THE CLARION.

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THE CLARION.

—Subscription Rates.—

Our subscription rates for the next twelve months are as follows: One year, $1.25; six months, 75 cents; in clubs of two or more, $1.00 each per year, with an extra copy to getter up of club of six or more.

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THE CLARION and either of the journals named below will be sent one year:

S. O. Times-Democrat, weekly	$ 2.50
" " daily	12.00
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" " daily	12.00
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New York Tribune	2.10
New York Sun	2.20
New York World, and Illustrated History of the United States	2.20
The Standard, N. Y. (Henry George)	3.00
Memphis Appeal	2.10
Chicago Weekly News	2.10
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	2.10
St. Louis Republican, (Democrat)	2.10
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Harper's Bazar	2.50
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A Library of 12 Books and The Clarion 1 year	2.00
$5.00 will pay for The Clarion and Courier-Journal one year, and the Courier-Journal semi-weekly until a first-class time-keeper, satisfactory to the subscriber, can be selected, when the balance will be paid. Address THE CLARION, Jackson, Miss.

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Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 inch	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$12 00	$15 00	$20 00	$30 00
2 inches	5 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
3 inches	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	75 00
4 inches	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	90 00
5 inches	10 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
1 col.	12 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	90 00	140 00
Half Col.	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	140 00	200 00
Column	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	140 00	200 00	250 00

All advertising in a due after first insertion, unless otherwise specially agreed. On all contracts of $1, or more, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed if paid in advance.

Legal notices will be inserted at the rate prescribed by law, viz: 10 cents per square, (12 lines) for each each additional insertion, and 75 cents for making proof of publication.

Advertisements without orders inserted for a longer period than one month, must send them of solid metal.

Sending in special notices, to appear on local page will be charged double rates for the time they appear.

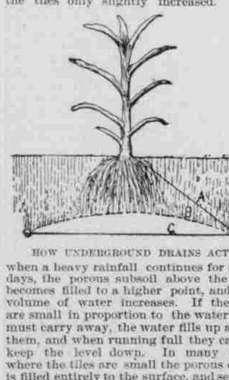
☞ These are our only rates, and they will be strictly adhered to.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The Workings of Underground Drains Explained—The Management of Balky Horses—Some Interesting Facts About the Concord Grape and Its Originator.

The cut here given represents the originator of the Concord grape at work in his vineyard. In the autumn of the Concord grape in 1849, Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., did his country a great service, as is attested by the fact that today the Concord is "the grape for the million," being more generally cultivated than any one other variety.



THE CONCORD GRAPE AND ITS ORIGINATOR.

The grapes generally cultivated at the time the Concord was introduced were the Isabella, and in some few localities the Catawba. The grape, owing to rot, mildew, etc., was considered a very uncertain fruit, and not until the advent of the Concord was it proven that grapes could be grown in the northern states. While not up to the present standard as to quality, the Concord comes more nearly to thriving everywhere and under all conditions than any other variety, a fact that explains its popularity.

The American Agriculturist, for which the above cut was originally drawn, says that a peculiarity of the Concord is that the farther west it is grown from the place of its origin the better it is. As many readers already know, the Concord was a chance seedling, if a wild grape found by Mr. Bull in his New England home. Being of superior quality he sowed the seeds of this, and one of the seedlings proving to be of promise, he christened it Concord, in honor of his home, and proceeded to cultivate it.

HOW UNDERGROUND DRAINS ACT.

when a heavy rainfall continues for some days, the porous subsoil above the tiles becomes filled to a higher point, and the volume of water increases. If the tiles are small in proportion to the water they must carry away, the water fills up above them, and when running full they cannot keep the level down. In many cases where the tiles are small the porous earth is filled entirely to the surface, and several days are required after the rain ceases to allow the drains to reduce it. Three or four feet of porous earth will hold a great amount of water, and drink up a heavy rain like a sponge, giving it out sidewise into the drains at its leisure.

Important Points in Potato Culture.

After many years of experimenting, a correspondent of the Live Stock Journal gives utterance to the following conclusions: 1st. Whole potatoes will produce a crop a week or ten days earlier than those which are divided. 2d. Small potatoes will produce as good, if not better, results than large ones. 3d. The seed end is the better one to plant because it starts with more vigor and produces more and larger potatoes. 4th. A large piece is better on ordinary soil than small pieces or eyes. 5th. Potatoes with sprouts long enough to break off in planting are not so good as those with eyes advanced just enough to indicate vigor. 6th. The farm cannot, as a rule, be changed by planting a particular variety for a term of years. 7th. Two distinct varieties won't mix in the same hill. 8th. The more we investigate the scab the less we know about it.

