Clerks Office

THE PASCAGOULA DEMOCRAT-STAR.

BY P. K. MAYERS & M. B. RICHMOND. "PEACE, GOOD WILL AND PROSPERITY TO ALL MANKIND." TERMS—$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXVIII. PASCAGOULA, JACKSON COUNTY, MISS., MAY 10, 1878. No. 7.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. J. Harry, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Ocean Springs and surrounding country.
Office—Opposite the Methodist Church.

Dr. M. C. Vaughan,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Biloxi, Miss.

Having located permanently, respectfully tenders his services to the people of Biloxi, and surrounding country. All work done in accordance with the latest improvements, and satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. CHAMPLIN. ELLIOTT HENDERSON.
Champlin & Henderson,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Pass Christian, Miss.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

R. Seal,
ATTORNERY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Missi sippi City, Miss.
Practices in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

C. D. Lancaster,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Pass Christian, Miss.
Will practice in the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

Lewis H. Champlin,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Pass Christian, Miss.
Prompt attention to the Collection of Claims in the Sea Shore counties.

J. C. Heidelberg,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Pascagoula, Jackson County, Miss.
Will practice wherever he may have business. Will give special attention to Collections and Chancery business; such as settling Estates, examining Land Titles and giving Legal Opinions, "quieting" Titles to Land, obtaining Divorces, &c.

C. H. Wood,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Moss Point, Miss.
Practices in the Courts of Jackson, Harrison, Hancock, Perry and Greene.

J. P. Carter,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Augusta, Perry County, Miss.
Will practice in the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

Dr. A. K. Northrop,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office at Pass Christian, Miss.
Will visit all points upon the Coast, giving notice whenever he moves. At present at Pass Christian.

S. Moore, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Pascagoula, Miss.
Office and residence near the Seashore Hotels, residences and post-office.

F. N. Blount, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Pascagoula, Scranton and Moss Point.
OFFICE—On Pascagoula street, opposite the railroad crossing, Scranton. Hours—10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Residence at the Sea-shore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. TUCI,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Corner Pass Christian Road & Deloney St.,
BILOXI, MISS.

Offers his services to the public as a first-class Boot and Shoe Maker. All styles and prices. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing a specialty.
Nov. 4, 1877. 26-1y

JOSEPH KOTZUM,
MACHINIST,
OCEAN SPRINGS.....MISS.

He will repair all kinds of Fire-arms, Sewing Machines, and general Blacksmith work done on short notice.
Also pays the highest cash prices for *WOOL, BEESWAX, HIDES, FURS, IRON, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC AND OLD JUNK.*
Has on hand Cook Stoves, which he will sell at New Orleans prices.
April 26, 1878. 5 6m

A. J. RAMSAY & CO.,
STONEWALL.....MISS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, etc.
The highest CASH price paid for WOOL, and all country produce.
April 19, 1878. 4-6m

THE SEA-BREEZE
Exchange,
PASCAGOULA, - - - MISS.
R. P. & J. S. Blalack, Prop'rs.

The most complete and thoroughly equipped establishment in the city. The very purest and choicest DOMESTIC and IMPORTED Wines, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, Champagne, Ale, Beer, Porter, Stout, Cordials, Mineral Water, etc., kept constantly on hand.
☞ No better or purer liquors can be obtained. Visit the Sea Breeze and see for yourself.
Oct. 12-77-1y.

RAFAEL SANCHO. NICHOLAS TALTAVULL.
Sancho & Taltavull,
BILOXI, MISS.,
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY.
There is also attached to this establishment
AN ELEGANT SODA WATER and ICE CREAM SALOON.
The public is respectfully invited to give us a call.
☞ All orders for Balls, Parties, Soirees, etc., attended to on short notice and at moderate prices.
April 19, 18.. 4 6m

THE COURTS.

REGULAR TERMS.

CIRCUIT COURT—SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JAMES S. HAMM, Judge.
THOMAS S. FORD, District Attorney.

In the county of Lauderdale on the second Monday of February and August, and continue eighteen days.

In the county of Kemper, on the first Monday of March and September, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Clarke, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Wayne, on the first Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Greene, on the second Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Jackson on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Harrison on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Hancock on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue twelve days.

