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.

☞ Clergymen, One Dollar a year.

☞ Any present subscriber renewing, and sending us one or more new names, will have his own and the credit of the others extended for one year, for $1.00 each.

☞ Subscribers will be personally notified of expiration of subscription, and prompt renewals will be appreciated.

☞ Our popular clubbing arrangements will be continued for 1887, and other suitable publications will be added.

Remittances should be made by postoffice order, or postal note, when the same can be obtained, or by registered letter. When entrusted to the mails in the ordinary way the publisher will not be responsible for loss.

—Club Rates.—

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

N. O. Times-Democrat, weekly	$ 2.30
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" " daily	12.00
Memphis Daily Avalanche	10.00
" Weekly Avalanche	2.10
Louisville Courier-Journal	2.25
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New York Sun	2.10
New York Star	2.20
New York World, and Illustrated History of the United States	2.20
The Standard, N. Y. (Henry George)	3.00
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$4.00 will pay for THE CLARION and Courier-Journal one year, and the Courier-Journal stem-winding watch—a first-class time-keeper.

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All advertising is 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: 1⅓ c per word, first insertion; ¾c. per word each additional insertion, and 75 cents for making proof of publication.

Advertisers who wish cuts inserted for a longer period than one month, must send them of solid metal.

Reading or special notices, to appear on local page will be charged 15 cents per line each insertion.

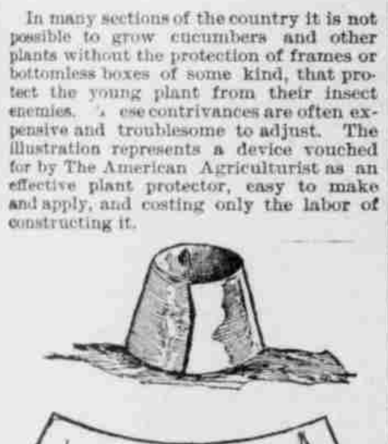
☞ These are our only rates, and they will be strictly adhered to.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DESIRABLE VARIETIES OF CELERY FOR MANY SECTIONS.

Among the Bees—Important Points About Fruits and Trees—A Simple and Inexpensive Plant Protector—The Use of Insecticides.

In many sections of the country it is not possible to grow cucumbers and other plants without the protection of frames or bottomless boxes of some kind, that protect the young plant from their insect enemies. These contrivances are often expensive and troublesome to adjust. The illustration represents a device vouched for by The American Agriculturist as an effective plant protector, easy to make and apply, and costing only the labor of constructing it.



PLANT PROTECTOR.

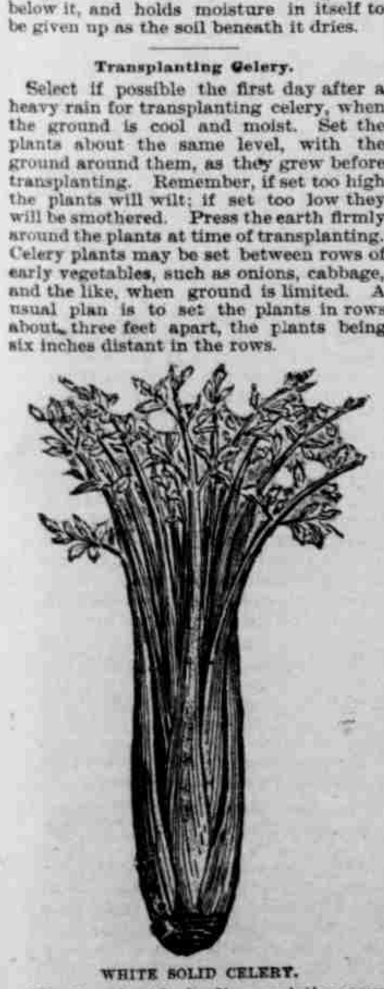
This inexpensive protector consists simply of a piece of card board or stiff paper of any kind, cut as seen in Fig. 2 in the illustration. When the ends are brought together and the slits, indicated in the illustration, made to interlock a cone, as seen in Fig. 1, is produced, which, when placed around the plant, furnishes as complete a protection against insects as the most expensive device.

Newly Set Trees.

Newly set trees require special care at this season, and many trees will doubtless die of neglect that with proper attention might thrive. Hot, dry weather kills many young trees. The ground around newly set trees ought to be frequently stirred and not allowed to become hard. If trees were not mulched at time of planting stir the soil and apply as a mulch some substance that will soak up and retain moisture. It does no good to water trees that are not mulched in dry weather. A mulch serves a double purpose; it retains moisture in the ground below it, and holds moisture in itself to be given up as the soil beneath it dries.

Transplanting Celery.

Select if possible the first day after a heavy rain for transplanting celery, when the ground is cool and moist. Set the plants about the same level, with the ground around them, as they grew before transplanting. Remember, if set too high the plants will wilt; if set too low they will be smothered. Press the earth firmly around the plants at time of transplanting. Celery plants may be set between rows of early vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, and the like, when ground is limited. A usual plan is to set the plants in rows about three feet apart, the plants being six inches distant in the rows.



WHITE SOLID CELERY.

Numbered with leading varieties popular in many sections, and notably in the great celery districts about Kalamazoo, Mich., is "Golden Dwarf." In size and habit of growth it is much the same as the half dwarf and dwarf kinds, except that when blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow. It is, during winter, one of the best keepers known.

"Boston Market" is a favorite around Boston, and is similar to the dwarf white varieties, but rather more robust. "Giant White Solid" is one of the best of the large growing sorts, and is prized in southern sections especially, because it will thrive in a dry, hot atmosphere. "White Plume," a comparatively new celery, has found favor among amateur

HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME.

growers because its stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old processes of high banking. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with a hoe the work of blanching is complete.

How to Apply Insect Poison.

The bureau of entomology, department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., sends out the following for use as insecticides on or about plants, trees, etc.:

London Purple.—To twenty pounds flour from one-quarter to one-half pound is added and well mixed. This is applied with a sifter or blower. With forty gallons of water one-quarter to one-half pound is mixed for spraying.

Paris Green.—With twenty pounds of flour from three-quarters to one pound is mixed and applied by sifting or by a blower. The same amount of the insecticide to forty gallons of water is used as a spray.

Bisulphite of Carbon.—For use in the ground a quantity is poured or injected among the roots that are being infected. Against insects damaging stored grain or museum material a small quantity is used in air tight vessel.

Carbolic Acid.—A solution of one part in 100 of water is used against parasites and domestic animals and their barns and sheds; also on surface of plants and among the roots in the ground.

Helebore.—The powder is sifted on alone or mixed one part to twenty of flour. With one gallon of water one-quarter pound is mixed for spraying.

Kerosene Milk Emulsion.—To one part milk add two parts kerosene, and churn by force pump or other agitator. The butter like emulsion is diluted ad libitum with water. An easier method is to simply mix one part of kerosene with eight of milk.

Soap Emulsion.—In one gallon hot water one-half pound whale oil soap is dissolved. This, instead of milk, is mixed to an emulsion with kerosene in the same manner and proportion as above.

Pyrethrum (Persian insect powder).—Is blown or sifted on dry; also applied in water, one gallon to a tablespoonful of the powder, well stirred and then sprayed.