A Device for Driving Poles.

To drive a stake or a short pole into the ground by striking the top with a heavy hammer or sledge is an easy matter, but when the pole is a long one other means must be employed. Long poles, such as hop poles, for instance, are generally set by the tedious process of making a hole with a crowbar and forcing the pole in as one best can. An improved process is the following: Take a block of hard wood about a foot long and five inches square at top and bottom; hollow out one side of it a little, so as to fit against the pole; bevel off the other side, to make the block very thin at the bottom, i. e., wedge shaped, and drive a staple in this side. Holding the block against the pole, wind a trace chain around both and hook it on. Then strike with sledge or ax upon the block. The pole will be driven firmly into the ground.

Of Interest to Silk Growers.

In a recent circular Commissioner Colman calls attention to the fact that at the last session of congress additional appropriations for continuing the work of the national department for the establishment of silk culture in the United States were made. Under the provision of this act will be continued the experiments in silk reeling in Washington, and the department will purchase the cocoons necessary therefor on terms specified in a circular, a copy of which will be forwarded on written application to any silk grower interested. This circular contains in addition to directions for shipping cocoons, etc., advice about the stifling of cocoons, a subject on which amateurs are sadly ignorant. Address "The Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Of Interest to Wool Growers.

On the subject of washing wool The Wool Journal says more than nine-tenths of the domestic clip now comes to market unwashed. The quotations are mostly made for unwashed wool. Shrinkages are more accurately estimated on wool in its natural state than when it has been washed. There is no uniform standard among growers as to how much or how little it shall be washed. So it happens that a miscellaneous lot of washed wool (so called), collected in any of the sections where the old practice of sheep washing still prevails, varies so widely in condition that anything like a correct estimate of the shrinkage of the entire lot is impossible. It is little better than guessing to buy such a lot at a stated price per pound. The well washed wool generally sells the half washed lots.

Six Ways to Treat Balky Horses.

The following different ways of treating balky horses have been recommended by various horsemen as efficacious, in their experience, with balky animals: First—Tie the horse on the neck, crowding him carefully, first on one side and then the other; if you can get him a handful of grass give it to him. Then jump into the wagon and give the word to go, and he will generally obey. Second—Taking the horse out of the shafts and turning him around in a circle until he is giddy will generally start him. Third—Another way to cure a balky horse is to place your hand over his nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go. Fourth—Then, again, take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore legs, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it; tie in a bow knot; at the first click he will probably go dancing off. After going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendons. Fifth—Again, you can try the following: Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth. Sixth—Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to the head; this will divert his attention and start him.

Soft Soap Wash for Trees.

Professor Lazcuby, of Columbus, O., approves of soft soap wash for trees. He says: "I am acquainted with an orchard of fifteen apple trees, now 26 years old, that has been regularly and systematically treated to a wash of soft soap about May 20 and again June 20 each year. Less than half a dozen borers have been found in this orchard, and the trees are all in a thrifty, vigorous condition. In neighboring orchards, where this precaution has not been taken, the trees have been killed by scores, while many that remain are so much injured as to be worthless. Lye is sometimes used in the place of soap, but the latter is a much more effective preventive. It can be readily applied with an old broom. Besides making the tree obnoxious to the borer, the soap keeps the bark in a healthy condition. This remedy may be applied to all trees or shrubs liable to be attacked."

One Way of Feeding Skim Milk.

Eastern dairymen have found it a good plan to feed fresh skimmed milk and buttermilk together to cows. This is considered a profitable way of utilizing the skimmed milk, only, to render it effective, the skimmed milk must not be too old

Underground Drains.

Water has a tendency to seek the lowest level and to do so by the most direct route available. Rain falling on a hill of corn, midway between two rows of tile, does not go, as some imagine, in a diagonal direction, along the line A in the illustration, to the tile.

