Masonic Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. L. POWER.

Contributions to this Department are solicited from the Craft throughout the State.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RELATING PARTICULARLY TO

SUBORDINATE LODGES, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

PREFACE.

The Laws of Masonry applicable to the government of Subordinate Lodges, may be divided into three classes:

1st. Ancient Usages and Landmarks, not subject to change, and binding absolutely on all Masons. In conformity with which are,

2d. Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and not subject to legislation by Subordinate Lodges.

3d. By-Laws, usually the subject of such legislation, with the approval of the Grand Lodge, and under the restrictions the Grand Lodge imposes.

To obtain uniformity in the government and working of Subordinate Lodges, and to save the time of the Grand Lodge and its Committees in examining, revising, and correcting their By-Laws, the present Code has been adopted.

It is divided into three parts:

First: A Compilation of the Regulations of the Grand Lodge, relating to Subordinate Lodges, their Officers and Members, and their respective duties.

Second: Rules for the government of Subordinate Lodges, on Trials.

Third: By-Law for their government.

All of these emanate from the Grand Lodge, and are imposed by its authority; and for convenience sake, are kept separate.

JURISDICTION OF LODGES.

SEC. 1. The Jurisdiction of a Lodge extends to every direction to the geographical points between it and all contiguous Lodges, the distance to be ascertained by the usual traveled route, and not by air lines.

SEC. 2. Where more than one Lodge is established in any City or Town, each of them has concurrent Jurisdiction over the same territory.

SEC. 3. Where there is only one Lodge established in a County, its Jurisdiction over that portion of the County nearer a Lodge in an adjacent County, is concurrent with that of such other Lodge; but in assuming such Jurisdiction, notice shall be given to such Lodge of the proposed action.

GENERAL DUTIES OF LODGES.

SEC. 4. Lodges are required to conform to the work and lectures established by the Grand Lodge as a uniform system.

SEC. 5. Lodges must not permit any itinerant Masonic Lecturer to visit them for the purpose of lecturing.

SEC. 6. No Lodge shall admit an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft to membership.

SEC. 7. No business shall be transacted in an Entered Apprentice's or Fellow-Crafts' Lodge, except the conferring of Degrees; exemplifying work; and examining candidates for advancement.

SEC. 8. Lodges are recommended not to grant relief to any Master Mason, unless he produces satisfactory evidence of being an affiliated Mason in good standing.

SEC. 9. Lodges must not confer any of the Degrees they are authorized by their Charters to confer, for a less sum than Ten Dollars for each of those of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-Craft, and Twenty Dollars for that of Master Mason; to be paid in all cases in advance.

SEC. 10. Every Lodge shall have a seal, of such material and construction, and with such device upon it, as may be prescribed, for the purpose of authenticating its Certificates; and it shall send the Grand Secretary an impression thereof, to be preserved in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 11. On funeral occasions, Officers of Lodges may wear their jewels; but any other Regalia than white gloves and aprons is prohibited.

SEC. 12. Ceremonies of laying Corner-stones, constituting new Lodges, and dedicating and consecrating Halls, can only be performed by the Grand Master, or some one deputized by him for that purpose.

SEC. 13. Lodges have discretionary power to participate in public demonstrations of respect for the presence or the memory of any distinguished member of the Fraternity. Processions for such purposes, where the Brethren are subject to the control of their own Master, and on any occasion where the honor of the Institution at large is concerned, are allowable without Dispensation from the Grand Master. Where Brethren from other Lodges are concerned, not being subject to the control of the Master or the particular Lodge, a Dispensation is required.

SEC. 14. Secretaries of Lodges are required to use the forms of Annual Returns furnished by the Grand Secretary; and to see that the returns of their Lodges to the Grand Lodge are in conformity therewith, and are correct. In filling up those Returns, the name of Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts now advanced within two years, shall be dropped from the list, and the fact reported to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication.

SEC. 15. Each Lodge shall carefully consider every Amendment proposed to the Constitution, after it has been transmitted to it by the Grand Secretary, and may instruct its Representatives as to the vote they shall give in the Grand Lodge, upon its adoption.

