NO. 10.

THE COMET.
PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNING.
COR PRESIDENT AND CAPITOL STREETS.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
Single subscription, one year.....$2 00
Single subscription, six months.....1 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten cents a line for first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent insertion, for transient advertisements.
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Squares.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
One inch	$ 2 50	$ 6 50	$ 10 00	$ 15 00
Two inches	5 00	11 00	17 50	25 00
Three inches	7 50	17 50	25 00	35 00
Four inches	10 00	22 50	35 00	45 00
Five inches	12 50	27 50	45 00	55 00

TRUE LIBERALISM.

There has been a good deal said and written lately about "Liberalism" in the South, and Senator Mahone has been held up by our Republican contemporaries as the apostle of this tone of thought and of progress. The true Liberal, in our opinion, is the man who adopts the course followed by Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, who, by the way, does not posture before the country as the sham Southern Liberal is accustomed to do.

Senator Lamar is "liberal" in the sense in which a Democrat should be liberal in his views. He claims the right to hold his own opinions on public questions, but he does not consider that "liberalism" consists in abusing one's own party, and aiding and assisting its opponents. If his own party commits blunders, he seeks to avert their recurrence, but does not consider it necessary to proclaim the fact from the house tops, and to intimate that the party does not know how to do anything else.

The great difference between men like Lamar and men like Mahone is that the first named, while having an honorable and proper ambition for political distinction, is chiefly actuated by patriotic motives. If he has made any mistakes, they have been those of the head, not of the heart. Mahone, on the contrary, is eaten up by ambition, and worships self. Between the two men there is no comparison, for the one serves his country, and the other wishes his country to serve him.

That the Democrats of the Mississippi Legislature should return to the United States Senate a statesman who is acknowledged by Republican journals to be fair minded and conservative above the average of statesmanship, is a sufficient answer to the charge made that the Democracy of our sister State is under the control of extremists. In fact the journalists of the North who write about Mississippi know very little of what they are writing, and have relied to a great extent on the statements of falsifiers and slanderers. But if the State should need defence in the future, it will find Senator Lamar, as he has been in the past, an able and fearless advocate.—Mobile Register.

DEATH OF HON. C. C. CLAY.

The Mobile Register speaks thus of the late ex-Senator Clay of Alabama:

The State of Alabama has lost one of its ablest and purest sons in the death of Clement C. Clay, of Huntsville. Mr. Clay's name was a household word twenty years ago when he closed a brilliant term in the United States Senate to cast his fortunes with the ill-fated Confederacy.

The father of Mr. Clay was one of the first settlers of Madison county, representing that county in the first State Convention and acting as chairman of the committee which reported the Constitution under which substantially we are now living. The father became Representative and Senator in Congress and also Governor of Alabama, and afterwards a Justice of our Supreme Court. Gov. Clay married a sister of Gen. Jones M. Withers, of Mobile. From this union was born Senator Clay, usually known as Judge Clay, whose death our people now mourn.

Huntley's Dramatic company billed for four nights engagement in our city, commencing Tuesday, January 17th, have cancelled their contract, and will not appear. We have not the reasons why this was done, and there is no doubt but that many of our people will be disappointed, as the Huntley's are favorites with Oxford citizens.—Oxford Falcon.

We know not whether we do Mr. Huntley an injustice or not, but there is a report abroad that his company has disbanded for the season.

JUDGE TIM E. COOPER, was confirmed by the Senate on the 3d inst. to fill the vacancy upon the Supreme Court bench, occasioned by the election of Gen. George to the Senate of the United States. Judge Cooper will doubtless give the best of satisfaction to all, as he is a learned jurist and an able lawyer.—Oxford Falcon.

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, ESQ., sheriff of Yazoo county, was in the city Monday attending the inauguration of Governor Lowry, and favored THE COMET with his presence.

JNO. T. RAYMOND, a "star" in the theatrical firmament will appear in Meridian, Miss., on the 16th. Can't we prevail on this distinguished actor to visit our city?

CAPT. BURKE, of the Magnolia Gazette, was in attendance at the Inaugural ceremonies last Monday. Also, Mr. Hamilton, editor of the Wesson Herald.

GOV. LOWRY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens—Distrusting my own abilities, but invoking your aid and the guidance and blessing of the Great Ruler of men and nations upon my administration, I am ready to assume the functions of the office to which I have been called.

GUARANTEES OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

I esteem it fortunate that, while I am to succeed in this position an officer whose career has been characterised by the wisdom, prudence and success of him whom to-day retires from the Chief Magistracy of Mississippi, all the other offices of the State are filled by gentlemen of known and approved experience, integrity and ability.