The tile, explains Prairie Farmer, has no attraction for the water, which obeys the law of gravitation, and goes downward, as shown by the vertical dotted lines. Suppose then the soil represented in the engraving held water at the surface, previous to laying tiles, and that the tiles are sixty feet apart. The water filling the soil above and between the rows of tile will gradually seep toward the tiles, enter at openings between them, and flow off. The excess of water will thus flow off to the level of the water in the tiles, except that there will be a rise of the water line toward the center between the drains. This water line is represented by the curved line B. The difference between the soil above and below the line B is that the interspaces above are filled with air, while below they are filled with water. In other words, the surface of the wet subsoil, or the plane between the water logged and arable part of the subsoil, is at B. Rain water, melted snow, etc., which enters this drained soils percolates directly downward, and raises the level of the water line. The water escapes into the tiles by flowing in a horizontal direction. That nearest the tiles flows in just as water runs over the edge of a dish.

There is a general impression that water enters the tiles from the top, while in fact it enters mainly from the sides and bottom, since only that which enters the soil immediately over the tiles goes downward into the tiles, the rest all flowing in laterally. It is claimed that where the tile is entirely submerged, most of the water enters from below the middle. When only a moderate rain falls, the water level will be only slightly raised, and the volume of water flowing through the tiles only slightly increased. But

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

Thorongh weeding is a most important point in onion culture.

The earlier fruit is thin the more profitable the operation.

Sheep multiply fast and returns come from them quickly. The owner of a well managed flock has wool to sell in the latter part of spring, lambs in midsummer and mutton at other times of year, besides supplying his own table.

A little more care for the ornamental trees would add greatly to the beauty and value of the farm homestead.

The land planted with early peas and beans may be made to carry a late crop of squashes of cucumber pickles.

Early cut hay, cured green, gives color and flavor to butter.

No Fourth for Him.

A small scion of a Cass avenue family went to church the other Sunday and heard the minister make a stirring appeal for funds to build a new church.

The next day his mother overheard a dialogue in which her youngster was the first speaker.

"Whatcher goin' to buy Fourth of July, sonny?"

"Oh, lemmins, an' ice cream, an' firecrackers. Whatchoo?"

"Nawthin', ain't goin' to have enny Fourth; goin' to save me money and buy a church."—Detroit Free Press.

In Thomas county, Kan., all the townships are named after soldiers of the Eighth Kansas who were killed at Chickamauga, the battle at which Gen. Thomas won his greatest fame.

Two Very Deep Wells.

Belding Brothers, of Rockville, Connecticut, silk manufacturers, have a branch at Northampton, Massachusetts, and about two years ago began sinking an artesian well there. It has now reached a depth of 3,440 feet. All but 200 feet of the boring has been through sandstone. The Northampton *Herald* says of the work: When the sandstone was first reached, it was thought that at a depth of 750 feet that would be the last of it, but when this depth had been attained, and the sandstone still continued, it was then predicted that by the time the drill had gone down 1,250 feet it would be through the stratum. But not so; and again another prediction was in order, and 1,500 feet was the depth named. But now the best geologists are at a loss what to say, for the question how far the sandstone does extend is a conundrum which they "give up." Professor Emerson, of Amherst College, and other eminent geologists declare that it is impossible to tell anything about it. Mr. Haskell, the solicitor of the North American Mining Company, which is sinking the well, has brought the matter before the geologists of the Boston School of Technology, and they do not attempt to give any theory which affords any encouragement as to how far it will probably be necessary to go down before getting through with the sandstone. The theory is that the sandstone is the deposit of a vast river current in the past ages, and therefore it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to what the depth of this deposit may be. The well is now the deepest in the country, and, with one or two exceptions, the deepest in the world. There is one in St. Louis 3,180 feet in depth, which flows seventy-five gallons of pure water per minute.

Fifty thousand copies of Mrs. Cleveland's photographs have been sold; and the demand is still unabated.

A wise man follows his nose; a fool follows his don't knows.

A Device for Breaking Balky Horses.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: I have read many articles on the management of balky horses, but have seen none that I consider practicable except the following: Take a good, long, stiff pole, and place one end of it against the forward side of the dash iron, and the other end against the breast of the balky horse, and let a man hold it there while you hitch the team to the wagon. Then let the man who holds the pole fasten it to the breast band of the harness, and you have a team that will pull until the pole breaks, or the horse gives in. I have never had a team that could withstand this treatment.

Hedges.