Tobacco Decoction.—This is made as strong as possible as a wash or spray to kill insect pests on animals and plants.

Thinning Fruits.

All horticulturists who grow choice fruit for market realize the importance of thinning out the embryo fruit by relieving trees and vines of any surplus and of all inferior or diseased specimens. Farmers, as a rule, also recognize the importance of thinning fruits, but comparatively few of them do it, the plea being that it is too much trouble. The consequence of neglect in this direction is a lot of inferior fruit, often unfit for any market; very unlike the choice grades that command highest prices.

The surplus of trees or vines may be removed before the flowers have bloomed by the operation of disbudding, or it may be done as soon as the fruit has set; indeed, thinning may still be accomplished after the fruit is half grown, by reducing the number, so that what remains will be fully and perfectly developed. This thinning out of fruit pays alike on pear, peach, plum and other fruit trees, and especially have its good effects been noted on grape vines. It is by the removal of a large portion of clusters of embryo fruits that prize grapes, peaches and the like are obtained.

Timely Notes on Bee Keeping.

Work to be done in the apiary during the summer months runs somewhat as follows:

Arrange hives for boxing and extracting.

Have everything in readiness for swarms, if this system is practical.

Rear queens, and make artificial swarms.

Ventilate strong swarms in the warmest weather.

Remove surplus boxes as soon as full, and supply the place of the first ones with empty boxes.

Look out for the moth larvæ in surplus honey and extra combs.

Extract at suitable intervals.

If preparations are to be made for wintering bees indoors the work ought to be done in warm weather, that all damp material may be dried before the room is occupied by the bees. Do not neglect refuse comb designed for wax.

Save the Liquid Manure.

Scientists have proven by chemical analysis the value of liquid manure as plant food, and it will pay farmers to save all that is made in stables, barns and cattle sheds. This can be done by conducting it into tanks or cisterns made for the purpose, or by the use of absorbents. The latter is the more usual plan, and not a few farmers consider the bedding from sheds and stables of horses, sawdust and other material saturated with urine, one of the most valuable components of the manure pits and compost heap. Liquid manure must be largely diluted before application; hence the plan alluded to of doing it by absorbents and mixing therein with the manure heap, is an excellent one.

The Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm is the larva of the white butterfly, and should be hand picked before the first brood has passed the perfect state. Pyrethrum, mixed with five times its weight of plaster, dusted into the center of the leaves with bellows, is effectual. Paris green is also effectual, but, being a poison, it is unsafe to use it after the leaves are more than four inches long.

Different Foods as Milk Producers.

The Iowa Agricultural college has made the following classification of the relative values of different foods as milk producers. Starting with 100 pounds of potatoes as giving 10 parts of milk, corn is reckoned 50, timothy 50, barley 55, oats 60, wheat 65, wheat bran 70, clover hay 80, oil meal 145.

The Secret of Raising Sheep.

One great secret in rearing profitable sheep is that there shall be no pause in the growth of the lambs from the time they are dropped. Many failures arise because the lambs' growth is interrupted. Keep the lambs growing is the first and great principle in the economic management of sheepfolds.

Agricultural Notes.

The prospect for the apple crop is discouraging in almost every section except in New England and New York. The present is the "off" or non-bearing year, though many young orchards are fruitful in the "off" year.

A decrease in cotton average is noted in North Carolina, and is attributed to the beginning of an effort on the part of planters to grow their home supplies.

Reports from different states make it appear that there will be a fair grape yield.

From Germany comes the report that a decided preference is given in that country to American hickory for forest culture.

Truck farming in Louisiana is becoming one of the important industries of that state.

Virginia is raising a less quantity of tobacco, but it is of improved quality.

Favorable reports of the cotton crop come from several states.

Crop reports from Manitoba are encouraging.

Meals for the Many of Modern Means.

Young married couples living in the plainest way, students working their way through universities, people engaged in occupations filling nearly the entire working day—all handicapped by limited resources of money and materials, with scant working facilities and more scanty knowledge; how can they secure the comfort of well-cooked daily food when this is a rarity in many prosperous households? No question that such people need the most nutritious fare and sanitary surroundings; for to them we look for the future bone and sinew of our nation. Vigorous health, fine brains, and moral stamina can proceed only from that perfect physical condition that results from right living. So far as the published testimony of investigators shows, the habitual fare of the mass of unskilled workers in every line of manual labor is deficient in variety and quality. Bread and tea for the women and children, varied with beer and an occasional bit of meat for the man, seem to be the prevalent foods; and the bread is usually bought at the bakeshop, and lacks the strengthening properties of good, home-made bread, the general reason given for using baker's bread being lack of time or knowledge for making bread at home. In the poorest households, where fuel is scant, it is not easy to make good risen or leavened bread, because considerable heat is required to ferment the leaven in cold weather, as well as to bake the bread. Even under such circumstances, it would be better to take advantage of any burning of fuel for heating purposes to bake bread or biscuit made with baking-powder or soda, or to cook the old-fashioned bannock or griddle-cake over the fire when the quantity is sufficient to heat the oven. —*Juliet Corson in Good Housekeeping.*

In the last twelve years the United States has received 4,600,000 emigrants from the old world.

THE CLARION.

ESTABLISHED February 18, 1837. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 24, 1887. (VOL. 51--NO. 29.

THE FRATERNITIES.

Entitled to Love.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, of Oregon, truly says of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: "It takes a step forward every year. A Grand Lodge that meets, passes on credentials, hears reports of officers, discusses points long settled, elects officers and adjourns, does not amount to much. But the Grand Lodge that opens its great heart to the sympathetic appeals of those who are demonstrating the great problems of charity, and applying their results to all sorts and conditions of men, more especially to the faithful, and which is a power in the moral and social advancement of mankind, is entitled to our love and support.

A Welsome to Strangers.

When a brother seeks to visit a Masonic Lodge, the way should be made easy and pleasant to him, and as soon as his Masonic character becomes sufficiently authenticated, he should become welcome as the stanger guest in the well ordered home.

The compliments of civility, and the courteous attentions of thoughtful regard do not cost much, but they will touch the heart of the brother who finds himself among strangers, and attract him most powerfully to the organization that thus illustrates the grace of hospitality.

A visitor who is received as though he was a friend, who is treated as though he was a friend in the Lodge, will think more of Masonry from that time forward, and will better appreciate the meaning of the word brotherhood.—Freemason's Repository.

Knights of Honor—Official Circular.

OFFICE OF GRAND DICTATOR K. OF H., VICKSBURG, MISS., August 1, 1887.

To the Subordinate Lodges in Mississippi:

I respectfully submit to you the names and postoffice addresses of the officers of our Grand Lodge, Supreme Representatives, Standing Committee on Laws, Deputy and District Deputy Grand Dictators, for the term ending on the 4th Tuesday of August, A. D., 1888:

A. M. Lea, Vicksburg, Grand Dictator.
W. R Trigg, Greenville, Grand Vice-Dictator.
H. S. Van Eaton, Woodville, Grand Assistant Dictator.
R. M. Standifer, Greenville, Grand Chaplain.
Geo. W. Lawson, Hernando, Grand Reporter.
C. A. Brougher, Jackson, Grand Treas'r.
J. W. Johnson, Austin, Grand Guide.
T. J. Binford, Duck Hill, Grand Guard'n.
J. L. Root, Duncansby, Grand Sentinel.
Jacob Gattman, Aberdeen, } Gr. Trustees.
John McGill, Jackson, }
L. G. Aldrich, Natchez, }
J. M. Greene, Aberdeen. State Medical Examiner.
B. C. Sims, Aberdeen, Past Grand Dictator.
W. A. Haden, Kosciusko, } Gr. Rep'tives.
B. C. Sims, Aberdeen, }

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAW AND SUPERVISION.