This circumstance, and the character and qualifications of the present Legislature and the various county officers thoughout the State, chosen at the late election, are guarantees of a faithful and efficient public service, and inspire just hopes of good government among us.

I am gratified to know, and to be able to affirm to-day, that no department of the government of Mississippi cherishes any designs hostile to the lawful rights and interests of any citizen or class of citizens; and that the cardinal purpose of the present administration will be to protect the rights and foster the interests of all, and to promote the general welfare.

THE LATE ELECTION.

With the exception of a single instance of criminal violence, which cannot be properly charged to the successful party, the late election was marked by the highest degree of peace, order and prudence, and, as Thomas Jefferson said of another matter, it stands "as a monument of safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it."

The part borne in that contest by prominent citizens of the State not heretofore identified with the successful party, is worthy to be mentioned and remembered. While it is recognized, that under our institutions, the will of the majority as expressed at the polls, must in all cases prevail, it is no less true, that the rights, privileges and immunities of majorities and minorities, are, and must be, measured by the same standard. Recently we were designated by political names and divisions, and some of us struggled to uphold the views of one party, and some of another, but to-day we are all citizens of Mississippi, entitled to equal protection and advantages under her laws, and all alike interested in maintaining and advancing her happiness and welfare.

GLOOMY PREDICTIONS NOT REALIZED.

It is apparent that the condition of Mississippi has, in many respects, greatly improved within the last six years. To have saved the State from utter ruin, or to have conducted her with tolerable safety, through the fearful ordeals by which she has been tested in our day and generation, is a triumph, of which all here or elsewhere, who aided and assisted in achieving, may well be proud. Great, impartial and philosophical minds had predicted hopeless disaster to all exposed to such ordeals. Thomas Jefferson believed that the two races of which our population is mainly composed, could not live equally free under the same government, and he shuddered to contemplate such an experiment. De Tocqueville concurred in this opinion. Allison, the historian of Europe, affirms, that an experiment of a similar nature, but far less radical, made by the English government in the West Indies, arrested there the progress of civilization, and ruined both races.

Thanks be to God, these gloomy phrophecies have not been fulfilled in our history. We have survived, as best we could, the demoralizing effects of the war, and the domineering evils incident to the existence of peculiarly distinct and different races, equally free, under the same government. And the trials of the past give courage and confidence to the present and the future. Great deeds and virtues are the legitimate offspring of great trials. To solve successfully the grave, social and political problems with which we yet stand face to face, and to adjust mutual differences and peculiarities of races, so as to render them mutual helps, instead of drawbacks to public and private interest, are objects worthy of the loftiest ambition, and in which every citizen, high or low, may participate.

SOME CAUSES OF DEPRESSION AND REMEDIES THEREFOR.

Mississippi abounds in resources of wealth and independence, and produces annually nearly one million bales of cotton; yet she is not as prosperous as she should be. Whatever other causes may be assigned for this, it cannot be referred to unjust laws, or to the denial or abridgement of individual rights, or to oppressive taxation, or to misgovernment. Say who may to the contrary, I doubt if there are eleven hundred thousand people anywhere, even in the most favored portions of this or any other land, living under the same government, who laws are more impartial or more faithfully executed than in Mississippi. The steady and patient industry of our people, manifested by the production from year to year of almost a million bales of cotton, to say nothing of other crops and pursuits, is a perpetual vindication of the government of Mississippi, and it cannot be reconciled with the disorder and lawlessness ascribed to us in some quarters. In a material point of view, our almost exclusive devotion to the production of a single article of industry, is our bane. We buy too much and sell too little. Our corn-cribs and smoke-houses are too far from home. Our income is princely; our expenditures are utterly exhausting. Legislation may do something to remove these barriers to our progress, but individual enterprise and exertion must do much more. Too much legislation is a great evil. When life, liberty and property are secure—when the public morals are protected—an efficient system of public education establi-hed—and the public health, convenience and safety well guarded, and all at the smallest practical cost, there is but little omitted from the fundamental obligations of government. Under these conditions, individual action, diversity of industry, and above all, the production of the necessaries of life at home, ought to cause the springs of prosperity to flow, and insure contentment, progress and independence.

Whoever, either in a public or private capacity, contributes to diversify the industries of Mississippi, and to relieve her from dependence on other States and countries, is a benefactor to the State.

MANUFACTURING.