In the countyof Marion, on the fourth Monday in April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Perry on the third Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

CHANCERY COURT—7TH DISTRICT.

GEORGE WOOD, Chancellor.

In the county of Jackson, on the first Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Harrison, on the second Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Hancock, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Pearl, on the fourth Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Marion, on the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Perry, on the first Monday in April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Greene, on the second Monday in April and October, and continue days.

In the county of Wayne, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Clarke, on the first Monday in May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Lauderdale, on the second Monday of May and November, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Kemper, on the fourth Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE
DEMOCRAT STAR
Printing Office.

RED STORE
—AT—
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Largest Assortment and Cheapest Prices on the Coast.

The Red Store will take Cotton at the highest market price, in trade, or for the cash, or will ship the same to New Orleans, for parties and advance for about its value, and pay the balance on receipt of account sales.
WOOL, GAME, HIDES, TALLOW, WAX, &c., &c.,
taken also, and goods sold as cheap as ever.
Call and see for yourself at
JORDY'S RED STORE.
May 20, 1877. 3-1y

C. & N. Butchert,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, Fruits, Feed, Lumber, Shingles, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Laths, Nails, &c., &c., always on hand.
June 30, 1877. 8-tf

Private Boarding at
ROSEDALE,
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Rosedale House, Bay St. Louis which was destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt and is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains or expense will be spared to keep Rosedale up to its usual standard. Families will find all the comforts of a home and the best table the market can afford.
MRS. ELLEN ULMAN.
June 30, 1877. 8-tf

Tailor Shop.
LAMEUSE ST., BILOXI, MISS.,
F. CARAU,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Will keep on hand a small stock of ready made clothing.
May 15, 1875. 50-tf

JOHN A. JANSSEN,
FREIGHT BROKER,
62 Beaver St.....New York.
☞ Orders for timber vessels to arrive promptly attended to.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOUSE,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.,
Is now open for the reception of transient or permanent boarders. This House is situated on the front, commanding a fine view of the Lake. All the comforts of a home, and the table supplied with the best of everything. ☞ Board $2 a day.
O. PEASLEE, Proprietor.
April 12, 1878. 3 8m

"OCEAN MEMORIES."

BY COL. JOYCE.

Years have gone by since we met by the sea,
The kiss that you gave, love, lingers with me;
Thrills in my heart like an angel's tune
Perfume distilled from the rose of June,
Silvery light from the face of the morn.

Lulled to repose by moan of the ocean,
Clasped in a thrill of blissful emotion;
Sunlight and starlight we catch but a gleam,
And things are not surely all that they seem!

Your secret and gem I still fondly keep,
So close to my heart, awake or asleep,
The world has no prize more dear unto me,
Unpurchased, unsought, a love without fee
Was that soul thrilling gift down by the sea!

My darling! while mem'ry clings to this brain,
I'll fondly look back o'er mountain and plain;
The dews of the morn and mists of the night
Shall waft me away to the couch of the light,
Drowned in the waves of your hair, out of sight.

Absent and lonely, my soul flies to thee;
Back to the shore of that sweet summer sea,
A land where the vine and orange doth bloom,
And silver and gold its mountains entomb,
A paradise planted, rich with perfume.

Deep in my heart I have built a pure shrine,
Where I can worship your love, so divine,
To which I can turn in moments of sorrow,
Kneeling to one from whom I can borrow,
Pleasures and peace to bless me to-morrow.

The fruit timely plucked from a ripe sunny tree,
Is sweeter than all the "green gages" to me;
So love freely given, heart full with mind,
Leaves nothing but glorious mem'ries behind
A vision of beauty so noble and kind.

Sadly I sigh for your loving embrace,
Fancy awakens the light of your face;
Out through the mist of your echoless shore
Angels are calling my lost, loved Lenore;
Weeping, I pine for your love evermore.

Sitting-Room Vs. Parlor.

Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Webber had exchanged calls for years. Each had entertained the other in the best dress, which she had hurriedly donned for the occasion, and each lady had been received in the other's best parlor, both unexceptional rooms in their way (if one must have a best parlor), with handsome carpet, and just exactly the stereotyped number of chairs, ottomans, hassocks, tables, brackets, albums, busts, mantels, vases and pictures.