George G. Dillard, Chr'm., Macon; Ed. H. Moore, Rosedale; T. B. Graham, Forest.

DEPUTY GRAND DICTATORS.

Henry Strauss, Jackson; J. A. Gulley, Meridian; G. G. Dillard, Macon; J. J. Gordon, Fayette; Monroe Smith, Wesson; B. Maas, Canton; B. E. Brister, Bogue Chitto; T. W. Stevens, Durant; T. J. Hunter, Sardis; A. G. Dubard, Grenada; D. H. Wallace, Goodman; W. C. Besonette, Tupelo; J. H. Shipman, West Point; W. B. Benjamin, Osyka; H. J. Gill, Senatobia; A. S. Buchanan, Hernando.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND DICTATORS AND THEIR DISTRICTS.

First District—J. A. Sudoth, Clarkesdale. Counties—Tunica, Coahoma and Quitman.

Second District—Theo. Pohl, Greenville. Counties—Bolivar, Washington and Sunflower.

Third District—Henry Heilbroner, Holly Springs. Counties—DeSoto, Tate and Marshall.

Fourth District—S. M. Howry, Oxford. Counties—Benton, Lafayette and Yalobusha.

Fifth District—John B. Martin, Pickens. Counties—Montgomery, Attala, Carroll, Holmes, Leflore, Webster, Choctaw and Grenada.

Sixth District—O. E. Hubbell, Yazoo City. Counties—Madison, Leake and Yazoo.

Seventh District—W. S. Anderson, Mayersville. Counties—Warren, Claiborne, Sharkey and Issaquena.

Eighth District—N. H. Planchard, Brookhaven. Counties—Pike, Lawrence, Lincoln and Marion.

Ninth District—W. D. Cauldfield, Gloster. Counties—Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Amite and Wilkinson.

Tenth District—A. P. Hand, Shubuta. Counties—Wayne, Clarke, Jasper, Newton, Lauderdale, Kemper and Neshoba.

Eleventh District—J. B. Watts, Lauderdale. Counties — Noxubee, Winston, Lowndes and Oktibbeha.

Twelfth District—C. W. Gibson, Aberdeen. Counties—Monroe, Chickasaw, Clay and Itawamba.

Thirteenth District—N. B. Holt, Ripley. Counties—Prentiss, Alcorn, Tippah and Tishomingo.

Fourteenth District—C. C. Campbell, Jackson. Counties—Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Copiah, Smith, Simpson and Covington.

Fifteenth District—C. H. Brown, Pearlington. Counties—Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Greene, Perry and Jones.

Sixteenth District—L. W. Mackey, Water Valley. Counties—Tallahatchie, Panola, Lee, Pontotoc, Calhoun and Union.

All Grand Officers required to execute bond, will please promptly forward their bonds to the Chairman of the Grand Trustees, Bro. Jacob Gattman, at Aberdeen.

The Commissions of the Deputy and District Deputy Grand Dictators, with blank bonds, will be forwarded to those officers, and they will please execute and return their bonds to me for approval.

MY BROTHERS: In entering upon the discharge of the high duties imposed upon me as the Chief Officer of a great Order in this Jurisdiction, I beg to assure you that I am profoundly sensible of the responsibilities of the trust, and I appeal to you for your aid and encouragement in the work before me.

The Supreme Lodge, presided over by brothers of approved courage and ability, recognizing the splendid opportunities that present themselves for the spread of the Order, has adopted wise measures to accomplish this, and also to accomplish anew the zeal of the present membership. To this end faithful and competent men will visit different portions of our State, and by personal contact with the members and public addresses, will properly present our great aims and achievements. Your Grand Lodge was honored by a visit from Supreme Dictator Gratz. His wise counsels and paternal advice in the Lodge room, and his public address—able practical and worthy of his high office—have done much to renew devotion to the O. M. A. within our ranks, and to let others know what we are and what we have done. Indeed, all over the land the omens are auspicious and clearly indicate an early and large increase of membership. The wonderful career and the beautiful tenets of the Knights of Honor are to be brought home to the hearts and homes of the people, and when known, they will meet the commendation of all good men. Shall the Jurisdiction of Mississippi prove laggard in the Grand March? Hundreds of good men and true in our midst, are ready to join us if we but direct their steps into our sacred portals. Shall we prove unmindful of the obligation in this regard, which we have each assumed? The Grand Lodge has offered the following premiums to Lodges reporting the greatest increase of membership for the year ending June 30, 1888:

To the Lodge showing the greatest increase	$75 00
To the Lodge showing the next greatest increase	50 00
To the Lodge showing the next greatest increase	25 00

Let there be a generous rivalry among the Lodges in this work of Fraternity and Benevolence, and let each of us do what in us lies, for the good of our beloved order.

Yours in O. M. A.,
A. M. LEA, Grand Dictator.
[L. S.] Attest:
GEO. W. LAWSON, Grand Reporter.

A BALLOON is like a boom. It inflates easily, rises very high, and nobody is hurt until it comes down, and then it wrecks alike the just and the unjust.—Philadelphia Call.

A COLORADO OASIS.

It Lies Close by a Vast Basin of Pure Salt, and Seems a Paradise.

In the middle of the Colorado desert there is a curious depression in the earth's surface, through which the Southern Pacific Railroad runs. The lowest point is 260 feet below the sea level, and here is a great body of salt, more pure than any known to commerce, and in an abundance that may supply the world if all other resources should be exhausted. From a point on the road called Indio the descent is rapid to this place of salt. It was once an inland sea, from which the waters have apparently passed away by evaporation, leaving a salt deposit that resembles ice. Standing upon its margin, we look upon a perfectly level and white crust of salt some 30 or 40 miles in length by perhaps 20 in width. A tramway is laid over the crust to a distance of more than a mile, over which a steam dummy and train of freight cars run to the mill where the salt is ground. Beyond the mill a smaller engine pushes its smaller cars further out upon the salt crust where the salt is gathered. The process of collecting is very simple. Laborers, provided each with a wheelbarrow, shovel, and adze, go out upon the salt field, pick the surface to the depth of an inch or two, gather barrow loads and wheel them to the cars. This salt crust varies in thickness; in some places it is but a few inches above the mud and water, and some places nearly five feet in thickness. Liverpool salt must be kiln dried before being ground. Nature sends this to the mill so dry that it may be ground as fine as flour. At the mill it is bagged and marked for shipment, and is ready for table or dairy use. This salt is 99 per cent pure, and is placed upon the market as "New Liverpool." It is undoubtedly the purest salt in the market.