Hedges are a source of much trouble and expense to the farmer, and yet they are so convenient and so pleasant to look upon that we can not do without them. The Rural New Yorker says that the Osage orange is the best hedge plant we have, and the most satisfactory method of treating it is to plant it in two rows, the plants being alternated so as to form a double hedge. Cultivate the ground for a few years, and then cut the plants almost to the ground. The hedge will then be a mass of impenetrable material. Such a hedge will last for many years, and will be a protection against the depredations of cattle, hogs, and even sheep.

Ventilation.

Ventilation is a matter of the first importance in the management of a dairy herd. Cows should not be confined in a close, stifling atmosphere, but should be so arranged that they can be exposed to a current of pure air, without being subjected to a cold, chilling draught. Ventilation should be so arranged that the animals can be warmed by the animal heat of the herd, and the accumulation of the poisonous gases be prevented.

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

Cleanliness in the dairy is a matter of the first importance. Everything that comes in contact with the milk should be scrupulously clean. The cows should be kept free from dirt, the milkers should have clean hands and clean clothes, the milk should be strained and placed in clean vessels, and the milk room should be free from all impurities. Cleanliness is the first law of success in the dairy.

Cure for Scratches.

Scratches are a troublesome disease, and are difficult to cure. The Rural New Yorker says that a good remedy is to wash the legs with a mixture of one part carbolic acid and two parts of carbolic oil, and then to apply a dressing of tar and lard.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

The Rural New Yorker says that a correspondent writes that he has cured his hogs of cholera by giving them a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur twice a day, and that he has not lost a hog since he commenced the use of the sulphur.

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THE FRATERNITIES.

W. R. Lackey Masonic Lodge, No. 235, near Sallis, Attala county, has been in a disorganized, dormant condition for some time, but the brethren assembled in force on Saturday, July 23d, and resolved to do better. A proposition to remove the Lodge to another point was voted down. The following were elected officers for the remainder of this year: I. J. Clark, W. M.; J. G. Brewer, Senior Warden; R. Smith, J. W.; W. M. Ross, Secretary; E. B. Parker, Treasurer.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

We are indebted to Bro. C. C. Ross, Grand Secretary, for the following list of Grand Officers, elected at the Annual Communication in May last:

Wm. M. Strickland, Holly Springs, Grand Master.
Amos Burnet, Port Gibson, Dep. Grand Master.
Robert C. Patty, Macon, Grand Warden.
C. C. Ross, Okolona, Grand Secretary.
F. M. Lassiter, Vicksburg, Grand Treas'r.
Isaac T. Hart, Woodville, Grand Representative.
C. E. Bean, Wesson, Grand Marshal.
J. M. McQuown, Columbus, Grand Conductor.
Tol Hibler, West Point, Grand Herald.
W. J. Webb, Sr., Aberdeen, Grand Chaplain.
Sam'l French, Vicksburg, Grand Guardian
Joseph A. Rothchild, Vicksburg, was appointed Grand Lecturer.

The next annual session will be held at Starkville, on the first Tuesday in May, 1888.

FOR THE CLARION.

Knights of Honor Order in Mississippi.

The following is the state of the Order of the Knights of Honor in Mississippi, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, made from the semi-annual reports for December 1886, and June 30, 1887:

No. Lodges June 30, 1886	114
Instituted during the year	2
	116
Suspended and not reinstated	1
June 30, 1886	115
No. Members June 30, 1886	4642
Initiated during the year	570
Admitted by card	82
Reinstated	105
	5199
Withdrawn by card	105
Withdrawn by Financial card	10
Suspended	318
Died	70
Expelled	1— 504
June 30, 1887	4695
Net gain during the year	53
Am't paid into the W. & O. B. Fund	$118,269 72
Am't drawn out	96,508 00
Am't drawn out more than am't paid in	21,759 28
Average amount paid per member	24 87
Am't paid into the W. & O. B. Fund by the 70 deceased members	10,504 95
Average amount paid per member	150 07
Am't received by Beneficiaries for each member paid out	15 32
Death rate per 1,000 members	14.7
Number of assessments called	23

GEO. W. LAWSON, G. R.

Attention, Knights of Honor.

All members holding Benefit Certificates payable to other than relatives or dependents, are required to return the same on or before September 1st, 1887, to the Supreme Reporter, for change of beneficiaries as required by present law. If the certificate is lost or beyond control, they must comply with the provisions of Section 2, Article 9, Supreme Lodge Constitution, as amended. The change will be made without charge. Those failing to comply, will stand suspended, September 1st, 1887, and no further assessments will then be received of or for him. This is business, and must be attended to at once.