The ladies sat primly in the dreadful funeral gloom, and in tones which from necessity sounded sepulchral exchanged a few conventional questions and answers, and I dare say, either never thought much about the other's home-life.

I knew Mrs. Garfield thought Mrs. Webber a dreadfully common place person, and heard Mrs. Webber say it was a pity that Mrs. Garfield had, since her marriage, developed such fondness for general society.

One day when Mrs. Garfield paid her semi-annual call at Mrs. Webber's a new servant answered the bell, who took the lady caller through the hall, and opening the back parlor door said, "your sister, mum," and straightway vanished down the basement stairs.

It was like a revelation to Mrs. Garfield. She said afterward in reverting to the incident that she wanted to take her things right off and stay. She saw a pleasant sunny room with flowers and growing plants, a canary, a cat and a baby.

Mrs. Webber came gracefully forward with an excuse on her lips to take her visitor into the parlor. But the lady having had one glimpse of this home paradise would not budge. She sat down in the sewing chair, and they talked as fast as their tongues could fly about the baby, the books, the music, and the plants, the birds and the worsted work until the call which usually lasted fifteen minutes stretched along into an hour.

To Mrs. Garfield's surprise Mrs. Webber talked sensibly and pleasantly upon every subject that came up; spoke of the value of time; told her how much she had accomplished in odd moments; said she kept up her music because she thought it every person's duty to have some intellectual pursuit in which they were all the time making progress even if slowly; that having once taken it up she could not conscientiously neglect it because it was painful for her to feel that she was deteriorating in any way. "I have enjoyed it so much," said Mrs. Garfield, when at last she tore herself away with a book to read and a tidy to copy which her hostess had lent her.

"I am so glad," replied Mrs. Webber cordially. "Now in return you must allow me to make you a sitting-room call."

Although Mrs. Garfield's house was as good as Mrs. Webber's, and she had equally as bountiful means at her command (their husbands both living on a salary), she was not inclined to be very domestic, and with the exception of her front parlor, her housekeeping was sadly neglected.

Now if she was to receive Mrs. Webber in her sitting-room, the place was to be made worthy such a charming home body to be entertained in.

"I have neither piano, plants, cat, canary, nor baby," she soliloquized.

"There are books enough, but I am not at all studious or literary. There is the sewing machine, too, and the work-baskets, but my sitting-room must not sink to the level of a mere sewing-room." She did wish she had a fernery, if nothing more, for the bay window. Then like an inspiration came to her the thought of her old disused easel that she used to think such a pretty addition to the sitting-room at home, she ran up and brought it down from the rubbish closet in the back chamber. A soft flannel, a little linseed oil and a good deal of polishing made it look as well as ever, and standing in a good light in the bay window with an unfinished sketch upon it, showed that some one loved pictures and the making of them, and gave the keynote to the arrangement of the room; for in every apartment must be some idea to be carried out in detail else the true effect is lost; and although there may be plenty of pretty things in it, it becomes a room without a character.

The easel, forming a peculiar and distinctive feature, awakened so many possibilities that she hardly found the day long enough to carry them out. Her husband, a man of much natural refinement, was delighted when he came home at night. He said the room was an ideal studio, and running up stairs soon came back with a large portfolio stuffed with pictures which he scattered artistically about, completing the charming effect.

"When did you get them?" his wife asked, in surprise.

"They were brother Jack's, and have been, ever since his death, with other traps in that old hair trunk. I intended to give them to you after we were married, but you gave up your drawing and painting entirely, you know. I have been very sorry, and now I am delighted that you are thinking of taking it up again, for I had great pride in your talent, which I thought almost amounted to genius." After that Mrs. Garfield could not bear to tell her husband why she had brought down her neglected easel, and the next day, after she had finished her housework—and for some reason she saw more that needed doing than usual—she prepared her pencils, and went to finishing up a sketch commenced years before. The old love grew upon her as she worked, and she found an hour or two to devote to it every day. When Mrs. Webber fulfilled her promise of calling soon, she found a very absorbed little lady at the easel in the bay window.