It is on the rising slope from this salt mine, some twenty miles away, and in the very heart of the great Colorado desert, that the Southern Pacific people have struck artesian water. At the depth of 450 feet a flow of 1,800 gallons an hour has been brought to the surface. The bore is being pushed downward for further demonstration. This discovery of artesian water has caused the location of about two townships of land, which is of good soil, being covered with a growth of mesquite shrubbery and weeds. At the station, Indio, where the company had found water for train use by pumping, there is a growth of pepper, locust, cottonwood and palm trees, all doing well and attaining great growth. Grapes, watermelons, tomatoes, roses, geraniums, and morning glories are there seen in flourishing condition. Grapes and watermelons ripen in June.

The gentlemen who have located this tropical Eden will experiment in the direction of tropical productions. Already they talk of cotton, coffee and tobacco. That it will produce better oranges than San Bernardino or Riverside they do not doubt. San Francisco is to receive from this paradise its early watermelons, its berries and sweet potatoes. Only a few miles from the line of the road is a grove of 1,000 date palms, reaching a great height, and bearing the real but very small and inferior date. The foot hills are skirted all along with these palm trees. In these mountains, it is said, are productive valleys well supplied with water, but it sinks when it touches the level of the plain. This is a marvelous and wonderful land, and nothing caused the writer greater surprise than the soil and water discoveries constantly being made in these desert places. Places that are very inaccessible, that are embedded in mountain canons and away from civilization are becoming the luxurious homes of industrious and enterprising people who have the nerve to go somewhat beyond the confines and boundaries of present genteel life. What a God's blessing it would be to the members of Henry George' Anti-Poverty party if some kind, powerful genie would clothe them all, and then lift them out of the city slums, tenement houses, politics, gin, idleness and crime, into these mountain and desert homes where poverty is only known and destitution only felt by those who are unable or unwilling to toil.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

A Cheap Refrigerator.

As I was looking over a book on the management of the household (my literary studies in those days consisted exclusively of books on the care of babies or on domestic economy,) I noticed an account of the way to manufacture a cheap ice chest. I read the description to Ned as soon as he had finished the preparation of the next day's lessons for his classes, and we concluded that we would try the experiment. I have forgotten the name of the book, and at any rate as we found that decided improvements could be made upon the chest as described, we came to consider it almost our own invention. Fortunately my husband yet retained possession of a box of tools which had been one of the delights of his boyhood, and he was fond of fashioning things for his own use. Luckily, too, we had stored away the large, strong boxes in which much of our furniture had come to us, as well as the burlap which had covered other pieces, and the thin, ivy shavings (called by the trade "Excelsior," I believe) which had served as padding. The next afternoon we went up to the attic and found just what we wanted. Ned brought down two boxes—one about three inches larger each way than the other. After spreading a layer of excelsior in the bottom of the larger box, he set the smaller one in it and packed tightly all the space between with excelsior. The book recommended sawdust, but we were afraid of its becoming damp and musty. He had a zinc plate with turned up edges made at the tinsmith's to fit in the bottom of the inner box to hold the ice with a zinc tube attached, and passing through both boxes to carry off the waste water. Two stout strips were nailed to the inner box about half way up the sides, and a tray of lighter strips of wood, and which could be easily lifted out, was made to rest on them. The lid was made to fit tightly over the inner box; on it some stout, coarse burlap was loosely tacked, and the space between the wood and burlap was stuffed with Excelsior. On the top of the lid a piece of leather was nailed for a handle. "And now," said my amateur carpenter, wiping his beaded brow, "now my dear, here is my refrigerator which cost just ninety-three cents; let us see whether it will be worth any more than your ten-dollar one.

The baby's milk kept pure and sweet all through the hottest of hot summers. Our home-made ninety-three cent chest has been in use now for four years; my only care is to keep it perfectly clean, and to change the padding every spring. The ice does not melt rapidly, and everything entrusted to its care is well preserved.—*May Hamilton in Good Housekeeping.*

A most curious object in the shape of a negro child is living at Augusta, Ga., according to the Savannah *News*. The boy, who is about three years of age, has neither hands nor feet. As substitutes for these limbs nature has given him claws somewhat resembling those of a crab. There are little or no palms, but small round pieces of flesh about the size of a silver dollar, from which project two long double-jointed claws. Similarly are constructed what nature has given as feet. There are no soles, but what serve as heels are something like what ordinarily serve as palms. On these heels the child wabbles along, and from them two double-jointed claws also project. The child, notwithstanding, is healthy and able to navigate with ease.

THE end which at present calls forth our efforts will be found when it is once gained to be only one of the means to some remoter end. The natural flights of the human mind are not from pleasure to pleasure, but from hope to hope.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Historic Interest and Charm of Niagara River and Neighboring Scenes.

While hundreds of tourists visit the Falls of Niagara every season, not one in a thousand actually sees the river. But with the "freeing of Niagara," celebrated by New York State and Canada July 15, 1885, the river experienced a new birth. Hereafter, in the true spirit of this international bond, the traveller, having enjoyed restored nature at the points comprised within the limits of the International Park Survey, may explore Niagara River to where, actually freed from its high, precipitous mural boundaries, it pours the waters of our upper inland seas into the broad Ontario. Here culminates the historic interest of the Niagara frontier, as at the Whirlpool modern rock-readings tell us to seek a clew to its geological past. For of few other rivers may it be said that they have a threefold charm, appealing alike to artist, historian, and man of science.

True lovers of Niagara hope that the day is not far distant when the International Park will consist of not merely a mile strip on the American bank, but a grand double boulevard, running from Buffalo to Youngstown, and on the Canadian cliffs from the Horseshoe Falls to Queenston. As a site for country villas, Lewiston Ridge, with the unnumbered beautiful drives in its neighborhood and its picturesque historical associations, must, as the cities of western New York grow in wealth and population, become not less famous than the cliffs of Newport.

Below the cataract, the Niagara, although comparatively few tourists discover this fact, has a beauty and grandeur no less imposing than the falls themselves. Not content with its mighty plunge of 165 feet, the river goes surging and tossing downward another 104 feet in its rocky bed over obliterated falls of a preglacial stream, the remains of a third cataract being still perceptible in the Whirlpool Rapids. At the Whirlpool the river untwists itself like some mighty serpent from its sinuous contortions in this concave prison, to pour itself an emerald-green wave into a channel at right angles with its former course, and henceforth trends northeast with many a gentle curve.

Not until we reach Lewiston Ridge do we turn our backs on the Niagara's stupendous exhibition of power. From this height, described by Father Charlevois as "a frightful mountain which hides itself in clouds on which the Titans might attempt to scale the heavens," is a view worthy the expansive canvas of a Bierstadt. The tableland terminates abruptly in an escarpment. Beneath stretch boundless meadowlands as rich as any in agricultural England. They slope gently to the river, which, coming headlong down the gorge, with the leap and roar of the Whirlpool upon it, gradually subsides into a tranquil stream as the bold outlines of the banks above Lewiston fall away into broad, smiling plains. Across the gorge is the Bunker Hill of Canada, crowned by its lofty shaft. Few monuments in the world have so imposing an effect in the landscape as the lonely form of Brock towering in the blue clouds far above the heights of Queenston.