The greatest cotton growing State in the Union ought to be a manufacturing State—if not the greatest cotton manufacturing State in America. The productions of the earth are usually manufactured where they are made or found, and why should cotton in Mississippi be an exception to the rule? Our climate, productions and population are favorable in many respects to the manufacturing of cotton. The raw material is raised among us in profusion. A large element of our population are as well, if not better adapted to the cultivation of cotton than any other people on earth.

It is a demonstrated fact, that cotton can be manufactured cheaply and profitably in the South. We do well to invite and encourage foreign labor and capital to engage in such work in our midst; but if they fail to respond, there is no cause for despair. A people who have proven themselves to be equal and superior to exigencies of peace and war, such as those under which other States and nations have perished, cannot be incapable of improving and appropriating the advantages and opportunities we enjoy on this subject. Our own means and talents are sufficient to revolutionize the State in this respect. The president or managers of a successful factory among us, ought to be more highly appreciated and honored by us than any public functionary in the land. Whatever legislation can be accomplished in this behalf shall have my cordial approval and support.

RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The various lines of railroads now projected and being constructed in the State, commend themselves in every respect to our most favorable consideration. When completed, they cannot fail to confer lasting benefits on the State. I contemplate with pride and satisfaction the prospect of additional railways, connecting our seaboard with the North and West, and of others traversing the State and linking together the Atlantic and the Pacific.

But while we do all in our power to encourage and stimulate such enterprises, we should be careful to guard the privileges and franchises extended to them, and to see that the public interest suffers no detriment from unjust and unlawful exactions of corporations now or hereafter to be created. But measures of legislation adopted for this purpose, should provide ample safeguards against any hindrance to the success of such enterprises, or to the interest of stockholders who have invested their capital in the establishment of them.

There are now in the penitentiary of the State about nine hundred convicts whose terms of imprisonment vary from life to a few years. This number may not be materially diminished for some time to come. But few of these convicts are qualified to perform any useful or profitable labor within the walls of the penitentiary, and to keep them there without employment would be an oppressive burden.

To avoid this oppression the policy has been adopted of hiring them to the highest bidder, but thus far the rates realized for them have been merely nominal. This labor ought to contribute very much to improve Mississippi, and to develop her resources. Where there is so much to be done in the State, on roads, rivers, bridges and harbors—when railroads and other facilities for transportation are so much needed, and different communities in the State are donating from time to time vast sums of money to secure them, it does seem that such a number of able-bodied persons, so well adapted to such work, and under the absolute control of the State, might be highly useful and valuable. If this labor is profitable to those who hire it, it is not perceived why it might not also be made profitable to the State. But if it is not safe or proper for the State to embark in such business why may not counties do so, if they are willing to vote the means necessary for guarding, and supporting the convicts while employed on such works? The action of the State heretofore in relation this subject has no doubt been limited and embarrassed by the depressed and unsettled condition of our affairs; but to continue to dispose of this amount of labor from year to year, for but little more than nothing, and to take no risk whatever in order to utilize it and realize its full value, can hardly be reconciled with the ordinary rules of good management. It is not the timid and cowering servant who hid his talent in the earth and derived no income from it, but the active and wide-awake servant who had doubled his lord's money, that deserved and received the reward of "well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

EDUCATION.

I heartily concur with those who place education in the front rank of public and private duties, and who regard our free schools and institutions of learning as indispensible to our well-being. One generation performs the more sacred and important trust and obligation for another than that of qualifying its successor, by proper education, to appreciate and discharge its duty.

No matter what evils may exist in social and political organizations, there is always room to hope for good where the means of moral and intellectual culture are liberally provided and vigorously employed. Free institutions cannot be separated from free schools. Universal suffrage is tolerable only when connected with universal education. Notwithstanding the successful operation of our free school system, and the large sums of money devoted by us annually for the last ten years to educational purposes, the extent of illiteracy among us is appalling. It is manifest that the State alone has not been able, and is not now able, to deal effectually and satisfactorily with this great evil; but this does not relieve us from responsibility. The dangers and obligations connected with this subject are national as well as local.

It was well said by the late President Garfield, in his inaugural address, that "the dangers which arise from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It is a danger that lurks and slides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen, when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The nation itself is responsible for the extention of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike, there is but one remedy. All the Constitutional power of the nation, and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger, by the saving influence of education. In this beneficent work, sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown."

We owe it to ourselves and to those who are to come after us, to maintain, increase and improve our educational facilities to the best of our abilities, and to appeal to the General government, and to patriots everywhere in this behalf.