They talked about pictures, of course, and Mrs. Webber, after looking over Mrs. Garfield's work, with much interest, recommended a teacher whom she well knew.

A year later Mr. Garfield met with an accident which will disable him for life. They were dependent upon his salary and had lived well up to their income, therefore it became necessary for Mrs. Garfield to do something for their support. It was required that drawing be taught in the public schools of the city, in which they lived. Mrs. Webber's father was on the school board, and through that lady's recommendation the situation was procured for Mrs. Garfield at a good salary. Soon she began to design, and now, aside from her school duties, has regular work in illustrating books and papers for publishers, and is growing to be almost famous as an artist.

Her acquaintance with Mrs. Webber has developed into a warm friendship, and both ladies often bless Bridget's blunder, which was the means of their getting acquainted—after knowing each other for years. And Mrs. Garfield looks upon that first sitting-room call as a direct act of Providence, whose mysterious workings have formed and elevated her character, and have been the means of saving herself and her husband from poverty and dependence.

One of two young ladies who recently visited the city from the country wrote home as follows: "We attract a great deal of attenshun promenadin the streets like other ladys, and holdin up our close. Nobody isn't nothin now-a-days which don't hold up their close, and the hier you holdes 'em the more attenshun you attract."

Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, abhorred smoking. His Quaker council one day observing his approach laid down their pipes. "I am glad to see," said Penn, "you are ashamed of that vile habit." "Not at all," returned a principal friend, "we only laid them down lest we should offend a weak brother."

Rust on the Orange.

Rust on the orange is confined to the peel of the fruit. The effect is to lessen the beauty of the golden fruit as well as the size; the latter by furnishing an escape of the watery particles through the porous skin. If the fruit is well advanced when attacked by the disease, it does not lessen but increases the sweetness of the pulp by means of evaporation. It has still an additional affect of toughening the skin and rendering it pliable, so that the fruit is not so liable to be damaged by shipping. As the golden-colored fruit sells for about double the price of the rusty, it is very desirable to growers to know both the cause of the disease and the remedy; the cause, that it may be avoided, and the remedy, that the disease may be cured.

That the reader may the more readily discover and expose the fallacy, if any exists, or be satisfied with the truth of the theory, if proven, I will give the process of investigation and thought by which I have reached conclusions.

In my travels over the State I noticed, as a general rule, that—

1. Bright oranges abounded in the ratio in which soluble lime was found in the soil. In the limestone regions of Alachua, Marion and Sumpter, except in a few cases to be mentioned, there was very little rust.

2. Where trees were growing in shell land, the fruit were universally bright.

3. In a few instances the fruit had been changed in a single year from brown to bright by accidentally throwing lime around the trees.

These observations led me to the experiment with lime, with the following results:

4. With unburned oyster shells, no perceptible effect.

5. With bone meal, the dark color increased.

6. With air-slacked lime—oyster shells burned—a bright color, and when sufficient a quantity was applied, a complete cure.

I noticed another class of facts; that the dark color increased in the ratio of nitrogen in the soil.

7. Trees standing near dwellings, stables, cow-pens, etc., had more frequently dark oranges, and occasionally even in limestone sections.

8. Cow-penning frequently produced dark oranges in a single season

9. Manures abounding in nitrogen in any form invariably produced dark fruit in a single season, unless there was considerable lime either added to be found in the soil.

10. In one instance the color was changed in a single season from a bright to a dark color by the application of several barrels of liquid drainings from cowpens.

11. Dark oranges more frequently followed rainy seasons than dry.

12. Trees that stand in the open field, and are neither cultivated nor fertilized, are almost invariably bright.

13. Trees that are mulched seldom have dark oranges.

When trees produce both dark and bright oranges, as a general rule, those are darkest that have had most sunlight: 1, the color darkest at the point and on the side of the orange, where the direct rays of the sun and the rays reflected by the sand unite; 2, darkest where the rays reflected by the sand strike; 3, where the direct rays fall; 4, and lastly, brighter where the fruit is entirely protected from the sun by the foliage.

14. Trees with dark oranges usually have dark-green foliage indicating an abundance of ammonia, one of the forms of nitrogen.