Nestling under the shadow of her mountain is Lewiston, so named in 1805 for Governor Morgan Lewis, of New York. At the extreme north, beyond the village of Youngstown, and commanding the angle at the headland of river and lake, we descry the white ramparts of Fort Niagara, whence the gallant Pouchot, begirt with enemies, looked out in 1758, vainly attempting to discover moving among the trees the battalions of his allies from the Detroit River. Exactly opposite Fort Niagara lies "fair Newark, once gay, rich, and beautiful," presenting to the water's edge her ancient front of crumbling fortresses and gray church towers.—*Jane Meade Welch, in Harper's Magazine.*

Giving and Taking a Light.

There is a certain variety in the manner of giving and taking a light for a cigar that is interesting to all smokers. The Italians and French successfully copy the Spanish style, which is the most graceful and elegant of all, the only possible objection to it being that it may sometimes carry politeness beyond a reasonable range. But, after all, it is simple and friendly enough. The Spaniard bows and asks his neighbor for a light. The latter, returning the bow, immediately presents him with his cigar, holding out the lighted end at a slight angle between the thumb and second finger. The other takes the cigar, and after procuring the needed fire from it reverses it skillfully and returns it, the entire operation being accompanied by another graceful bow, and each raises his hat as he turns to go away. The Spaniard always smokes through his nose. He considers it extravagant to waste any good smoke through his mouth, and inveterate smokers in all countries agree with him. The German is more polite in asking for a light than he is in giving it. Even with the best intentions, in the latter case his efforts have the appearance of reluctance. Sometimes when his cigar is smoked down nearly far enough he will throw it away immediately after granting a request for fire. This among the Latins is considered rude and boorish in the extreme, and is sometimes regarded as positively insulting.

The average Englishman hesitates before he gives a light, and finally acts as if he had accomplished a mighty feat in condescension. Instead of lifting his hat, his hand is more likely to go into his pocket, and he is apt to give a parting puff with an air of indignation as he stalks away. Probably this comes from the fact that he never asks for a light himself and is always well armed with matches.

The American of late seems to be somewhat averse to letting anyone take a light from his cigar. He takes it for granted that it must be much better than his neighbors, and, not wishing to contaminate it, he answers an appeal for fire with a match. Sometimes he politely lights the match, and in such cases he presents it with an air good enough for any Spaniard. But this somewhat new custom may possibly be of Irish parentage. The Irish peasant always strikes a match for his fireless friend or fellow traveler, and even in a gale of wind he will hold a lighted match in the hollow of his hands and humorously issue orders for the precious flame.

The giving or taking of a light for a cigar is a small affair, but little things often reveal a great deal of the character, disposition, and breeding of men. It should always be offered cheerfully and taken politely. In this country it need not be done with that extreme politeness and elegance which may be said to be the exclusive property of the Latins, and which is probably beyond the reach of colder and more sober races; but it should be accompanied by that good fellowship which is governed by common sense, the foundation of all politeness.—*Philadelphia Item.*

Gen Albert Pike, poet, soldier, and Grand Commander of the Southern jurisdiction of Free-masons, lives at the age of 77, in retirement at Washington, D. C. He is tall, robust, and handsome. He spends his time in his library translating the Sanskrit books of Veda. Gen. Pike has translated seventeen volumes of 1,000 pages each. None of them have yet been printed. The General is an accomplished linguist, and as well acquainted with modern languages as with ancient.

The communion table from which George Washington received the sacrament on the Sunday before his death has just been restored to Christ Church, Alexandria, by Miss Sally Stuart, who received it from a near relative by bequest.

☞ EASE may be the result of wealth, but wealth is never the result of ease.—Texas Siftings.

GOV. LOWRY'S SPEECH,

At Vicksburg, August 15, 1887.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:

I have been greatly honored by the people of the State, and I am before you to-day to make acknowledgments for the honors and distinctions conferred upon me, and at the same time to render an account of my agency as your public servant in the department you assigned me. In a Democratic government the spirit of the constitution and law is that agents charged with the performance of public duties should be faithful to the trust, and any dereliction on their part should receive such condemnation as citizens of a popular government visit upon those who have been weighed in the unerring scales of justice and found wanting. To-day I am gratified to meet so many of the intelligent citizens of Warren county, for it affords me an opportunity to interchange opinions with them and make known in person my official acts, upon which I invite with the greatest respect and confidence their criticisms and judgment.

Let it be remembered, fellow-citizens, that the government belongs to the people, to those who support it, and not a penny has it got save that given it by the people. In other words, the governments, national and State are paupers, poorer than any man in your midst, white or black, and supported alone by contribution from the people, collected in a manner adopted by themselves through their accredited agents. Therefore it is that if there is any science in government that one is best that is cheapest, honestly administered and imposes the lightest burdens. So to-day, fellow-citizens, I propose to discuss the political, financial, educational, industrial and other interests of the State, and compare them with that of her sisters and see what the true situation is, and if mistakes have been made in any department of the public service let such serve as warnings, that needed correction may be made. Politically I can affirm that the State was never in better condition. Save in two or three counties, the Democratic party is harmonious and without the semblance of opposition. Politics in Mississippi is a business matter, and in my judgment should be dealt with on business principles, and to the extent of my humble efforts this has been done. My political faith in State affairs is simply this: If Mississippi is worth living in and to be inhabited by decent people it must be controlled by the intelligence of the country. Mississippi and other Southern States have passed through fearful and most alarming ordeals, and to-day they are on the highway to prosperity. One of the framers of the constitution, the author of the Declaration of Independence and a statesman who wrote for posterity, held that the two races that constitute our population in Mississippi could not live equally free under the same government. In this opinion many philosophic minds and authors of celebrity have concurred; but it may be asserted with truth to-day that these predictions have not been fulfilled, but, on the other hand, after a fair trial of more than a fifth of a century, the white and colored people of Mississippi are living on terms of peace and quiet, each endeavoring to contribute to the prosperity of a common country. I believe that I can safely assert that the colored people of Mississippi are more content than they have ever been since the day they became citizens. They are protected in their earnings, in all the rights that they have, and recognize the fact that their freedom and destiny are safe in the keeping of both the Federal and the State governments; and so believing and realizing, they have ceased to take that interest in politics that they did a few years ago, and are bending their energies to the various vocations in which they are engaged. And now, having said this much touching political matters, I would add a word more. Our people are satisfied and contented. They believe that the Chief Executive of this great nation has been faithful and true to every section, and while he has not done everything that we desired, yet he has done much; and when the National Convention, which assembles in the near future, meets, I predict that Grover Cleveland will be renominated for President by acclamation, and triumphantly elected.

Now, fellow citizens, at the risk of being considered egotistical, I beg to refer for a single moment to the past. Some twenty years ago, at the instance of that grand and noble old soldier and statesman, Benjamin G. Humphreys, and a great number of prominent gentlemen from your own city, Canton, Holly Springs, Meridian, Jackson and other points of the State, I canvassed the State with a view of contributing something to a government under which we could live. How I succeeded I leave the people who remember the time and occasion to judge. Yet, after that and other contests were over, and after the Democratic party had succeeded to power in Mississippi, I was called to serve you as chief magistrate. After a service of five and one-half years I propose to present to you the present financial condition of your State government. This has become necessary because of false and ignorant criticisms that have been indulged in by a few persons who desire to engage in molding and controlling public sentiment. I wish to state just here that I have always received fair treatment from the majority of the press of Mississippi, and I want to say, too, that just and fair criticism often accomplishes much good, but it often becomes necessary to check and crush falsehood and ignorance.

I affirm here to-day that there has been no extravagance, no waste of the people's money during the past five and a half years. More than that, I affirm that there has been less State tax paid into the State treasury from 1882 to 1885, inclusive, than there has been during the same period since the war. I go still further and say, that less taxes have been paid, State and county, during the past five and a half years than has been for the same length of time in thirty years. I assume these propositions to put at rest for all time to come the senseless assertions of a class of men who have been crying extravagance, steals, jobs, etc. It may be that one or two of such persons are not entirely without capacity, and are simply misinformed, but there is another class of little whipper snappers and 'me too' fellows who fall into line and with coarse epithets absolutely fatigue contempt. These little gad-flies often use in their little writings 'we say thus and so,' meaning thereby, I presume, the writer and a tænia, and more fit companions I have never known, except the tænia has the advantage in point of respectability. If they had lived during the war they would have eclipsed such generals as Lee, the Johnstons, Stonewall Jackson, and relegated them to the rear for inefficiency. So distinguished would they have become, that the customs of the East would have been adopted in this country, and these harmless ranters would have been covered all over with showy decorations.

It is not admissible from the hustings to deal elaborately in statistics, and I therefore, to establish the propositions made, promise to detain you but a short time and leave you afterwards, when my statements are published, to read at leisure and examine for yourselves and see if they are not both correct and accurate. In a single moment, let me say, that the total assessed valuation of realty and personalty in Mississippi from 1876 to 1886, inclusive would average about the same. From 1876 to 1881, inclusive, the rate of taxation was 4.08 mills. The rate of State taxation for the four years from 1882 to 1885, inclusive, was 3½ mills, and for 1886 3¼ mills. The actual receipts paid into the State Treasury on State taxes from 1876 to 1881, inclusive, average $442,425.00 per year. The actual receipts paid into the State Treasury for State taxes from 1882 to 1886, inclusive, average $289,028.54 per year. By reason of the reduction from 4.08 to 2½ mills, the collection of State taxes fell short in five years of my administration $766,982.75. This is easily understood. I ventured to say a few days ago, to the representative of the Memphis Avalanche, who made some inquiry as to the increased indebtedness of the State, that in ten minutes' time I could make a negro understand it. From the statement just made, which I affirm is correct, from the Treasurer's books, the people failed to pay into the State Treasury by $766,982.75 as much as they paid during the same period previous to 1882. If the same amount had been paid in for the years mentioned your treasury to-day would be overflowing, and it would not have been necessary for a single bond to have been sold. That the people of the State may fully understand our system of taxation, as well as our financial condition, I addressed a letter on the 28th of July, to the Hon. W. W. Stone, Auditor, to furnish the Executive Department, having the counties to come in alphabetically, the amount of taxes paid during the last fiscal year by each county for the support of the State government, and the amount of money returned to the several counties by the State Treasurer, and received from him the following letter:

Robert Lowry, Governor:

Dear Sir—In reply to your request of July 28, 1887, to furnish the Executive Department, having the counties to come alphabetically, the amount of taxes paid the last fiscal year by each county for the support of the State government, and the amount of money returned to the several counties by the State Treasurer, I herewith hand you tabulated statement by counties of amounts received in 1886, on account of taxes, real and personal, privileges and licenses to retail, and total of same, together with amount disbursed to each county in 1886, on account of the common school fund comprised of the last semi-annual distribution for 1886, Chickasaw school fund interest, and railroad tax 1886, (this tax was collected in 1886, but too late for distribution, and was distributed in January, 1887.) This statement also shows excess by counties of receipts in State treasury, and excess by counties of disbursements paid to counties. Hoping this will prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully,

W. W. STONE, Auditor.

This statement demonstrates the fact that thirty-eight counties leave in the State treasury, over and above what they receive back in the way of school fund, railroad tax, etc., $149,926.56.

Now, then, fellow citizens, you will be astonished and surprised when I say to you that you have many counties in the State that do not pay one nickle to the support of the State government. In other words, they get more back than they pay in. But two days ago I was talking to a distinguished gentleman from one of the counties of the State, and while upon the subject of taxation I said to him: "Do you know what amount your county pays for the support of your State government?" He replied that he did not. I said: "It pays not one penny." The gentleman was profoundly astonished, and inquired how it was possible that this could be so. In this connection I read a few days ago a stupid article from the pen of a slubber-degullion that the people were bowed with taxation—that they were ground to death by reason of having to support an extravagant government—and yet the facts remains that in a large number of the counties of the State—counties that are wealthy and prosperous—not one dime do they pay for the support of the State government. Not one picayune of State taxes do they pay. True it is, they pay it with one hand and take it out with the other. You will no doubt be startled and surprised when you are told that forty-six counties in the State pay nothing for the support of the State government. It then follows that whatever others may have to say, these forty-six counties cannot complain, inasmuch as they pay no State taxes.

I said that it was proper that the people of the State should understand their system of taxation and its results. Those important things they cannot learn from the little gad-fly upstarts who seek with their little narrow information to inject their little opinions in governmental matters. But to get the information accurately they must seek it where it is to be found. Then you will remember that previous to 1882 you were appropriating under the Constitution and by law, various funds to the common schools. In 1882, when I was inducted into office, the taxes were not only reduced from 4½ to 2½ mills, but a law was passed appropriating an additional $100,000 to the common schools; that is to say: If the common school fund did not reach $300,000, then a sufficient amount should be taken from the general fund to make up this deficiency, about $510,000 since 1881, and it follows that when you appropriate the pro rata share of the school fund to the several counties that it aggregates more in connection with the railroad tax than such counties pay into the State treasury.

While on the subject of taxation, you have it stated by these objectors who are speaking of the extravagant State government, that the taxes were very high. Let me tell you about the State tax on $100 in the several Southern States. Mississippi pays less State tax than any Southern State, save two, Louisiana and Maryland, and that is caused by reason of the difference in the school fund. On $100 Alabama pays 65 cents; Arkansas, 40 cents; Florida, 40 cents; Kentucky, 52½ cents; Louisiana, 10 cents; Maryland, 18¾ cents; Mississippi, until 1887, 25 cents; Missouri, 40, North Carolina, 37½; South Carolina, 55; Texas, 40; Virginia, 40; West Virginia, 35; Georgia 35; Tennessee, 40. Then, if we are to judge of things by comparison, Mssissippi should be satisfied with her taxes. Mississippi owes less State debt than any Southern State except Florida, and perhaps, Kentucky. And just here I desire to state that the revenue laws of our State demand earnest and effective revision. There should be uniformity, not only in the assessed value of property in counties, but in counties as compared to each other, and I submit that the fault-finders of your government, if they have capacity to conceive and digest a plan that would give fair assessments, they would have done some service, which would be something new in their histories. But I must not weary you, for the several tables submitted gives full information on the subjects to which they refer. I wish to be understood as saying that the comparisons before made and hereafter to be made touching the expense in the several departments of the government where they have been reduced during my term of service is not to reflect upon the previous administration, for where such differences occur I am sure there was a good and substantial reason for them. As a private citizen I indorsed the previous administration, and I indorse it to-day.

With this explanation I state that the legislative department for 1876-77-78-80 averaged $92,537 33. For 1882-84-86 the average was $77,875 98, the difference being in favor of the latter years, $43,944 05. (See Treasurer's reports for the above years.) The expenditures of the lunatic asylum at Jackson have been largely reduced during the last five years, for which see Treasurer's report. The expenditures of the judicial department have been very largely reduced during the past five years, say $80,601 00. The amount paid for public printing has been largely reduced during the past five years. The reason for such reductions is apparent when the items are looked into. In other words, there were expenditures in former years necessary to be made that were not necessary during the past five years. The Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Blind Institute have both spent more money in the past five years than in the previous five years, for the reason that the Blind Institute building has been completed, and a new addition to the Deaf and Dumb Institute made, therefore the additional expenditures. As you are aware, the East Mississippi Insane Asylum has been established and supported during the past five years, and whatever outlay of money there has been on it is an additional expenditure of the State government. Mississippi, with that Christian and generous spirit that has always characterized her citizens, is endeavoring to take care of the unfortunate in a manner that will meet the approbation of all good people. So we can rejoice that our State owes less, and the State tax is less than in any of the Southern States, save one and perhaps two. The dissatisfaction that prevails has been worked up by would-be political doctors, who, in the main, are without information, and their stock in trade being stringing words together and making broad and false assertions, and who imagine that the liberty of the press means denunciation of whoever they think proper to assail. These noisy little personages are sometimes quoted in papers of influence and respectability; inadvertently, it is to be hoped, but nevertheless it is true. I have in my mind's eye at this moment a reference to one of these papers in the Memphis Avalanche. The Avalanche, I understand, is owned by Congressman Phelan, a son of Senator Phelan, formerly of this State. I knew his distinguished father and have been gratified to see the son deservedly honored by the people of Tennessee, and regret to see his paper making such references. I quote from the Avalanche: 'The honest people of the State (meaning Mississippi) are making ready for a bold strike for liberty. Foremost among the few newspapers which are opening the eyes of the people to the state of affairs are the Brookhaven Leader and the New Mississippian. In Mississippi a number of gentlemen of high character and distinguished ability have been spoken of for Governor two years hence. Among them Generals Featherston, Martin and Lee, Lieut. Gov. Shands, Col. Bob Taylor, Col. Hemingway, Maj. E. Barksdale, Judge Chrisman, Capt. Woods, Capt. Walker, Capt. Darden, and others.' From one of the papers mentioned by the Avalanche, I make a little quotation that the Avalanche man can, in common parlance, 'catch on.' Now for the quotation: 'As many political hounds are already yelling lustily and loudly upon the track that leads to the gubernatorial mansion, it may be well to point out some of the characteristics and qualities which the people will demand of the animal that shall reach the coveted quarry. They want a Governor who, though regardent of friend and not devoid of gratitude, will yet scorn to appoint to office miserable men whose only qualifications are their ability in manipulating conventions in his behalf or their relationship to His Excellency. They want a Governor who possesses that quality so basic and desirable, and yet so eminently absent in the common herd of politicians that have so luxuriantly thrived and fattened in the political pastures of Mississippi; that quality without which all others are as jangling and empty sounding castanets; that quality which, like the diamond in the barren and blasted valley of the jeweled mine of Golconda, atones for a multitude of faults and frailties, even if he lacks success and forecast, catholicity of mind and a vigorous grasp on political forces and facts; a quality of brave, sturdy, pure, irrefragible, unflinching and inflexible, unyielding Roman honesty.' Let the editor of the Avalanche put this in his pipe and smoke it, with this simple suggestion. After penning the string of senseless jargon, the little editor, with his little Liliputian-like brain, probably scratched his little empty head and looked with pleasure at his little production, not realizing that, compared to the gentlemen mentioned for Governor, he stood as the little shrimp does to the coveted red snapper. And while on this subject I may be allowed to make a quotation from the other paper referred to by the Avalanche, which is as follows: 'The —— is for the renomination of Cleveland first, last and all the time, against any other man in the Democratic party. And if the Democratic party will not repeat the folloy of adopting no "sumptuary" plank in its platform to appease the saloon keepers, thereby driving away the support of Southern Prohibition Democrats, he is certain of re-election if nominated. In case the sumptuary folly is repeated we would not undertake to answer for the consequences with Cleveland or any other Democrat at the head of the ticket.' When this publication reached the White House at Washington, it is probable that the accomplished wife of the President showed him the notice, and that he at once posted Col. Lamont for Secretaries Bayard, Lamar, Endicott, Vilas, Whitney and Attorney-General Garland. When they arrived in the reception room and read this notice served upon the great National Democratic Party, there were doubtless whispered words and unmistakable groans at the hazardous position in which they were known. But, fellow citizens, your classic minds at once recall the prototype of this distinguished editor in the immortal Potts of the Eatonswill Gazette. Said Potts to Pickwick: 'This contest excites great interest in the metropolis, to which I have reason to believe my article of last Saturday in some degree contributed. 'The contest,' Potts said, 'shall be prolonged as long as I have health and strength and that portion of talent of which I am gifted. From that contest, sir, although it may unsettle more minds and excite their feelings and render them incapable of the discharge of the every day duties of life, from that contest, sir, I will never shrink until I have set my heel upon the Eatonswill Independent. I wish the people of the country to know, sir, that they may rely on me; that I will not desert them, but am resolved to stand by them unto the last.'

But seriously, to return to matters of interest. I desire to discuss for a short time the educational interests of Mississippi. It is conceded Mississippi is very much in advance of her immediate sister States in the way of educating her youth. Our common schools are in a for better condition than they have been hitherto, and I may safely assert that there is not a boy or girl, white or black, that may not get a fair education by availing themselves of schools convenient to them. For it is the object of the law-making power of the State to so establish the schools that every child can be reached. I may say in this connection, too, that under the system adopted by the present State Superintendent we have a better class of teachers than heretofore. The policy of our people seems to be to keep education at the highest possible standard, and, while it is true that we pay less per capita for education than is paid in New England, in the Middle or in the Western States, nevertheless we have as good schools and as many of them as our people are able to sustain. In addition to the common schools, that are said to be in a most flourishing condition, we have the University of the State, equal in my judgment, to any place of learning in the Southern States. Its history has been a grand one. Many of its graduates have taken high positions in every department of life. As ministers of the gospel, judges, doctors of medicine, lawyers, teachers, consuls to other countries, legislators and senators, farmers and merchants, all maintain an enviable reputation. Then we have the Agricultural and Mechanicl College, that is in a highly flourishing condition and is meeting with gratifying success. I apprehend that it is to-day the first institution of its kind in the United States. The president, Gen. S. D. Lee, and the faculty are earnestly working in harmony to make its influence permeate every section and neighborhood in Mississippi. I believe that at the last meeting of the trustees of the college they reported fifty-three per cent of the graduates engaged in agriculture. The time is approaching in this country when we will need trained farmers, trained truck raisers, trained dairymen and scientific working farmers who will restore the lands that are now much worn to their original fertility. Where I have been I find no opposition to this institution, though I learn that opposition does exist in some sections of our State. The college was located, established and most of the buildings up and the entire machinery in operation when I was inducted into office. I found it there and an earnest corps of working professors who, with the president, were endeavoring to reach out in every direction for farmer boys to patronize this institution. I read in a paper published at Okolona opposition to the college, designating it as 'Gen. Lee's Tombstone Industry.' Both the A. and M. and the I. I. and C., at Columbus, meets with opposition from the paper mentioned. The Agricultural College receives from the State, or did last year and this year, the sum of $35,000, in addition to the interest to which it is entitled. It has an attendance of probably 300 students, and it would seem to be folly, after having spent so much to make it a success, to refuse to sustain it longer when, according to the trustees, who are familiar with its workings, it is accomplishing so much good. If it be urged that the tax is too great on each taxpayer to keep up this college, I want to make this single and simple reply: It will not be denied by any well informed man that property is not assessed at its full value in the State; yet take any taxpayer who pays on $1000 of assessed property, and the amount that he pays on that $35,000 is so small that I am sure he would not willingly withdraw that little assistance, for he who pays on $1000 only pays 19 cents and 4 mills for the support of the A. and M. College. In other words, if he smokes, he only pays the amount of four cigars for the support of the college where 300 Mississippi boys are annually educated. But while on this subject, I am not a little surprised to hear the objections to the A. and M. College from the Okolona editor. It would seem that people have forgotten what transpired a few years ago. Capt. Frank Burkitt, the editor of the paper mentioned, in 1873 was a trustee of the A. and M. College, and with other trustees made its location at Starkville. In 1879, Capt. Burkitt, with others, purchased 350 acres of land through the committee appointed by the board. In the same year, two of their number, Senator J. Z. George and Capt. Burkitt, were sent to the A. and M. College in Michigan to see how to model the one in Mississippi. In the same year the board of trustees, among whom was Capt. Burkitt, let out a contract for the college building at $13,663,37. Capt. Burkitt with others formed an executive committee to close the contract, etc. In 1880, at a meeting of the board, Capt. Burkitt being one of them, purchased another tract of land for the college. In that same year the trustees, Capt. Burkitt being one of them, passed a resolution requiring students to wear uniforms when within five miles of the college. It will be remembered that at all the foregoing meetings, and all that will be hereafter spoken of, the record shows Capt. Burkitt was present. In 1880, a resolution was offered fixing salary of the president at $2500 per annum, and that the board furnish him with a house as a residence. At the same meeting the salaries of the professors were fixed at $2000 each, each professor having a family to be furnished with a house as a residence. At the same time the architect submitted his plans for steward's hall, dormitory, etc., all in one building, 263 feet in length, etc., containing dining room, laundry etc., fifty rooms on each of first and second floors, with tower 116 feet in height, which plans were adopted; also plans for president's and professor's residences were adopted, and that three of such buildings should be erected on the college farm. At the same time a committee was appointed with authority to make contracts for the erection of the dormitory and cottages, at an amount not to exceed in the aggregate $45,000, with certain discretion, etc. In July, 1881, Capt. Burkitt again present, the board authorized Gen. Lee to employ a competent book-keeper at a salary, etc. So it may be said without denial that Capt. Burkitt, the great objector of the A. M. College, was there at the "bornin." He helped dress the infant, put its clothes on, nursed it, and when he saw it was full grown, doing good service, for some reason it incurred the displeasures of one of its godfathers. Enough of the A. and M. College. Its merits commend it to the public.

The next college is that of the girls, that is the college for the white girls of Mississippi located at Columbus. I have to say of this institution, first: That the architecture of the building is faultless. It is located in a splendid community, a community of cultivated people, fine morals and abundant church privileges, and I will add one of the handsomest cities in this State, and, as for that, in almost any State, of the same size. The president of the college is a gifted and distinguished educator and he has an unexceptional corps of teachers, he being the only gentleman connected with the department of learning. A half century ago the State constitution made by our fathers declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this State." Now I assert that while Mississippi has educated and is educating her white boys and her negro boys, and assisting largely in educating negro girls, that the establishment of the Industrial College is the first dollar that the State ever contributed for the separate education of the white girls in a State institution. The object of this great enterprise has won the admiration of communities and States. The advantages of the institution are apparent every day. The girls there learn industries which give them employment in numerous vocations in life. New avenues of industry are open to them because of its teachings, and it may be regarded as a happy advent into the educational institutions of our State. In the great struggle through which we have passed we have endeavored to hold up the heads of our women, and to-day, in my judgment, the highest type of true womanhood on the face of the earth is to be found in the Southern States; and therefore let our girls be educated, enlarge the sphere of their influence, and in the end they will become an important factor in the economic resources of the country. A moment longer and I am through with the Industrial College. I only want to say that he who pays on $2,000.00 worth of taxable property will pay a little less than 25 cents toward the $25,000 given to the I. I. and C. college, and I feel sure that our men and women who pay taxes will deny themselves that small pittance for the sake of true womanhood.

I may say in a single word that the Alcorn College for colored boys is prosperous and succeeding admirably. Its president and faculty are working in harmony together, and the trustees, who are composed in the main of citizens in the vicinity, look after the finances of the institution. The Tougaloo University and the Holly Springs Normal School are, as I learn, doing well.

I beg now to address myself for a short time to other matters touching the interests of our State. It may be safely affirmed to-day that more millions of dollars have been invested in Mississippi during the last five years than in any previous twenty years before or since the war. From that conservative and reliable newspaper, the Natchez Democrat, I am reminded that history often repeats itself. The distinguished editor states the fact to be that in Natchez nearly a half century ago, there was a cotton compress, a factory for the production of cotton goods, an oil mill, four banks of discount, a well equipped railroad under construction and building for thirty miles, and a shipping company organized for the purpose of making direct shipments from the port of Natchez to all coastwise and foreign ports. While these enterprises collapsed, possibly before the recollection of this generation, they are being restored and improved upon, and not only are factories and other enterprises in a prosperous working order in the city of Natchez, but they are in many places in the State, and it may be safely said that many of them are built and established with Southern money; with money that has been made by the Southern people. We have during the past five years the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, running from Memphis to New Orleans, entirely through our State, and through one of the most fertile regions on the continent. We have also the road running from Jackson to Yazoo City and on to Greenwood and beyond, traversing a splendid and fertile country. Then the road from Kosciusko to the city of Aberdeen; then the road from Durant to the City of Lexington, and the road from the city of Meridian to New Orleans, known as the New Orleans and Northeastern, which traverses as fine a pine region as there is in the known world. A good portion of the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus railroad has also been built during the past five and a half years, and has opened a splendid section of country, and there is a prospect of its soon being extended to Columbus. The Gulf and Ship Island railroad is nearly completed from Ripley to Pontotoc, a distance of perhaps fifty or sixty miles, while at the southern terminus on the sea coast a good portion of the road is graded between Mississippi City and Hattiesburg, and iron is being laid on the southern end of the line. This road when completed, will give us a seaport of our own. The Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railroad, and the Kansas City and Birmingham, from Memphis to Birmingham, Ala., much of it running through this State, is about completed through this State. So our railroad facilities have increased probably 100 per cent. in the last five years. The establishment of compresses at different points in our State has increased the value of our cotton and brought buyers to our own doors. The easy and rapid facility for transportation has inaugurated a large interest in truck farming, and vast quantities of vegetables and

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