IMMIGRATION.

On the subject of immigration I have no uncertain convictions. Every good citizen who settles among us is an accession of positive wealth to the State. In my judgment, but few things could be more beneficial to us now than a copious infusion into our population and pursuits of the energies and improved methods of industry which distinguish other States and countries. To obtain this desirable end, exertions must be made for it. Under these circumstances which surround us, we cannot afford to be indifferent or inactive, or to rely merely on natural causes, to turn the tide of immigration in this direction. That serious difficulties and obstacles obstruct the course of immigration to Mississippi, is admitted; but that they may be gradually and ultimately overcome, I have no doubt. But influences for this purpose must be exerted both at home and abroad. Prejudices against us must be combatted—apprehensions of insecurity among us, whether just or unjust, must be removed, and the advantages and attractions of the State must be potent factors in working out this result. If I am not greatly mistaken, the Immigration Bureau of our State is at this time, a most important department of our State Government; but to effect any good it must be strengthened and vitalized, not recklessly or extravagantly, but prudently and substantially.

CONCLUSION.

But the proprieties of the occasion do not permit me to say more. I have barely touched the prominent and fruitful themes connected with our condition.

Fellow-citizens of Mississippi—of all classes and conditions—white men and black men, cherishing the sentiments of the father of his country that "there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity," I bespeak the patronage of your support in attempting to perform the duties of your Governor. And may God inspire us all with wisdom to be, to do and to suffer whatever may be for our own good and His glory.

DEFENSE OF THE FARMER'S CONGRESS.

We take the following characteristic letter of the President of the Farmer's Congress from that able and very interesting agricultural journal, the Southern Farmer's Monthly. It is upon a subject of the deepest interest to the farmers of the entire Union. Its reasons for the plan of organization, as adopted at St. Louis, are satisfactory and its tone shows how deep is the interest of the author in a cause dear to Mississippi, while its conservatism is so marked as to inspire new hopes in the future of American agriculture and the great fitness of its author to lead in a progressive movement. In this truly patriotic letter we have the secret of Col. Hudson's success in every great industrial enterprise. Looking all this time to the great ends to be accomplished, he never creates divisions and dissensions by discussing immaterial issues. The effect of this letter was the securing of the Southern Farmers' Monthly as a warm friend and co-worker in the great effort to bring about union, harmony and concert of action among American farmers:

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Editor Southern Farmer's Journal:

I notice in your December number a lengthy article on the Constitution of the Farmers' Congress of the United States, recently adopted at St. Louis. In this you say that "properly originated, organized and maintained, we could but regard such a body as capable of the most beneficent action towards the country," and "the work it proposes for the country is not objectionable, and carried out, must certainly result in great good, in the elevation of the people, the increase in the farming population, and the general advancement of agriculture. But we can have very little faith in its being carried out."

I am glad to note these admissions, but deeply regret you should say "that its constitution adopted and promulgated looks like the work of politicians."

Believing that you would not make in your able journal an intimation fatal, if true, to the success of the organization, let me correct this impression by assuring you that the Farmers' Congress, instead of being made of politicians, was composed of as able, patriotic and practical farmers as ever assembled in this country. If the constitution should prove unsuited to the great work, then at the next Congress the necessary changes can be made to secure a more perfect union of the farmers of the United States, and thereby promote their future prosperity.

Again, you say: "The second stroke of the pen on its constitution planted the seed of its destruction, doomed it to degeneration into political jobbery. It was proper enough to draw its members from the Congressional districts and from the agricultural societies, but when it swept all the Governors of States and Territories and United States Agricultural Commissioners in, it swept all of worth to the farmers out. As if to place the 'Farmers' Congress' completely in the hands of the politicians, the same constitution empowers the Governors to appoint the members of the Congress."

Here you make no complaints about the representation from the Congressional districts, but you oppose giving the power of appointment to the Governors or State Agricultural Societies, on the ground that "in the hands of either the congress will be made up of cliques and rings, having in view the monopoly of the honors and spoils."

For machine politicians and political jobbery I have no defense, but I hope you will pardon me for saying that this is very strong language, and I think you do the greatest injustice to the Governors of the States and those who are at the head of the State Agricultural societies. I have, without exception, found them earnest advocates of agricultural progress.