15. Where yellow leaves are found on trees indicating a deficiency of nitrogen.

16. The microscope reveals two clases of oil cells—the one class very minute, apparently for the manufacture of the essential oil, the other class of oil-cells for the deposit of the oil. (NOTE.—The dried peel is better for microscopic than the fresh.)

17. The yellow peel abounds in essential oil; the dark is deficient.

18. Analysis of essential oil shows ten parts of carbon and sixteen of hydrogen.

19. When the fruit is entirely ripe, and the entire peel is colored brown, the fruit is shrunken and soft; when only a part of the peel is dark, the orange is shrunken mostly on the side which is brown.

20. The microscope, two hundred diameters, double tube, reveals no fungoid, but a thin lamina, or dark, oily coating upon the epidermis.

21. Several trees had been mulched; the mulching was removed during the summer and the ground under one of the trees cultivated. The fruit from the cultivated tree was rusty; the other fruit was bright.

Now, that system of theories which will be consistent with itself, and agree with all these facts, must be the true system, and will reveal the cause of the disease and the remedy.—*T. W. Moore, in Sun and Press.*

A Bit of Married Experience.

I married my wife about thirty-five years ago. The ceremony was performed about seven o'clock in the morning. Before retiring that evening we had a good talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our entire lives. We agreed that each should always be watchful and careful, never, by word or act, to hurt the feelings of the other. We were both young, and hot-tempered, both positive in our likes and dislikes, and both somewhat exacting and inflexible, just the material for a life of conjugal warfare. Well, for a few years we found it hard work to always live by our agreement. Occasionally (not often) a word or look would slip off the tongue or face before it could be caught or suppressed; but we never allowed the sun to go down upon our wrath. Before retiring at night on such occasions, there was always confession and forgiveness, and the culprit would become more careful in future.

Our tempers and dispositions became gradually more congenial, so that after a few years we came to be one in reality, as the marital ceremony had pronounced us nominally. In thinking back we find that for more than twenty years our little agreement has been unbroken, and there has been no occasion for confession and forgiveness. In business we have had adversity and prosperity, failure and success. We raised a family of children, and now have our grandchildren about us, and we are simple enough to believe that we have better children, and better grandchildren because of our little agreement. Under such a contract religiously kept, no ill-natured children will be reared, and no boys will find the streets and bar-rooms more pleasant than home. To make a good wife or a good husband requires the co-operation of both.

High Church Music.

ELI PERKIN'S BOOK.

My cousin Julia is learning to sing hi—opera. Everything is on hi now; hi—opera, hi—heels, or hi—poeracy.

When Eugene Augustus asked her to sing last night, she flirted up her long train, coquetishly wiggle-waggled to the piano, and sung:

When ther moo-hoon is mi-hild-ly be-heaming
O'er the ca-halm and si-hi-lent se-e-e-e-a;
Its ra-dyance so-hoftly stre-heam-ing,
Oh! ther-hen, oh, ther-hen.
I thee-hink
Hof-thee-hee,
I thee-hink,
I thee-hink,
I thee-hink,
I thee-he-he-e-e-e-e-hink hof thee-e-e-e-e!!

"Beautiful, Miss Julia! beautiful!" and we all clapped our hands. "Do please sing another verse—it's perfectly divine, Miss Julia!" said Eugene Augustus. Then Julia raised her golden (dyed) head, touched the white ivory with her jeweled fingers and warbled:

When the sur-hun is bri-hight-ly glo-ho-ing
O'er the se-hene so de-hear to me-e-e;
And swee-heet thee wee-hind is blo-ho-ing,
Oh! ther-hen, oh, ther-hen,
I thee-hink
Hof thee-hee,
I thee-hink,
I thee-hink,
I thee-he-he-he-hehehehehink, hohohohohohohohohohohohohoh-of-the-e-eeeeeeee!!!!!!

Interesting Figures.