Freemasonry.

Masonry, more appropriately called Freemasonry, in French Francmaconerie, in Latin, Latomia, has received many definitions.

The definition given of the Order by the Grand Orient of France, is: "The Order of Frank-Masons is an association of wise and virtuous men, whose object is to live in a perfect equality, to be intimately connected by the ties of esteem, confidence and friendship, under the name of Brethren; and to stimulate each other to the practice of virtues."

An English definition is, that "Freemasonry is a system of morality, vailed in allegory, and illustrated by symbols."

Those of the Rite of Swedenborg, extensively practiced in the Scandinavian nations, define Masonry as a science of Symbolism.

Each definition is exceedingly imperfect. The Order of Freemasonry is, or ought to be, an association of intelligent, virtuous, disinterested, generous and devoted men, regarding each other as Free, Equals and Brothers, and bound by the obligations of fraternity to render each other mutual assistance. And Freemasonry is a system and school, not only of morals, but of Political and Religious Philosophy, suggested by its allegories and canceled under its symbols. And, including in itself several Degrees of Knighthood it is also a Chivalric Order, requiring the practice and performance of the highest duties of the man; the citizen, the patriot and the soldier.

Intended to be all this, it has become denaturalized, not only by opening its traneous pride, glitter and fleeting shows. A solemn funeral of a brother would have more effect on the profanes who witness it than parade and noise, and they will realize that what we do at the grave is nothing else than a solemn duty. —The Masonic Era and Analetic.

Masonic Aims.

Aim not so much at high office in the Craft as to be a true Freemason in thine heart. It is not necessary that we all should take office, nor is it possible for us all to do so; but it is of essential importance that every Freemason should prove by his actions that he has no-creept into the Craft under false pretences, but that he is really anxious to live its holy precepts, not only for his own sake, but also in order to make himself more useful to his fellow-creatures. A selfish Freemason is a perjured man, in whom I for one could place no confidence, whatever signs or pass-words he may be able to give.—Bro. Markham Tweddell.

RESOLVED, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting Lodges for the period of sixty days, but such non-affiliates shall petition some Lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered Lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows:—*First*, They shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge. *Second*, They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession. *Third*, They shall not be entitled to any Masonic charity. *Fourth*, They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial. —Montana.

What is Masonry.

Masonry has no secrets that can injure the world. All its secrets as an order tend to promote the universal good. It is said that an Emperor once built a palace of glass, and placed it on rising ground so that his subjects might see him in his private life. Masonry does not require this outward display. It takes the simplest of the heart's expressions of secret faith; this is the secret of Masonic strength. The Masonic structure can never die, based as it is on Faith, Hope and Charity.—New Zealand Mail.

THREE brothers are reported who have been members of Lodges for upwards of fifty years in Kentucky.

A Dead Industry.

"Is there any market for roller-skates?" was asked of Mr. Jerry Raymond, who, with his brother, was the pioneer of the business.

"None to speak of," was the reply; "the bottom has fallen clean out of it."

"Has the demand entirely ceased?"

"Practically, yes. We continue to send a few small orders to Canada, the west, and to Australia; with these exceptions the trade is as dead as an Egyptian mummy."

"Has there been much change in the price of skates?"

"You'll laugh, probably, when I tell you that the skates we sold two or three years ago for $5 and $6 a pair can now be purchased for $1.25 and $1.50, and yet at these latter figures we can make a fair profit. Of course, our material doesn't cost as much as it did then, and in relation to this matter I want to tell you something that is quite interesting, and which very few people outside the business know anything about. When we began the manufacture of skates boxwood, out of which the wheels were made, was worth about $30 a ton. In making the rollers we experimented with almost everything that suggested itself, but could discover nothing that served the purpose so well as the material mentioned. Of course an enormous demand for it immediately sprang up, and the price also took a jump. The dealers seemed conscious of the fact that we could not get along without it, and in less than no time they had sent the price from $30 to $140 a ton, and this was the figure that we had to pay if we had the goods delivered. But this wasn't all: The wood companies who use boxwood almost exclusively in their business were brought up with a sudden turn when they found the article had increased so enormously in price. They couldn't afford to purchase it at such a value, and had to substitute an inferior wood until it became cheaper. We completely drained the market, and at one time it looked as if we would be compelled to use some kind of a substitute, but such an emergency never arose, from the fact that just about this time the roller-skating business became thoroughly paralyzed."

"Are many of the jobbers stocked up with skates?"

"Yes, a great many of them. I know a number of firms who have from one to five thousand pairs, with no immediate prospect of ever getting rid of them."

"On the whole, there was not a great deal of money made on the rinks, was there?"

"It always pains me to think of that matter. Look here, at these photographs. There is one that shows the interior of my Brooklyn rink, which was the finest in the world. It cost just $83,000 to provide the subject for that little picture. All of those beautiful decorations were swept away as suddenly as if they had been picked up by a cyclone and ground into splinters. I am not alone in this disastrous experience; there were hundreds of others who were served almost as badly as I was."—*New York Mail and Express.*

He Never Heard Of It.

A wagon loaded with wood and drawn by a poor old horse, driven by a negro, was standing on Montcalm street the other day when a pedestrian stopped and said:

"My colored friend, did you ever here of transmigration?"

"No, sah. Is it suthin' new?"

"Not very. It is the theory that man, after death, takes some other form."

"Might turn into a hoss, eh?"

"That's it. You might turn into a poor old horse like this and be overworked and ill-treated, as this one evidently is. Just back there a little way I saw you beat him with the butt of the whip."

"Yes, I did, but you look heah. I want to tell ye right yere and now dat if I turn into an ole hoss an' I doan' kick de dashboard in de fust time I see struck I won't hev nuffin' to say no moah. Dis ole hoss missed his opportunity thirty years ago, an' he hasn't got no remarks to make now."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A canning company in Stark County, Ohio, has been fined $500 and costs for selling "pure maple syrup" containing 33⅓ per cent. glucose. Consumers of maple syrup are naturally curious to know what the remaining 66⅔ per cent. was composed of.

With an Artificial Skin.

A curious story comes from England through a private source, that the Baroness Burdette Coutts has something that no other woman in the world possesses—three skins. All other women have two; but what is the use of a great fortune if you can't afford yourself a little unusual luxury now and then? The third skin is made of silk, and is so exquisitely fine and close fitting that few people have detected its presence. It is said to cover her whole body, from her ankles to her chin, and they—for she has a set of them—are woven specially for her. They are flesh-colored, of course, and hide all wrinkles and ravages of time, with the natural discolorations of the skin that are the result of age. Where this artificial skin ends at the throat the Baroness wears a splendid collar of jewels or a velvet band, and she never takes off her gloves while in evening dress, not even to eat her dinner.

Queen Victoria has in Windsor Castle three vases valued at $100,000 and a Sevres dinner service worth $250,000.

years ago! [illegible] money, and humbug the survivors. Shoddy pays it without a murmur. Masons can be buried at a less expense, and the *tribute* of respect be shown without encroaching on funds which would ease the pangs of the survivors, who it would benefit in preference to enriching florists, or impoverishing a family. We are pleased at all times and on all occasions to see a departed Brother laid quietly away in mother Earth, surrounded by those whom he when alive, formed the band around the sacred Altar, but as Charity is the cape-stone of Masonry, so also should the Fraternity pause ere it spends its funds on ex-

Thoroughly Educated Womanhood, the Inspiration and Hope of the South.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF MAURY INSTITUTE, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

With the request of the young ladies of Maury Institute for a copy of this address, I have the more pleasure in complying, because of my conviction that the institution with which they are connected signally exemplifies and illustrates the principles of thorough education, for which these pages contain an imperfect, but honest and earnest plea.

T. D. WITHERSPOON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 5, 1887.

ADDRESS.

As I alighted from the railway train at your station yesterday, the first object that met my view was the new cotton compress so recently erected by your public-spirited citizens, and the first thought suggested to my mind was that I was now indeed in the midst of what is popularly termed the New South. As I passed through the streets of your handsome city, and contrasted its present condition of prosperity with that when I last saw it in those dismal days of reconstruction, when the blackened scars of war were still upon it, there is a double pleasure in recognizing not only the march of improvement amongst yourselves, but the earnest of a great influx of material prosperity and a great era of material development soon to gladden and fructify the whole Southern land.

And so, to-day, as I stand in the midst of this impressive scene; as I find myself surrounded by the fair forms and bright upturned faces of these dear young people of Maury Institute, I find myself irresistibly drawn out to that wider circle of which this is the fitting representative,—the circle of bright young womanhood in the South. Coming upon the stage of active life just as these fresh resources are being developed, these new social conditions assumed, and this tide of material prosperity witnessed, the daughters of the South constitute a class full of intensest interest. I make no apology therefore, for the theme which I present to-day—one that is old, but ever new; one well worn, yet but never threadbare; one that assumes new interest as new conditions environ it;—the theme of woman's education. The question which I propose to your consideration is, How shall we educate our girls in view of the altered circumstances and changed relations of what is now known as the New South?

Before entering, however, upon any positive treatment of the subject, let me bring to your attention for the purpose of stigmatizing it what I regard as a very pernicious, and, it is to be feared, a very prevalent theory upon this subject. It proceeds upon the principle that the present era at the South is intensely utilitarian and practical, and that neither the requirements nor the proprieties of this new order of things call for the same thorough and scholarly training that was so justly prized under the old *regime*. We are told that in the old *ante-bellum* days, when the daughter of the Southern planter had no menial service to render and no domestic cares to distract; when she had abundance both of leisure and of means to indulge her literary tastes and follow out her scientific pursuits, it was all well enough to teach her Latin and French, and Geology and Astronomy; but now, with loss of fortune and derangement of domestic servitude, the life of the Southern girl is to be filled up with the prosaic and the commonplace; and all her literary lumber will be as much out of place as a piano in the kitchen, or a microscope in the coal-cellar. Instead, therefore, we are told, of occupying time that is needed to assist the toiling mother at home, filling the mind of the girl with high ideas that will make her discontented with her humble sphere and homely tasks, let her education be brief in term, limited in range, practical in character, suited to make her a contented and happy farmer's wife; and let the money that used to be lavished on woman's education be employed in building railroads, opening mines, repairing levees, and reclaiming waste lands.

Responsive to this plausible but specious demand for a cheaper education, we have a class of institutions amongst us, ready to sacrifice everything to popularity and patronage, lowering their standard of scholarship, narrowing their curriculum of studies, lightening in every way the burdens upon pupils, aiming at superficiality rather than thoroughness; and, what is worst of all, in order to maintain the semblance of scholarship where the reality is consciously wanting, resorting to a regular system of imposition and fraud. No effort is made to indoctrinate or inculcate principles, but only to give a smattering of knowledge ready to hand. Term reports are sent home, giving averages of scholarship that are known to be misleading. Diplomas are awarded when the pupil is known to have failed in essential portions of the course. Graduates are permitted to read essays and addresses as original that are known to have been written for them by other hands. Dialogues are spoken parrot like, in languages an ordinary audience to which the speakers could not translate into English without help. The whole system is one of mere scholastic veneering, usually so clumsily done that the seams and interstices clearly reveal the coarse grain beneath, and even when most cleverly done having no other merit than that of a clever cheat.

Now against all this Cheap-John system of education—this system of shoddy and sham—I am here to day to utter the indignant protest of every honest and honorable man, and to maintain that there never was a time in the history of the South when the thorough education of our girls was more imperatively demanded than now.

I. Consider first of all, that education, to be education at all, must be thorough. Nothing else deserves the name. In relation to our girls it implies the cultivation and development of a true womanhood, physical, intellectual, æsthetic, moral and religious. And yet, what organon for the development of woman's powers is to be found in a course of instruction which consists of a mere parrot-like commission to memory of certain axioms and rules, and the cramming of a girl's brain with a certain measure of incoherent facts and fancies to be aired at public examination or on Commencement day? You have doubtless seen in some of our public gardens a fountain surmounted by a beautiful female figure in marble, so arranged through a system of concealed pipes, that the water from beneath passes through the entire form and pours forth in an unceasing stream from the lips or through a chalice in the hand. Yet when the water, with all its wealth of fructifying power, has been flowing through for a generation, the marble remains as impassive and lifeless as when the waters first began to flow. And so mere knowledge, sent by this mechanical process through the mind, leaves all its higher powers as dormant, and all its nobler organs as senseless as those of the marble statue at the fountain. Nothing less than a full and symmetrical development of the mental powers, and their thorough and rigid disciplined connected thought and patient investigation deserves the name of education. Such development and discipline come only through close application to principles and thorough mastery of laws which lie at the basis of facts and condition them. If, therefore, we propose to educate our girls at all, let us give them a true education. Let us not begrudge either either the time or the money that is to evoke for them the elements of a true, high, noble womanhood. If retrenchment is necessary, let it, if possible, be made elsewhere. Let us beware of schools whose chief merit is their cheapness; let us maintain institutions that will do work honestly and thoroughly, whatever it may cost.

II. Consider further, the immediate bearing of this subject upon the after-life of the graduate. We call this day in which these young people receive their diplomas Commencement day. Why, but in order to teach them that they have only commenced the work of education? They have only laid the foundation upon which in after life the superstructure is to be reared. If this foundation has been, as under the system to which I have alluded, utterly hollow and insecure, a mere matter of sham and show, what can we expect the superstructure to be? What will be the future of the victim of this wretched counterfeit of an education? What kind of books will she read? What kind of studies will she pursue? What kind of knowledge will she crave? No more painful evidence of the necessity for a more thorough education of woman could be found than is disclosed in the registers of books taken from the shelves of our public libraries, whose patrons are chiefly young women and girls. These registers show that for every volume drawn from the library suited to give intellectual and moral food, a hundred are taken out that are utterly worthless, and twenty, at least, that are positively pernicious and vile. I know of no way of remedying this evil except by giving in the schoolroom such thorough mental training as shall create both the capacity for enjoying and the habit of perusing works of a profounder and more intellectual tone.

If these habits of superficiality in after life went no further than the matter of reading, the evil would not be so great. But you must remember that the foundations of character and of conduct are laid in the school room. The girl whose whole education has been confessedly to herself a thing of sham and show; who has been constantly impressed with the thought that it is her first duty to appear rather than to be, who has been systematically and persistently drilled in pretending to be what she knows she is not,—what kind of a life can she be expected to live? To appear in society; to have a certain dash of brilliancy, and a certain smattering of knowledge; to maintain an equipage and to wear a livery that will dazzle the eye and win the applause of the world, no matter how hollow and empty all character and life may be,—this will be the ambition and this the life-history of one who, properly trained, might have blessed the world as a genuine, honest, true-hearted woman.

III. Consider further still, that, as the soul cannot feed on ashes, the hollowness at heart to which I have alluded, must soon bring in its train ennui and unrest. Masquerade before the world can be successfully kept up only for a brief period. There will come unguarded moments when the mask will be unconsciously lifted, and prying eyes will obtain a glimpse of the deformities it vainly attempts to conceal. A base metal may be gilded so as not at first sight to be distinguished from gold. Nay, the gilding may sometimes in its glitter exceed in brightness the finely polished surface of the true metal. But it does not take many hard knocks and rubs in actual use to wear off the gilding and disclose the counterfeit beneath. And so contact with the world, which only burnishes more and more the genuine metal of real scholarship and noble womanhood, soon reveals the thinness of the gilding and baseness of the metal that has come from these factories of cheap education. The victim of this false training soon discovers that she is being estimated only for what she is really worth. Society is soon sated of her charms. Finding herself prematurely passed, and having no resources of her own, such as thorough education would have given her, she is forced into matrimony as a retreat at once from society and from herself. In her haste to accept in marriage relief from the unrest of a society-girl's life, she often makes ship-wreck at the very outset of her course. You have doubtless either read or heard of a little poem entitled "Genevra," so often recited by school-girls on commencement day. You remember the sad fate of the young bride of but an hour, so full of life and hope and beauty, sportively concealing herself from her bride-groom and her guests in the old wooden chest in the garret, when, as the poet so touchingly says:

"Flittering with joy, the happiest of them all,
A lock, whose spring, in ambush lay,
Fastened her down forever."

I am comparatively young in years, but I have lived to see this scene many times re-enacted. I have seen the young and beautiful girl give her heart and hand to a man so utterly unworthy of her, so dissipated, so thriftless, or so vicious, that as the minister pronounced them one, the lock with secret spring had "fastened her down forever." Let me implore my young friends to step cautiously in this matter which involves so completely the happiness and usefulness of a lifetime. If one who is your ideal of true manhood offers himself, marry him and make him happy, but do not conclude that the chief end of woman is to get married.

Remember, too, that even if you are well mated and happily mated, you will need to have resources within yourself that nothing but a thorough education will afford. You will find that even if your husband is the "best man in the world," married life is not all "moonlight, love, music and flowers." I saw not a great while ago two little cartoons, companion pieces, that were very suggest