Our Federal Union has been in existence for a hundred years, and this is the first attempt to get up a representative body of farmers of the country. Intelligent men everywhere agree that such an organization is necessary, and that it is important to have the farmers properly represented. There being in many of the States and the districts no kind of agricultural organization, it was thought best that for the present the power of nominating the delegates should be lodged in the Governors of the States, these officers being elected by the people responsible to them, and a large majority of the the people farmers. And then the Governors of the States and the Commissioners of Agriculture are ex-officio members. This seems to fill you with despair and destroy every ray of hope.

Now, as men engaged in the same great cause, let us reason calmly with each other. After looking calmly at the subject in all its bearings, I must confess my inability to see any evil that can result—on the contrary, great benefits—from having, if it be possible, every Governor in attendance. As representatives of the States they will learn from the discussions much of the progress and spirit that animates the people of other States, they will be able to compare their own with other States, and return home better prepared for a successful discharge of their high duties.

I think it was a happy idea to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a member. He should be in the President's Cabinet. But, representing as he does the agricultural interests of the country, he takes a deep interest in every movement intended to advance the farmer's calling. We may reasonably suppose, too, that he will learn something from an interchange of views, with three or four intelligent members in that body. This officer should divest himself of all sectional and party feeling, and be prepared to hear the discussions on Federal taxation, the injurious monopolies on agriculture, our commercial treaties and navigation laws as they effect our farming industry. In a word, he should avail himself of every opportunity to gather information and learn the wishes and wants of American agriculture that he may be prepared to recommend wise and prudent legislation.

You seem to think the politicians have us down. No, no! Our policy is to control the politicians, and if they do not and will not do justice to the farmer, we have the power at the ballot-box, and we should use it.

At our agricultural colleges we are now educating thousands of farmer boys, who will be leaders in the country. Would it be wise or right to refuse placing them in the Presidency, in the Senate, the House of Representatives or Governors because we fear that some evil will result from mixing agriculture and politics?

I am not among the number who believe that the farmers of the country can do nothing because of the machinations of politicians. Admit that nothing, or comparatively nothing, has been done in the past to foster or protect American agriculture, and all the wonders accomplished have been, not by the aid of, but in spite of Federal and State legislation, where rests the responsibility? Whose fault? The millions of American farmers had the power to change all this.

Happily, by the aid of agricultural and political newspapers, the general spread of intelligence, the rapid communication by railroad and telegraph, a great change has come over the public mind. Before the late war, with antagonistic systems of labor and sectional hostility, it was impossible to get up a union and co-operation between the farmers of the North and South. Now, the tillers of the soil are being awakened to the burdens of Federal taxation and the injustice of its co-operation, and they regard the Farmer's Congress not only as a potent power in restoring fraternal feelings, but an organization through which the views of its millions can be heard and their power felt.

It was not expected that any plan of union would meet with universal approval, but is it not better for all who are looking to the accomplishment of the same end not to divide upon immaterial questions, but to come together and in a spirit worthy of the great cause in which we are enlisted, adopt the best policy that a general council may suggest? The desire is so great to secure harmony and unity of action among farmers that no efforts will be spared and no changes demanded in the constitution that will be refused to bring about this result.

I would be glad to see at the next and future meetings of the congress an exhibition not only of the improved agricultural machinery but samples of all American manifactures. Side by side with these we should have foreign manufactures and the prices of both. The farmers could then see the burdens imposed upon them under the pretext of building up home industry. I would be glad to have the President of the United States and his Cabinet to see our exhibition, and be present at our next session. What harm can come of it? It will only show that our Chief Executive takes some interest in the greatest of human callings. It will do good as showing a great tendency to a feeling of brotherhood between all parts of our common country.

In conclusion let me say that I have no inclination and no time for controversy. I have written with the view of explaining and keeping down divisions. I would feel myself guilty of a crime if I should even think of saying anything calculated to stir up strife, when union and harmony should be the watchword of all. Therefore, if you find a word or sentence that would bear such a construction, please remember that I have no such aim, and that I am animated but by one all-controlling desire, and that is to aid in my humble way the farmers of the Union.

THOMAS J. HUDSON.
LAMAR, MISS., Dec. 9, 1881.

"Mother Goose."

BY MRS. G. HALL.

There is nothing that stirs up the memories of our childhood like the mention of this queer old dame. Who of us has not been cradled in her nursery rythmes? or what child in all the world that has not enjoyed her merry jingles?

And, as often as the Christmas holidays return, her lullabies are issued in more and more attractive forms for new and still more appreciative generations—if that were possible.

"Mother Goose" was'a veritable woman, and no myth. She lived in Boston many years ago, and if you were to visit the old South Church—a spot so revered and cherished by every true Bostonian—you would find there, among the list of communicants, admitted in the year 1698 the name of Elizabeth Goose, now so world renowned.

The maiden name of Mrs. Goose was Elizabeth Foster. She was born in Charlestown, and lived there till the time of her marriage to Isaac Goose, then owner of a small bit of a pasture on what is now called Washington Street and Temple Place.

He had been married before, and was at that time the happy father of ten children—ten little goslings—and it was not long before they numbered six more, sixteen in all.

No wonder that she was put to her "wits' ends" to invent something that should be at once quieting, instructive and entertaining.

Surely we all can unfierstand after this why she wrote that pathetic ballad, or, rather, sang it:

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
She had so many children, she didn't know what to do.

And yet she was most faithful to her family cares, and, so far as we know, was as happy as happy could be in them.

Her husband died in 1746, leaving her to feed and watch over this numerous family, until they could do for themselves.

Now it happened that her youngest daughter married one James Fleet a prominent printer for those days.

He lived and did business in Pudding Lane, where our heroine, "Mother Goose," went to live with him and to look after his only boy, after the death of his mother.

She was the most onergetic of grandmothers, for had she not had a lifelong experience in training children? And from morning until night she sang her ditties to this grandchild as she had done to her own children, never wearying when she was busy about her household duties, or when sitting quietly, knitting in hand in her easy-chair, until her son-in-law thought that she must be losing her senses, and declared that if she persisted in singing such ridiculously silly things he would shame her in publishing the trash, and let the world see what a foolish woman she was.

How little he knew that the day he should put this threat into execution would make her one of the most famous woman the world has ever produced, and that, as long as there should be a child or a nursery in the world, her melodies would never cease, and there has been a steady issue of editions from that day to this.

One day it happened that among the songs and ballads he printed for selling—which was his principal business—it occurred to him to carry out the threat that he had made, and publish on single slips a half-dozen pieces, such as "See-saw, Margery Daw," "Hickory, Dicory Dock," "Tom, Tom the Piper's Son," and others; and to his amazement they "went like wildfire." He could not print them fast enough; and now, instead of making it a matter of ridicule, he urged her to sing more, while he carefully wrote down every word that fell from her lips.

It would seem that all her life she had never allowed her tongue to be very quiet, for to her own large brood she used to say:

"Bless your hearts, my children, you must be amused, or I shall go crazy, there are so many of you!"

And so the flood of melody, coupled with the drollest words that ever were heard, poured forth unceasingly. It was not very long before her son had gathered enough to make a small volume.

What should be the title? And quick as thought, the suggestion came to him. It shall be "Mother Goose's Melodies."

On the title page he placed a large goose with wide open mouth and a squint in the eye. Little cared James Fleet for the mother-in-law, so that he could turn a penny at her expense. She had indeed proved a fortune to him by putting herself in his way, and he now rejoiced in her instead of making it a matter of ridicule.

What Mrs. Goose thought of these proceedings, we know not. She was described as lovely and gentle, and that even in old age she would gather the children in her arms and gladden their little hearts with the pieces which have so often cheered us all when we were children, drying our tears and comforting us in our troubles as nothing else could do.

Now this is the true history of one who was our common "mother." Much of it was told us at the old South Church, in a recent sojourn there. We were pointed to the very spot where this dear old lady sat in church, often accompanied by the son who had so maligned her, but who in after years acknowledged her to have been to him "a blessing in disguise."

"Mother Goose's Melodies" have become a household word. Few are the homes where they have not gone, and they will never be outlived.

A minstrel troupe styling themselves the "Georgia Big 4," left here on Wednesday last, en route for Oakland, to give a performance that night. Two or three hours after they left news was brought back to town that one of them, Charley Vaudervort by name, had been thrown from the horse he was riding, and it is thought fatally injured. He is now at the Morgan farm, twelve miles from our city, lying in a critical condition.—Water Valley Central.

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December 4, 1880-tf

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Has Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage, etc.
No efforts spared to deserve, win and hold the patronage of customers. March 12.

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ROOMS AND BOARD.
AUGUSTE, formerly of the Commercial Restaurant, will be pleased to see his friends at this house. The table supplied with choice edibles and wines, at moderate prices. March 5.

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Proprietor and Manager.
Has removed from corner of Hale and Front to corner of Hale and Commerce, where more room and more enlarged facilities are available.
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Headquarters for Commercial Tourists.
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Meals in time for all trains.
The building having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. The tables will be supplied with the very best the market affords. No trouble will be spared for the entertainment of guests. The house is kept open all night.

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