Special to Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Congressman Money, of Mississippi, has made a very effective reply to the demagogue cry of the republicans, and especially the New York organ of Jay Gould, about rebel claims, which they have estimated at one to two hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Money shows that the bills introduced by Northern men for the benefit of the Northern people during the forty-fifth congress, foots up nearly sixteen hundred millions of dollars. He also shows that the money expended in the North for customhouses, forts, railroads, etc., since 1789, amounts to two hundred and twenty-seven million dollars, as against seventy-one millions expended for the South. It may be added that the total amounts actually appropriated by the last democratic house for Southern claims are only two or three millions, and are less than a republican house appropriated for the same purpose, the money in both cases going out not to ex-Confederate claimants, but to the so called loyal men. Such is the basis of the last radical cry, on which they propose to run the campaign for congress.

Their Grave Mistake.

As the truth comes out day by day, the opinion is rapidly becoming unanimous in the minds of the republican party that it made a grave mistake in placing in the presidential chair a man who was never elected.—*Reading Eagle.*

This world is not well arranged. For instance, who ever saw a rabbit chasing three men and a carload of boys around for three hours for the sake of fifteen cents worth of pot-pie?

I DID IT FOR BREAD.

Sixty-Six Cents a Dozen for Making Coats That Went to a Pawn Shop.

Philadelphia Record.

The sympathies of the court and the crowds gathered at the central station hearings yesterday, were aroused by the story of a respectable-looking woman with a care-worn face who was occupying a seat in a corner of the dock to answer a charge of larceny. Her accuser, Mrs. Emma L. Marriner, of No. 11 Keefe street, said the woman had been intrusted with material for fourteen coats, which had been given her to make. Mrs. Marriner said she was the agent for Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co., clothiers, on Market street, below Sixth, and that the woman had admitted that she had pawned the goods.

"What have you to say?" inquired Magistrate Smith.

"I did it for bread; indeed, I did!" exclaimed the poor woman, as the big tears chased each other down her wan face.

"Didn't you know it was wrong for you to pawn the goods?" inquired the magistrate.

"Yes, sir; I did, and I never did such a thing before, but my children were crying for bread and I had none to give them, and I was driven to do it to keep them from starving."

"How many children have you?" asked the court.

"Five; the youngest four years of age."

She explained to the court that she had already taken steps to get the goods out of pawn, and to return them to the agent, Mrs. Marriner.

"It's a hard case," said the magistrate, "and you may go on your own recognizance."

A collection was then taken up for the heart-broken woman, and when she left the court room it was with a lighter heart than when she entered it. To a reporter the needle woman said she got only 66 cents a dozen for making the coats, and by working hard she could make a dozen a day.

The Agricultural College.

The governor is publishing the following advertisement relative to the location of the agricultural college:

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college of the state of Mississippi, held in the city of Jackson, on Thursday, April 11, 1878, the undersigned, as *ex-officio* member of the board, and president thereof, was requested to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the act of the legislature, entitled: "An act to establish and organize agricultural and mechanical colleges, and to regulate the government of the same," approved February 28, 1878, the said board will receive proposals until Saturday, June 22, 1878, for a site for the location of the said agricultural and mechanical college.

The board in selecting the location, will also take into consideration the facilities which may be offered by railroads.

After receiving and opening proposals, the board will examine sites before locating the college.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, at Jackson, Mississippi, as president of the board, and should be sealed and endorsed: "Preposals for site for A. & M. College."

J. M. STONE,
President of the board.
Jackson, Miss., April 15, 1878.

Circular of the Commissioner of Immigration.

JACKSON, MISS., April 9, 1878.

The State Board of Immigration and Agriculture for Mississippi, wishing to make the office of commissioner of immigration as effective as possible in imparting intelligence, I am, therefore, as president of said board, directed to issue this circular to the land-owners of the State.

The board urgently requests the land-owners in each and every county in the State who have lands for sale, to report the same to E. G. Wall, commissioner of immigration, at Jackson, Miss. Said report should contain an accurate description of the land and improvements, number of acres, price of land and time of payments, quality of soil and products of same, timber, and proportion of wood land to cleared land, mill sites and water power, school and church advantages, transportation facilities, etc. The papers thus describing the farms and plantations will be placed on file, separately by counties, and a record book kept of the same in the immigration office, so that accurate information can be given to all who wish to purchase land in our State.

It is hardly necessary for the board to urge upon the land-owners to send in their reports at as early a date as possible.

Very respectfully, your ob't s'vt,
E. G. WALL,
President of Board, and Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture.