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M. & O. R. R. SCHEDULE.

Which went into effect Sunday, March 20th 1881.

PASSENGER.

No. 1, going north, arr. at Okolona at 2.15 A. M.
No. 2, going south, arr. at Okolona at 8.40 P. M.

Officers of Mississippi.

CONGRESSIONAL.

U. S. Senators—L. Q. C. Lamar, J. Z. George.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1st Dist.—H. L. Muldrow,
2nd " —Van H. Manning,
3rd " —H. D. Money,
4th " —O. R. Singleton,
5th " —C. E. Hooker,
6th " —J. R. Chalmers.

STATE.

Governor—J. M. Stone,
Lieut. Gov.—W. H. Sims,
Sec'y of State—H. C. Meyers,
Auditor—Sylvester Gwin,
Att'y. Gen.—Thos. C. Catchings,
Treasurer—W. L. Hemingway,
Supt. of Ed.—J. A. Smith.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—S. L. Wilson,
Chancery Clk.—E. F. Mellin,
Circuit Clk.—R. R. Lacey,
Treasurer—T. C. Lyon,
Assessor—J. F. Thompson,
Coroner & Ranger—J. W. McNane.

SUPERVISORS.

1st Dist.—Joseph Read,
2nd " —B. S. Johnson,
3rd " —T. R. Sadler,
4th " —R. L. Bean,
5th " —J. A. Lewis.

City Directory.

Mayor—W. A. Bobonhamer.
Marshal—B. J. Abbott.
Attorney—J. W. Buchanan.
Clerk—J. S. Cain.
Treasurer—C. M. Savage.
Registrar—R. R. Lacey.
City Assessor and Collector—Jerre Scale.
J. S. Cain, Councilman 1st Ward,
C. M. Savage, " 2nd Ward,
S. McCarley " 3rd Ward, President,
G. W. Thornton " 4th Ward,
M. Houseman " 5th Ward,
T. R. Sadler, " 6th Ward.
Regular meetings the first and third Friday evenings in each month.

Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade consisting of the principle business men of the city, hold regular meetings Masonic Temple building 2d Wednesday of each month.

ELON EZELL, President,
R. A. MENDOCK, 1st Vice-Pres't.
T. R. SADLER, 2nd Vice-Pres't.
A. BARRITT, Treasurer,
W. E. BERRY, Secretary.

Times and Places for Holding Courts in the First Judicial District.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the county of Tishomingo, on the 2d Monday in January and July, and continue six days.

In the county of Itawamba, on the 3d Monday of January and July, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Pontotoc, on the 1st Monday of February and August, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Lee, on the 2d Monday in February and August, and continue eighteen days.

In the county of Chickasaw, 1st. District—2nd Mondays in April and October and continue twelve days; and in the 2nd District 3d Mondays in March and September and continue eighteen days.

CHANCERY COURT

In the county of Tishomingo, on the 4th Mondays of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Pontotoc, on the 1st Mondays April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Alcorn, on the 2d Mondays of April and October, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Itawamba, on the 4th Mondays of April and October and continue six days.

In the county of Lee, on the 1st Mondays of May and November, and continue twelve days.

In the county Monroe, on the 1st Mondays of March and September, and continue eighteen days

In the county of Chickasaw, 1st District—3rd Monday in May and November, and continue six days; and in the 2d District 4th Monday in May and November and, continue twelve days.

JUSTICES COURT.

OKOLONA BEAT.

Justice Slaughter holds court on first and third Saturdays in each month Egypt.

Justice White holds court on first Saturday at Okolona in the Court House.

Mayor Bodeshamer, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month at Okolona.

HOUSTON BEAT.

Justice White sits on first and third Mondays in each month.

BEAT No. 1.—Justice Steele holds his court at Houlka on the 2d Saturday in each month.

BEAT NUMBER FOUR.

Justice H. T. Allen, sits on the first Saturdays in each month at Neal's Store, and on third Saturdays in each month at Buena Vista.

Justice C. Orr on the 1st Saturday at Buena Vista, and at Neal's Store on the 2nd Saturday in each month.

Officers of State Grange.

Master, Pat Durden, Fayette, Jefferson county
Overs'r, W. H. M. Durham, Lexington, Holmes
Lecturer, R. B. Boone, Booneville, Prentiss;
Steward, J. B. Bailey, Lake Station, Newton;
A. S., Jas. Williams, Okolona, Chickasaw;
Chaplain, D. R. Hill, Palo Alto, Clay;
Treas., H. O. Dixon, Jackson, Hinds;
Sec'y, W. L. Williams, Risozi, Alcorn;
G. K., S. C. Calloway, Pontotoc, Pontotoc;
Ceres, Mrs. Mary L. Durden, Fayette, Jefferson
Pomona, " Fannie Willis, Aberdeen, Monroe;
Flora, " L. J. Robinson, Forest, Scott;
L. A. S. " H. S. Aby, Fort Gibson, Claiborne.

TWO MEMBERS EX. COM.

J. L. Alford, Jackson, Hinds county;
T. R. Smith, Verona, Lee county.

List of Granges of Chickasaw County,

TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF MASTER AND SECRETARY.

Chickasaw County Grange, No. 46.
Meets 1st Saturday in January April, July, and October. S. L. WILSON, W. M.
D. W. PEDEN, Sec.

Buena Vista Grange, No. 143, meets first Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. W. H. Couch, Master; Wm. Ford, Sec'y.

Sodom Grange, No. 262,
Meets 4th Saturday in each month,
Jas. C. Bishop, Master, John C. Porter, Sec'y

Secessuma Grange, No. 267,
Meets 2nd Saturday in each month.
M. West, Master, Geo. Dillard, Sec'y.

Atlanta Grange, No. 297,
Meets Saturday before the 3rd Sunday in each month,
G. W. Howard, Master, J. G. Blue, Sec'y.

Chickasahchee Grange, No. 404.
Meets Saturday before the 2nd Sunday in each month.
Waddy Peden, Master; D. W. Peden, Sec'y

Houlka Grange, No. 105,
Meets Saturday before the 3rd Sunday in each month J. T. Simpson Master, R. T. Hobson, Sec'y.

Okolona Grange No. 215.
Meets 4th Saturday in each month. J. S. Frazee, Master; W. A. Dearing Sec'y.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Egypt mail arrives every day, (except Sunday,) at 12 o'clock, and leaves same day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

From Pittsboro arrives Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 a. m., and leaves 2 p. m. same days.

To Pontotoc, leaves Houston Mondays and Fridays at 8 a. m., and arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

From Grenada, to Houston arrives Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 3 p. m. and leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m., each week.

West Point, arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays at 12 a. m., and leaves 1 p. m., same days.

Rates of Commission charged for Money Orders.

On orders not exceeding $15 ..... 10 cts
Over 15 and " " 30 ..... 15 cts
Over 30 and " " 40 ..... 20 cts
Over 40 and " " 50 ..... 25 cts

THE CHICKASAW MESSENGER.

FRANK BURKITT, Editor. EARNEST, FAITHFUL AND COURAGEOUS, IN DEFENSE OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS. MESSENGER PUB. CO., Pro's.

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Address all communications to the MESSENGER Office.

MASONIC!

PRAIRIE LODGE No. 87, A. F. and A. M. meets first Thursday night in each month.
FRANK BURKITT, W. M.
C. C. ROSS, Sec'y.

Commandery.

TYAHOMO No. 10, meets fourth Thursday night in each month.
J. S. CAIN, E. C.
C. C. ROSS, Recorder.

Royal Arch Chapters.

Okolona Chapter No. 2, meets second Thursday night in each month.
T. W. WILLIAMS, H. P.
C. C. ROSS, Sec'y.

HOUSTON LODGE, No. 67, meets second Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in each month.
M. C. SPIERS, W. M.
T. W. SCOTT, Sec'y

HOUSTON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 23, meets first Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., in each month.
T. N. MARTIN, H. P.
J. A. PURDY, Sec'y.

Pittsville Lodge No. 65, meets the 2nd Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m.
W. D. COURT, W. M.
JOHN C. MILLER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Encampment of the I. O. O. F.
Meets 2d Monday night in each month.
Thos. H. Spencer, C. P.
W. Dabney, Scribe.
R. D. Hatcher, C. W.
John White, H. P.
J. S. Cain, Treas.
R. R. Lacey, Scribe.
J. A. Moore, Sentinel.
R. M. Buchanan, J. W.

Okolona Lodge No. 57, meets every Friday night.
H. C. DAVIS, N. G.
HENRY DAVIS, V. G.
J. A. MOORE, Treas.
H. S. BODESHAMER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. TRUSTEES.

J. R. McFerson, President.
JOHN WHITE, Vice President.
H. S. BODESHAMER Secretary.
JOHN DARNELL, I. GREENER, R. M. BUCHANAN, } Members of Board.

For any information as to the sale of Lots in the I. O. O. F. Cemetery, and payments therefor, call on H. S. Bodeshamer.

Atlanta Lodge,
No. 190, meets every Thursday night.
H. C. DAVIS, N. G.
R. P. GORE, V. G.
C. T. GORE, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

EVA CLARE LODGE, No. 8.
Meets every Monday night.
B. R. HUTTINGER, C. C.
H. B. LACEY, K. of R. and S.

Knights of Honor.
Chickasaw Lodge No. 726, holds regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, at 7½ o'clock.
W. B. Dict.
C. M. SAVAGE, Reporter.

Okolona Medical Association.
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
J. H. GREER Pres't.

RELIGIOUS.
Okolona.

Rev. J. P. Young at the Methodist Church in Okolona, Miss., every Sabbath at 11 a. M. and 7 P. M.

Methodist Sabbath School at Methodist Church every Sabbath at 9 a. M.

Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. C. N. Gordon, Pastor Baptist Church, Okolona, Miss. Preaching every 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays, at 11 a. M. and 7½ P. M.

Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School every Lord' day at 9½ o'clock. Pews Free. All are invited to attend.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at Presbyterian Church in Okolona every Sabbath at 9:30 a. M., and Prayer Meeting on Wednesday nights of each week at 7 o'clock P. M.

COLORED METHODIST

Sabbath School convenes at 9 o'clock, A. M. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. and at 7 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. John Gardner.

AFRICAN METHODIST

Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Sunday morning, C. H. Brown, Superintendent. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M. each Sabbath, by Rev. H. H. Wilburn.

Houston.

SERVICES APPOINTED.

Rev. J. T. Cunningham, at the Methodist Church, 2nd Sabbath at night, and 4th Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M., every Sunday. T. C. Shiff, Superintendent. Sunday School Missionary Society meets every 5th Sunday. A. A. Park President.

Rev. J. N. Campbell is Pastor of the Presbyterian Church 3rd Sabbath in each month, and at same hour, and at night.

Rev. Mr. Moore at the Baptist Church, 1st Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Sunday. R. Mont Superintendent.

Union Prayer Meeting at the Methodist Church every Thursday night.

Buena Vista.

Preaching the 4th Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock, at Mt. Olive, on the Methodist Church. Prayer meeting every Thursday night

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of Worthy Master Pat Darden, Before the Mississippi State Grange, held at Meridian, on December 14, 1880.

(Continued from last week.)

In talking of emigration our attention is too much directed to field hands—when the fact is there are too many of them here now—altogether out of proportion with artizans and mechanics. We are dying of too much agriculture, and nothing to help us digest it. This has always been true of the Cotton States. They have ever been a one idea and one crop people, made so by their old system and continued since its overthrow, because they knew not what else to do; nor do they see yet how or when the tide can be turned in their favor, when the necessary confidence can be secured to invite a fair proportion of the surplus capital seeking investment, and labor longing for warmer climes to take up its abode with them.

Upon this very essential point I have a suggestion to make—and it seems a good time to make it. Since people having been led to hope, and believe that the remedy for their troubles was to be found in political change—the success of one party over another, have by recent events been cured of that idea—are now at sea, as to what is to be done next, and are much better prepared to listen to reason and appeals to their own interests than ever before. Now is the time for self examination, to look on expediency meeting to inquire whether or not it would have done us any good had our hopes been realized, and to retrace our steps even back to the close of the war and say at the last that we ought to have said then—or not, that henceforth we will offer no factious opposition to the powers that be, no matter by whom personated—that we wish in earnest to shake hands with the Union sentiment of the whole country—we propose to be law abiding—to live cheerfully under the same code that applies to all alike, and show by word and act that we cannot any more be led into any kind of antagonism or rivalry with conservative sentiment which having been successful in saving the Union feels it ought to direct affairs till all is quiet along the line.

For what after all is the main object we have in view? Is it not rather to prosper than to govern? Supposing our most ardent desires in politics accomplished would not about all it would have amounted to been to substitute one party for another—when neither promised to be of any use in effecting any practical benefit to the masses of any section, North, South, East or West? We must work out our own salvation if it is ever done and look no more to politicians for help, for all experience shows to our sorrow especially in this section, and that they are much more ready and able to work their constituents into trouble—than relieve them of it after they get there.

We want capital, we say, to develop the untold resources of our country; we want emigration, we say, to turn its welcome head to this hungry latitude, how can it be expected to do so till we who hold in our hands its future destiny shall show by word and deed it shall be perfectly protected in its legal rights when it does so? Notice has all along been given that the South was in too unsettled a state for capital to seek an outlet in this direction—nor need any great accession to its population be expected till opinion were free and could be freely expressed. It must be admitted this is natural and essentially just. It seems a good time now for the sake of our future prosperity to reconsider our course and make whatever amendment experience seems to demand. Instead of making politics too much a business—the hours appears to have arrived to make politics subserve our business. Having tried one experiment and failed, that is by an alliance to a political party endeavoring to regain influence and power through its success, suppose we now try the one of no factious alliance at all and co operating with none except such as advise the most national and conservative views and so to manage our internal affairs as to be free of all intolerance.

I am profoundly impressed with the opinion that the day on which we adopt this policy will be one from which our future prosperity will be dated. Now that slavery, the first great bugbear is gone, and its successor in office, intolerance, has abdicated in favor of a liberal national spirit, we shall feel ourselves and be felt as at last reconstructed, and shall begin to receive a proper share of investment, that abundant capital has all along been seeking every where else except here.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Subordinate Granges should discuss not only the best methods of farming, and the matters connected with the "household and fireside," but all questions of business, political, and economic significance, which involves not only the prosperity of agriculture but its future independence, and respectability as a profession.

I will call attention to a few important subjects, out of the many, that might be suggested for discussion. The time has now arrived when we must turn our organization to some practical use and this can only be done by educating our members. Just as soon as the American farmers are informed of the unjust burdens they are compelled to bear, because of their own indifference, their sense of justice and of duty will unite them for relief. It must be admitted that farmers have never before attempted to combine for the protection of their interests, except in isolated cases. There is little doubt but that State Legislatures—with exceptional cases—and even the Congress of the Nation would grant all the just demands of the agriculturists if properly made. But when did farmers ever go before the law making bodies of the land and ask for redress of grievances? When a committee of the National Grange in 1878 waited on the President of the United States he said to them, in substance, Bankers, Merchants, Railroad Agents, and representatives of other professions had at different times called on him to further the interests of their respective callings—but this was the first time that farmers had manifested any interest in their calling. When in Washington City twelve months ago I approached one of our Congressmen in regard to the wants of agriculture. Said he: "What do the farmers want? We are anxious to do any thing that will advance their interests—for upon their prosperity depends the prosperity of the Nation itself." I have no doubt of this Representative's sincerity. He is an indefatigable worker for other interests, and why? simply because they make their wants known by petition, and otherwise. He has done nothing for agriculture—and why? simply because farmers have not indicated that they have any wants. The brave defender and able advocate of farmers' rights in the Lower House of Congress said before the National Grange, that Members of Congress often came to him to ask what the farmers wanted, saying they were willing to do anything for them. Will not facts bear out the assertion that Legislative bodies, as a rule, are willing to grant all just demands? For example—The only organized and persistent efforts in my recollection, made by the farmers of this State, to accomplish anything through the Legislature, was made by this State Grange to have the money arising from the sale of lands donated by Congress for the purpose of building an Agricultural and Mechanical College—applied to the purpose for which it was intended. This effort was crowned with success—as the splendid college buildings erected at Starkville will attest.

Then let us bear in mind that the present unsatisfactory condition of agriculture is due to our non action, and let us determine that henceforth we will keep abreast with other professions, and set our claims prominently before the public. To do this we must be informed—and no better means for this can be adopted than the discussions of our Subordinate Granges. But to the questions promised to be suggested for discussion.

THE PROTECTION LAWS

which bears so heavily, and unjustly upon our interests should be understood by every farmer. Their hard exactions to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars are demanded each year by these laws to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer."

TAXATION.

Farmers own about half the property of the State and pay about 75 per cent. of the taxes. Their property being in sight is Assessed—while the greater portion of the other property escapes assessment and taxation. When the farmers, who constitute about eight tenths of the voting population of the State become thoroughly informed upon the injustice of the present mode of assessment and taxation, they will demand relief in a voice that cannot be mistaken.

THE AGRICULTURAL LIEN LAW

has deprived land of its value by transfering it to the muscle of the laborer. It has enslaved our labor to capital. It has placed a premium upon dishonesty. Through its operation our property is being confiscated, and the labor driven from the States.

Let the iniquity of this law be discussed until it is fully understood in all its bearings upon the prosperity of the State, and I am satisfied that a sentiment will be created that will wipe it from our statute books. The influence which sustains it is very powerful, and it will require much agitation and a strong effort on the part of the laboring and producing classes to have it repealed.

THE HOMESTEAD LAWS

are intended to protect the women and children of this State, but fail to accomplish that end. Men in an emergency will give a mortgage upon the homestead, and as a rule can obtain the signature of their wives. To secure the end proposed, the law should be so amended that a mortgage or deed in trust upon the homestead would be invalid. This is the law in many States of the Union—and a dispassionate and patriotic view of the matter will convince any one of its correctness.

THE WORTHY LECTURER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

was instructed at the recent meeting of that Body to send to Subordinate Granges questions, subjects for discussion—with a view to directing the attention of the membership throughout the entire Union in the same channel of thought—and that too at the same time.

It is thought that much good will result from this action, if carried out properly. Members will become conversant with the same subjects—a more national and fraternal feeling will be engendered, and our combination will be strengthened by the information gained. It will be gratifying and encouraging to each member to know that the same subject is to be discussed on or about the same day—by every Subordinate Grange in America.

I suggest that Subordinate Granges be impressed with the importance and necessity of carrying out this recommendation of the National Grange.

A STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Eighty out of every hundred of the inhabitants of Mississippi are connected with agriculture. We have 32,000,000 of acres of land. Out of this amount twenty years ago were cultivated about 8,000,000, now there are cultivated only about 5,000,000, showing a decrease 3,000,000: and our products have fallen off in about the same proportion. Farms are deteriorating in value, and a large majority are under mortgage. Farming is not remunerative, and the result is, our young men are seeking other employment and a majority of the old men are restless and dissatisfied, and would move to other localities if circumstances would permit. This is an abnormal condition—for with the rich soil, and healthy climate which we possess, our agriculturists ought to be prosperous and contented. There is a reason why they are not—and a wise statesmanship would investigate the cause, and seek the remedy. In the old civilization of Europe the governments protect and foster agriculture, with us it is apparently ignored.

In North and South Carolina, Ohio and other States, State Boards of Agriculture have been established with good results. As a step looking to the improvement of the agriculture of the State, I recommend that a committee be appointed with instructions to report to our next State Grange meeting, a plan for establishing a State Board of Agriculture—with a view of presenting it to the Legislature to assemble in 1882, for their consideration.

A. & M. COLLEGE.

In the march of progress the farmer has been forced out of the beaten track, almost in spite of himself. Knowledge adapted to farming fifty years ago will not suffice for the present needs of agriculture, hence from the necessity of the case Agricultural Colleges have been established are rapidly being perfected and adapted to give farmers more accurate and scientific knowledge of matters pertaining to their calling. We may truly congratulate ourselves upon the promising beginning of our A. & M. College at Starkville. We should consider it our pride, and our our duty to patronize it—to foster it and to advance its interests in every possible manner.

GRANGE JOURNALS.

It was the opinions of the members of the National Grange at the last session, that no power was more essential to the prosperity of the Order in their respective States than that of widely circulated and vigorously conducted Grange journals. This fact was given unusual prominence at that session and it should have our special attention. We have a journal specially devoted to our cause that is firmly established, but it has never received the support from the members of the Order in The State necessary to make its services properly effective. The Patrons of Husbandry should be taken and read in every Patrons' home in the State, and the good of the Order demands that we should adopt such measures as will induce our entire membership to subscribe for it.

OUR MOBILE AGENCY

under the efficient management of Bro. B. F. Fitzpatrick, has given general satisfaction to all those who have transacted business there. Bro. Fitzpatrick has won our commendation by his fidelity and untiring energy.

CO-OPERATION.

There are a large number of co operative associations organized in this jurisdiction, and others are being organized. When co operation was introduced into this State it was thought by many that it could not succeed—as it was supposed that our people had money only at one season of the year—from the sale of their cotton. But the trial of the last four years has proven that, what is known as "the plan of co operation" to be well adapted to our wants—safe and reliable for the investment of money and successful in correcting many of the evils of the mercantile system. Some of our advanced thinkers are of the opinion that co operation will eventually supercede the present mercantile system entirely. It is an advanced step in the mercantile science developed by the necessities of the poor. It does not make the rich richer nor the poor poorer; nor does it build up monied monopolies—but with justice and fair dealing, seeks to secure to each the profits and benefits of his own labor.

Many of these associations are not on the plan recommended by the National Grange. Some are joint stock concerns—others are even worse. Our members under the idea of co operation pay their stock to one, called "Manager," who buys the goods as he pleases and when he pleases—sets the price as he pleases—is really responsible to no one, and reports when he pleases to the so-called "Co-operative Association." As a matter of course such enterprises must eventually fail, and the odium of failure will fall with demoralizing effect upon the Grange.

The National Grange has recommended a plan of co operation—and this State Grange has at different times endorsed that plan and urged our members to adopt it. As some parties are taking advantage of this endorsement and under the name of co-operation have established enterprises—not in accordance with the plan of the National Grange—it would be well for this body to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of the Order from injury and our members from imposition.

A "joint stock concern" should not be called a "co-operative association."

THIS YEAR'S CANVASS.

In obedience to the instructions of the last State Grange, I have canvassed during the year some thirty two counties—delivering from one to four lectures in each. I found a better Grange spirit among the farmers than at any other period during the four years of my administration, in some localities it amounted to enthusiasm. With exceptional cases, I was received by all classes of our people with much kindness and consideration, as the representative head of the Order in this State. Thus showing that much of the unjust prejudice and opposition from selfish motives to the farmers' organization is passing away.

Our citizens came out in large numbers to hear the objects and principles of the Order explained, and while the many expressed themselves well pleased and wished us "God speed" in our noble work—only a few, composed of partisan politicians and narrow-minded Shylocks—in a private manner spoke disparaging of the Order. But little difficulty was experienced in organizing dormant Granges. Our farmers are beginning to understand our objects and methods—and to appreciate the necessity of organization. There is no longer any fear that the Grange will not succeed. Let members cease to counsel with their fears—or those in opposition to us—cease to notice the mote in their brother's eye—discharge the responsibilities encumbent upon them in accordance with their obligations and we can accomplish through the Grange all that is necessary for a full development of our agricultural interests and resources.

"The harvest is ripe but the laborers are few." This is clearly exemplified by the present condition of the Order in our State. During the month of July I had twenty-seven invitations to that many different counties I receive many letters asking for speakers. There is a reaching out, as it were, for information—and could we but occupy the entire field with competent, zealous lecturers, the Order would soon be in a commanding position in Mississippi.

In ten counties we have active, efficient lecturers with able co workers. Here the Order is in fine condition, well disciplined and the members are co-operating successfully in their business enterprises. Here the good effects of the Order are to be seen on every hand. Here the Order is respected and honored—is a popular institution, and a power. In some other counties there are from one to four Granges in good order and doing well, but the members do not seem to take any positive interest in the general movement—forgetting that we are engaged in a national work, and are directly interested in the success of every Subordinate Grange in the country. Here weak Granges are allowed to sicken and die without a word of encouragement or any evidences of fraternal feeling from live Granges.

In some counties no working leaders have been developed, and here the Order is dormant, and will probably remain so unless the live Granges will send them missionaries.

The Grange like every other institution requires that some one, or more, live, spable and zealous Lecturers be kept constantly at work, encouraging lecturing and informing the members in order to keep up that spirit and uniformity in the work so necessary to success. I call your attention to this matter satisfied that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some means for its accomplishment.

LECTURERS.

As instructed by the last meeting of this Grange I appointed Lecturers in many of the districts and counties of this State. In every instance where these Lecturers made the proper effort the Order has been revived and dormant Granges re organized.

I regret to say that in the majority of cases the Lecturers have done nothing more than accept the appointment.

There are good, earnest Patrons in every county who would undertake the work of reviving the Order if they were encouraged, and if the Granges would seek them and recommend them for appointment the difficulty would be solved.

I recommend that all the present appointments be withdrawn and that my successor in office be authorized to make out a new list.

BY-LAWS.

The last edition of our By-Laws was published five years ago. I suggest that the Committee on Jurisprudence be instructed to compile B-Laws and report to this meeting in order that they may be published in pamphlet form for the use of the membership.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

of the National Grange is submitted to you for ratification or rejection "making boys and girls of the age of fourteen years eligible to membership."

IN CONCLUSION

You will pardon me for saying that I am impressed more and more every year with the importance of the Grange to the farmers of America. The more I know and learn of its objects and great capabilities, the more I am convinced that it is the bulwark which is to protect the property rights of farmers from the rapacious greed of insatiable corporations. It is a grand combination for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring and producing classes of the country. You and I are humble co laborers in this movement of reform. Let us renew our pledges of fidelity and with determination to do our duty to the Order, our country, and mankind, satisfied that with a united effort we will not have long to wait for "the consummation of our hopes."

The Grenada New South says: "Christopher Smith living on pettiscowee got his dwelling house, corn crib, smoke house, and all out-buildings burned on last Sunday."

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all heart, soul, mind and strength.

HOW IT ENDED.

BY REV. J. P. YOUNG.

CHAPTER II.

THE NEW PREACHER.

For years a perfect mania for dancing had possessed the young people of Verden, and many who were not so young had several times joined in the pedal festivities. It began in family circles but such a spirit pervaded the town that the attendance could no longer be accommodated in private parlors, and a removal to the hotels and town halls became necessary. While it was so popular there was an average of two balls a week. Some of those fondest of the dance complained a little that they did not have time to rest during the interval between the night at the hotel and town-hall.

Little else was thought of and less was talked of by the enthusiastic advocate of this popular amusement, and even in the Church some would discuss it freely before service. The young people were almost wild, and the few old christians continued to meet and worship at the altar deserted by the many. They felt the love of God in their hearts and knew that His promises would never fail, and yet while engaged in devotion their sons and daughters were off participating in the revelry of the evening.

The fact that Zion was languishing was apparent to all; and in their despondency the faithful few prayed: "Help us O God of our salvation for the glory of thy name, and deliver us." (Ps. 79.) They longed for a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. This was the state in which the new pastor Rev. A. Greatheart found the church when he came to Verden just one year before the marriage of Mr. Admetus and Miss Allen.

They had heard of him and those who desired to see the Church strengthened were glad to have him for their preacher, because they felt that the "pleasure of the Lord would prosper in his hands." In person Mr. Greatheart was nearly six feet high and finely proportioned. His forehead was high and broad, his eyes were large, and when he was excited they sparkled with vivacity. All his features taken together were in harmony; he was prepossessing and handsome. His voice was soft and yet penetrating, wonderfully persuasive and melodious. He had not had the best educational advantages, but having a quick and observing mind and a retentive memory he amassed an astonishing fund of knowledge; and was an effective speaker. No one weighed more nicely the meaning of words. He displayed a fine taste in selecting the best language in which to clothe his ideas, and often made his thoughts as transparent as glass. It was indeed a pleasure to listen at him and to measure his beautiful and finely finished periods.

He thought much, especially on moral and religious subjects and their application to the transactions of daily life. His preaching was practical and spiritual. His great themes were Christ crucified for the world, the way to Him, and the duty of those who receive Him. He was an attractive and instructive preacher, and sometimes delivered his message with great power. In preaching on practical subjects he always took the high ground that Christians ought to do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus, and that no one ought to remain in the Church who make unholy alliance with the world. In Christian morals, to impinge principle is not merely an impropriety, it is a sin; and no one ever stated this truth oftener in preaching than did Mr. Greatheart. His standard of practical religion was a high one and the great aim with him was to bring his Church up to it. He said those who make light of their Church vows wound their Savior in the house of His friends.

It is true, some of the time serving professors whose theory of religion was flexible, said he was too exacting; but they could not question the purity of his heart and the sincerity of his appeal to them. He believed in that heroic devotion to duty which will lead a man in a given line in the face of a burning furnace or a den of lions. In the social circle he was never frivolous, and yet there was nothing repulsive in his manner. No one could help admiring the simple gravity of his deportment, and, except those who were prejudiced against him, all who associated with him cherished towards him feelings of love of the most enduring kind. If those who knew him slightly, had seen him as he came from his closet each day, his heart yearning over sinners and beating with sympathy for his race, their censure would have softened into love for him. He was not faultless, but as nearly so as any of us. He was very forgiving in his nature.

On the evening of his arrival in Verden there was a big ball in the city, and many parents had gone with their daughters. It was soon known that he had come and on the following Sunday nearly all the people in the place went to hear the new preacher. The desire to hear something new was characteristic of the Athenians, but it was not confined to them. It has been wisely implanted in our nature and we dare not condemn its legitimate gratification. There are some people who would never go to Church but for this desire "to see and hear some new thing." This desire is called CURIOSITY and to be of use must be retained.

It was curiosity that opened the box of the fabled Pandora and let all the evils upon our world. It is curiosity that leads the young after that which leads to their ruin. But properly restrained it will lead us in search of knowledge. It led the vast crowd to the house of God in Verden. The sexton who could not read human nature supposed that it was the return of some memorable day in the history of that Church.

(To be Continued.)

The Vote for District Attorney in Fourth District.

We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Porter, Assistant Secretary of State, for the official vote in the 4th Judicial District on the 5th inst., to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of C. W. Clark. The District includes the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower and Washington: W. S. Farish received 1,252; L. T. Rucks, 646; Frank Valiant, 369; S. H. King, 427; T. R. Baird, 380; T. J. Carson, 562; J. H. Winn, 652. Farish's plurality, 600.—Clarion.

It has been estimated that there are 100 stores in Hinds county that annually sell, each, 10 dozen or 120 Western made axe handles, and that fifty other stores sell, each, in the same time, 20 dozen, or 240—total for the county, 24,000, which at 25 cents each, (the average price at which they are sold), foots up the little sum of 6,000, nearly the entire amount going out of the county. Here at home grows in the utmost abundance a quality of hickory superior in every respect to that worked into axe handles by our Western friends, and yet, owing to the absence of enterprise, never has there been brought to this country a machine for manufacturing this article so necessary to every laborer. A good lathe costing two or three hundred dollars, will turn out several hundred per day, which could be sold at a price below what the Western makers charge, besides being more durable in quality. A workman in Raymond is interested in the matter, but not having the capital to invest in a lathe (which could also be used in "turning" spokes, hubs and fellows) has undertaken to make a large number by hand, and thus enable the planters in this neighborhood, at least, to dispense with the Western axe handle man.—Hinds County Gazette.

We mentioned a few weeks ago, that W. W. Seales, of this place, had had a fine gobler in training to hunt wild turkeys with. A few mornings ago the Captain took his pet gobler in his buggy and went a hunting. After arriving at a good place to find turkeys, the Captain and his turkey friend alighted and both walked into the woods, and our turkey began to make the woods vocal with his gobling strains. Soon he had a large number of the wild tribe making a run to form his acquaintance. The Captain had only to stand in his tracks and shoot them down as they came rushing up. After bagging three fine goblers, they returned to town, the Captain and his friendly turkey. All the Captain has to do now is to hitch up his buggy, put Hancock in and go to the woods.—Starkville Citizen.

Under the head of "Auditorial Items" the Clarion compliments Chickasaw's Sheriff in the following handsome manner:

"Truly may this county be proud of having S. L. Wilson, Esq., for Tax Collector. The Auditor says it is really a pleasure to have dealings with this accomplished, competent and polite gentleman; and then his papers; oh, so nice, so correct and in such good shape. Out of the $5,404 48, with which he was charged he only claimed $144.92 credits on insolvences, State deeds, State lands, etc. He paid into the State Treasurer on privileges $425, and on liquor $500. The Auditor thinks if Mr. Wilson is not a most excellent Sheriff and Tax Collector, he don't know what constitutes one."

It is used to take ten yards of cloth, one dozen buttons, a spool of thread and an hours work to make a woman a neat fitting and attractive dress. It now takes forty yards of cloth, four hundred buttons, fifty yards of trimming, ten spools of thread, one yard of buckram, fifty other articles of minor importance, and a weak's work. How we apples do swim!

The above with two or three other items we note in the Raymond Gazette of the 13th, prompts us to enquire if our young friend Sam Harper is really married. We don't where he got all this information if he is not.

The fabulous stories that are told of the extragance of the bonanza mining princes make "Monte Christo" dull reading. When Sharon gave a dinner to Gen. Grant the menu was engraved on sheets of silver; when Flood gave a german the favors were expensive jewelry, and at Mackay's recent ball the flowers alone cost $12,000. When those people begin to put $10,000 greenbacks under the napkins of their guest it is hoped that editors will be invited to dinner.—Mobile News.

"Seizing the gigantic Indian around the waist, the brave boy lifted him into the air and flung him headlong down the chasm. Panting, the boy stood and watched the Indian's body fall from crag to crag until it disappeared in the darkness below. Just at that moment—" the father of the boy who was reading this trash, came along, lifted the youngster by the ear, and in the woodshed matinee that followed the boy had no thought of flinging the old man down a chasm. There was no chasm handy.—Waifs.

Jim Webster sighed heavily. "What's de matter, Jim?" asked Uncle Mose, in a sympathizing tone. "I has made my mind to quit de chicken business. I'se tired bein' arrested an' hirin' lawyers, an' habin' folks ask, 'Whar's my chickens?' when I passes down on Galveston avenue. I am gwine to go into a business whar I'll be respected and whar de perlice won't never bother me no mosh." "What bines an dat, Jim?" "Gamblin'."—Galveston News.