SEC. 16. No visitor can be permitted to take a seat in a Lodge, on the strength of being vouched for by a Brother; unless that Brother is a Master Mason, and has sat with him in a Lodge of the degree he desires to visit, or in a Masonic body of higher degree. The vouching must be done either in open Lodge, or to one of the first three Officers; otherwise the visitor must be examined by a Committee of the Lodge, which, for the sake of dispatch, the presiding Officer may appoint before the Lodge is opened.

SEC. 17. All remittances of money to the Grand Lodge by its Subordinates, shall be at the risk of those remitting the same.

SEC. 18. In all Trials, Lodges shall be governed by the Rules prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 19. No portion of the By-Laws can be suspended by any Lodge, except by Dispensation from the Grand Master. Lodges can fill up, or change, the blanks in the By-Laws, to suit their own local convenience, upon notice given at a previous stated meeting; but they are prohibited from altering them in any other respect.

SEC. 20. Lodges must pay dues to the Grand Lodge, for all their members, notwithstanding the remission of them to any Brother.

SEC. 21. Where a Lodge has taken action on any matter, and has afterwards ceased to exist, any further action required, authorized or allowable, on its part, by these Regulations, should be performed by the Lodge nearest the place of residence of the party or parties interested.

SEC. 22. In case of a Lodge ceasing to exist, its Members must apply to the Grand Secretary for a certificate of Masonic character and standing; which he will furnish upon satisfactory evidence that all dues are paid to the time of the Lodge going out of existence; and for which certificate, he is entitled to charge the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 23. Lodges are permitted to cross the boundary line of the State of Mississippi, into the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of an adjacent State, to perform or assist at the funeral ceremonies of one of their own Members, residing or temporarily sojourning in such Adjacent State.

MASTERS, WARDENS, AND PAST MASTERS.

SEC. 24. Masters and Wardens are forbidden to invite any one to preside over their Lodges, or confer Degrees, who is not a President or Past Master of this or some friendly Jurisdiction. But a Master, or Warden presiding, may call any competent Brother to his assistance, who may confer the Degrees, or give the Lectures, said Master or Warden present and responsible for the work.

SEC. 25. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden succeeds to his duties; and in the absence of both, the Junior Warden succeeds; although either may waive his right of presiding in favor of a competent Brother, qualified as above stated.

SEC. 26. In the absence of the Master and both Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened, unless a Dispensation be obtained; except on funeral occasions.

SEC. 27. The Senior and Junior Wardens may preside, confer Degrees, and conduct the business of the Lodge in the absence of the Master, even if they be not Past Masters.

SEC. 28. The Master cannot deputize or authorize any one to open the Lodge in his absence, and conduct its labors, to the exclusion of a regular Warden present.

SEC. 29. Past Masters have no authority in a Lodge, except by the courtesy of the presiding Officer.

SEC. 30. The decision of the Master, on any question before the Lodge, is final and conclusive; and there is no appeal from it except to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 31. A Lodge has not the right to try its Master. He is amenable to the Grand Lodge alone.

SEC. 32. Any five members of his Lodge, in good standing, may prefer charges against the Master of a Lodge, and have him tried therein, after such investigation, as they deem the case warrant, and the offence be proved, either at the next stated Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 33. Neither Former or Past Masters, or those who have served as a Warden of a Chartered Lodge, or as Master of a Lodge under Dispensation, are eligible to the office of Master, except in the case of the organization of a new Lodge.

PETITIONS, ADMISSIONS AND BALLOTING.

SEC. 34. All petitions for initiation, and all applications for advancement and for membership, must be made at a stated monthly meeting.

SEC. 35. Petitions for initiation must be in writing, with residence, age, and occupation, and be recommended by two Members of the Lodge.

SEC. 36. Applications for membership shall also be in writing, stating the name of the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, and be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that he has paid all dues to such Lodge.

SEC. 37. Petitions for initiation and applications for membership, must be referred to a Committee of three, who shall inquire into the character and standing of the petitioner or applicant, and report at the next stated monthly meeting, until which time such petition or application lies over for consideration.

SEC. 38. Applications for advancement in the Lodge where the previous Degree was conferred, need not be referred to a Committee; but shall be taken up for consideration, and may be acted on, at the stated meeting next after the one when the previous Degree was conferred.

SEC. 39. Applications for advancement from Brethren initiated or passed in another Lodge than that to which application is made, must be accompanied by the unanimous recommendation of such other Lodge, provided it be in existence; be referred to a Committee as in cases of petitions for initiation, and lie over for consideration to the next stated monthly meeting.

SEC. 40. Any Lodge, however, in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, can, if it see fit, at the request of any regular Lodge, advance a temporary sojourner, upon proper certificate of his election. In such cases the usual reference, reporting and balloting, are not required of the Lodge conferring the Degree, unless circumstances transpire providing unworthiness; in which case the Lodge electing him should be notified.

SEC. 41. A petition for initiation, or application for advancement or membership, which has been referred to a Committee, may be withdrawn, with consent of two-thirds of the Members of the Lodge present, before being balloted upon, if the report of the Committee has been favorable; not otherwise. Unless so withdrawn, it must be balloted upon.

SEC. 42. The balloting on all petitions and applications, must be placed at a stated monthly meeting; and in case of the rejection of a petition for initiation, no new petition shall be considered under twelve months; in case of the rejection of an application for advancement or membership, a new application shall not be entertained by the same Lodge, under six months. The Non-affiliated Mason is not, however, prevented hereby from applying to any other Lodge for membership, without the delay specified.

SEC. 43. A ballot on an application for advancement may be taken before examination as to proficiency; if favorable, the candidate must then prove, by examination in open Lodge before advancement, that he has made suitable proficiency in the preceding Degree.

SEC. 44. In balloting, every Member should vote, and he has the right to vote secretly and as he thinks proper. He cannot be questioned or caused to divulge how he voted; nor be required to give a reason therefor.

SEC. 45. In balloting, the presiding officer must see that the sense of the Lodge is fairly taken and ascertained; he should be fully satisfied of this before he announces the vote. If only one black ball has been cast, the ballot should be retaken once to correct mistakes. If any Member present should, before the meeting is closed on the day of balloting, state to the Lodge that he cast the black ball, and under a mistake or misapprehension, and wished to correct his error, the presiding officer should cause the ballot, to be taken again; if, when the ballot shall appear, the result shall be announced, and the rejection recorded. In case of two black balls appearing, a second ballot may, by unanimous consent, be taken. With these exceptions, no ballot shall be again taken on any particular application, without special dispensation from the Grand Master.

SEC. 46. No Lodge shall initiate, pass, or raise, any candidate who has not resided within its Jurisdiction for twelve months next before making application; but a residence in an adjacent State near such Lodge than to any Lodge in that State, may be counted in whole or in part, as such probationary period; Provided a similar concession of Jurisdiction has been made by the Grand Lodge of the adjacent State. This Section does not apply to the case of a temporary sojourner, not intended to become a Member of a Lodge in the Jurisdiction of Mississippi, and whose advancement has been requested by a Lodge outside of that Jurisdiction, as specified in Section Forty of the Rules and Regulations.

SEC. 47. By the words, "resided within its Jurisdiction," is meant a permanent settlement, and dwell, or fixed abode from choice.

SEC. 48. No Lodge shall initiate, pass or raise, any individual residing within the Jurisdiction of any other Lodge in this State, except as above specified, without a request from that Lodge; nor without a certificate from it that the application has been first made to it, been referred to a Committee, and laid over for consideration to the next stated monthly meeting, and then been unanimously agreed to on a ballot taken. The brother so raised, shall be deemed a member of the Lodge that elected him.

SEC. 49. Master Masons raised, on their own petition, in a Lodge, whether under Dispensation or Chartered, shall be considered members thereof.

SEC. 50. No Mason can be a member of two Lodges in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, at the same time, except as an honorary member.

SEC. 51. Any Lodge conferring Degrees in violation of the rules thus prescribed, shall forfeit its Charter.

SEC. 52. No Lodge shall knowingly admit a candidate to any Degree, who has been rejected by another Lodge, without its recommendation; provided such Lodge is in existence, and under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, or the Grand Lodge of an adjacent State.

SEC. 53. Lodges are forbidden to confer any Degree, in the working part, on more than one candidate at a time. The Second Section of the Fellow-Craft's Degree is not considered a working part.

SEC. 54. Two Degrees shall not be conferred on the same person at any one meeting, nor on the same day; except under a Dispensation from the Grand Master; nor at any time unless such person has made suitable proficiency in the preceding Degree.

SEC. 55. Any member of a Lodge can, prior to the conferring of a Degree, prevent the admission or advancement of a candidate.

SEC. 56. The presiding Officer must deliver the lecture pertaining to each Degree, when the same is conferred; or cause the same to be done; and should he fail to perform this duty, any member of the Lodge may report the fact to the Grand Master.

SEC. 57. Dues are not required by the Grand Lodge from its Subordinates, for any Brother who shall not attend the stated monthly meeting next preceding Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

SEC. 58. No new business, except the conferring of Degrees, or that specially mentioned in the notification, shall be transacted at any called or special meeting.

SEC. 59. Lodges may be called off from day to day, to transact unfinished business, an entry of which shall be made on the minutes, and announced to the member before the Lodge is called off; but all business requiring unanimity of vote, must be transacted at the stated monthly meeting.

SEC. 60. The minutes of a meeting must be read and corrected before closing, and cannot be changed at a subsequent meeting; but if any important matter should have been omitted, or any clerical error discovered, the omission may be supplied, and the error corrected, by resolution at the subsequent stated meeting, embracing the matter as corrected.

NEW LODGES.

SEC. 61. Any number of Master Masons, not less than seven, desirous of organizing a new Lodge, shall forward a petition through the Grand Secretary, to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, stating their desire and the reasons therefor; designating the proposed place of meeting, and the names of those they wish to be appointed Master and Wardens; and accompanying their petitions with certificates of recommendation from the nearest two Lodges. Certificates of Demit from the Lodges of which the petitioners were last Members, must be filed with the Grand Secretary, before the new Lodge is organized.

SEC. 62. The recommending Lodges shall certify that in their opinion the honor and welfare of the Fraternity will be promoted by the establishment of the proposed Lodge; that they are satisfied as to the Masonic good standing of the petitioners, and their competency to undertake the conduct of a Lodge; and shall recommend the Brother named in the petition, as one in their opinion, worthy to be installed Master of the new Lodge.

SEC. 63. Lodges under Dispensation, being composed of the requisite number of members, and opened and assigned Masonic authority, are held and acknowledged as constituent Lodges, and are entitled to a "Warrant of Constitution" at any time thereafter, when they shall have complied with the requisitions of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 64. Lodges cannot legislate in any way; cannot elect Officers or Members; cannot install Officers; cannot permit the Members assembled under Dispensation to dissolve their connection with its control in any offence. Their members are subject to the Masonic jurisdiction of the nearest Chartered Lodge.

SEC. 65. There can be no vacancies in offices below that of Junior Warden. By general appointment by the proper Officers, can have a Lodge Seal; build and furnish Halls; and give certificates of Masonic character and good standing to Masons made by them, a stand to remove out of their proposed Jurisdiction.

SEC. 66. They must be governed strictly by the Rules and Regulations, and by the By-Laws whenever applicable to their peculiar organization. They must mature their Dispensation, together with a complete transcript of their Record of Proceedings, to the next Annual Grand Communication, at which time their powers cease. They cannot again meet, unless a Charter be granted them; nor then, until the day fixed for constituting the new Lodge and installing its Officers. The Lodge thus constituted, and its Officers installed, can then be opened under its Warrant or Charter, and proceed regularly to work.

MASONIC OFFENCES.

SEC. 67. Chartered Lodges should take notice of and punish according to Masonic usage, and in the manner and to the extent prescribed by these Rules and Regulations, all offences against Masonry, good morals and society; particularly all gross or profane, intemperate or immoral conduct; violations of the secrecy of Lodge proceedings, except when disclosed in the discharge of official duty; the divulging of the vote given by any member in balloting, either to the candidate or any individual out of the Lodge, or any remarks made in connection therewith.

SEC. 68. Every Chartered Lodge has power to call before it and punish, according to Masonic usage, not merely all offending members, but all offending Masons residing or sojourning within its Jurisdiction, who are not members of some other chartered Lodge under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. In cases of offending Masons who are members of any other such Lodge, the Lodge within whose Jurisdiction the offender resides or is sojourning, shall first send up charges and specifications to the Lodge of which he is a member; and on the refusal or neglect of said Lodge to take action in the premises, then the Lodge within whose Jurisdiction he resides or sojourns, may proceed to try him according to Masonic usage, and shall in that case report the result of said trial to the Lodge of his membership.

SEC. 69. Lodges have the right to try non-affiliated Masons for unmasonic conduct, committed while residing or sojourning within the limits of their Jurisdiction, after they have removed beyond them, or out of the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

SEC. 70. Suspended Masons charged with such unmasonic conduct as, if established, would justify a heavier punishment than they are undergoing, can be arraigned for trial; They need not be reinstated before such arraignment and trial; but may be admitted into the Lodge during the progress of the trial and the examination of witnesses.

SEC. 71. Should a Brother be under arrest by the civil authorities on a criminal charge, no final action shall be taken in his case by the Lodge, until after the decision of such authorities. The Lodge may, however, suspend one of its members while under criminal prosecution, until the case is decided by the civil authorities; but such action on its part shall not be made public until such final decision.

SEC. 72. In no case shall the judgment of the Lodge be made public, unless the misconduct of which the Brother shall have been found guilty, has been public and scandalous, and dishonorable to the name and character of our Ancient Institution.

SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

SEC. 73. Sentences of Suspension take effect from the date of infliction; and they may be for a definite period, or may be indefinite. In the former case, they terminate without further action of the Lodge, at the end of the period named. Indefinite Suspensions can be terminated by the action of the Lodge itself, without requiring conformation of such action by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 74. Restorations from Indefinite Suspension shall require a two-thirds vote of the Lodge, and can only be granted at a stated meeting, setting forth the grounds of such application. Notice must be given of the petition, to all parties interested, and if practicable, to every member of the Lodge.

SEC. 75. Sentences of Expulsion only become operatives such, at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and under authority and with the confirmation of that body. Until that time, the expelled Mason is regarded only as suspended, and can be restored by a three-fourths vote of the Lodge given at a stated meeting, and after a similar petition and notice. From and after the confirmation of such sentence by the Grand Lodge, the expelled Mason can only be restored to rights and privileges, on the unanimous recommendation similarly given, of the Lodge which expelled him, if the same be in existence. If not, on a similar recommendation of the Lodge, within whose Jurisdiction he resides.

SEC. 76. Restorations from Indefinite Suspension or Expulsion, when asked for at the hands of the Lodge suspending or expelling, may be full and perfect, or on conditions; if the latter case, only reaching, if the Lodge so adjudges, to restoration of the general rights and privileges of Masonry; in the former case, extending also to all the rights and privileges of Lodge membership.

SEC. 77. Masons may refer their disputes to the Lodge within whose Jurisdiction they reside; and when so referred, they shall stand to the award. Refusal to abide by the decision subjects the party to Masonic discipline.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

SEC. 78. The Ancient Constitutions, Charges and Regulations are still in force and cannot be changed; and it is considered by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, that they apply to cases where a foot, hand, or the thumb, or any finger of the right hand, has been lost, or where there is a deprivation of either of the senses of hearing, seeing or feeling.

Quitting the World that Another Might Enjoy It.

A singular trial is now pending in the Superior Court, New York, in which the plaintiff, a widow, sues a well-known insurance company of that city for payment of a policy of five thousand dollars on her late husband's life. The company refuses payment on the ground that the husband insured his life in different companies for forty thousand dollars, and a few weeks after went West, and, while going from Cincinnati to Louisville on the mail boat, committed suicide for the express purpose of securing the money to his family. So far as known, the deceased had been unfortunate in business; believed himself impoverished and incapable of taking care of his family, and having liberally insured his life, concluded, in a despondent mood, to get rid of it effectually, under the conviction that his wife could get along better without him than with him. This would seem more romantic than real, if daily experience did not teach us how far reality outruns romance. Had the incident been put into a novel, it would have been called altogether improbable, if not absurdly unnatural. Indeed, we happen to know that an author who recently introduced a similar instance into a story, was obliged to cut it out, because the editor declared that no one would believe it. Irrespective of the folly and sin of suicid, the act of the man shows a spirit of self-sacrifice to the last and in the higest degree. Few mortals could be induced to surrender life for the sake of another's pecuniary gain. There must have been something generous, however mistaken, in the nature which could deliberately quit the world that another might enjoy it.

Queens county, Nova Scotia, reckons the value of fish caught last year at $174,717.

Agriculture's Work.

If money was your work, what would the Master have you do? Bring in the lost sheep, the lost lamb, the lost piece of silver, and the lost son? Yes, all these, and more, for everything that is lost belongs to the Master. Well, I know the sheep strayed and lost their wandering. They have gone against the decree of the Government office, and, like one who is in church, against any and all appointed way. They will be certain, covetous, unmanageable, anything which promises light employment, possible careful dress, and business, even a moderate remuneration; and for this they wait and pray and quiver. But to the fields that are really ripe for harvest, the laborers are distressingly few. It has been claimed and dinned into the ears of women that the place where they are wanted is the kitchen; but into the kitchen they will not go. They are sorely wanted in the sewing room; but the sewing-room is to them an abomination. They have no taste for these things, it is said. It seems degrading to a girl of good education to assume the business of cooking or clear-starching; but there is a call for ten times as much mind, skill, judgment, wisdom, in managing a cooking, or an ironing, or a sewing-department, as is required to count money or copy letters.

Sick-nursing is an occupation the most honorable, important, and remunerative. The demand for nurses is constant and urgent. They receive whatever they chose to ask. No skill, no training, no educational, no refinement is thrown away here. And it is a calling peculiarly womanly; so much so, indeed, that only the money earned puts in the sphere of man. You would suppose that woman would rush into it. On the contrary, they assiduously keep out of it. The scarcity is so great that the need is always pressing, often distressing, and not infrequently fatal. I am amazed, I am indignant to hear this outcry for a wider sphere and greater opportunities for woman, while her sphere is already a thousand times wider than her span, and her opportunities a thousand fold greater than she has ever attempted to measure.—Every sphere is open to her under the sun but the donothing sphere. Every imaginable opportunity is offered her except the opportunity to sow tares and reap wheat. The cry for work, the clamor for a career, are the cry and clamor of weakness. Strong eyes see work, and strong hands do it, and say nothing about it.—She who is equal to a career enters upon a career, and there is no flourish of trumpets. Be sure she who complains of obstacles is not the victim of obstacles.—Gail Hamilton.

Agricultural Items.

It has been estimated that the amount of food consumed by dogs in the United States, if fed to hogs, would make $30,000,000 worth of meat. The number of sheep annually destroyed by worthless curs in this country is worth $800,000.

Agriculture and the press are the great feeders of mankind. The one supplies food for the body, the other for the mind.

Shade improves land by keeping it moist, thereby increasing its capacity for absorbing the gases. This capacity varies directly as the quantity of moisture and depth of tilth, and inversely as its exposure to the sun and shallowness of cultivation. Northern hillsides are always more productive in the same vicinity than southern.

Farming and physic are alike in this, that as no two constitutions are exactly alike so no two farms are alike in composition, texture, exposure, etc. The farmer must study the peculiarities of his farm, just as a physician studies the idiosyncrasies of his patient.

Soaking seed wheat in blue stone (sulphate of copper) water, one pound of bluestone to 20 gallons of water, is a specific against smut. Let it stand on the solution twenty-four hours, sow and brush in.

If the hillsides are well subsoiled they will never wash, and if basins are subsoiled the crop on them will never be destroyed by overflow.

The Latest "Style" Funerals.

A Chicago Times correspondent writes from New York about funerals: "The present innovation is to lay the body upon a couch, dressed in its accustomed clothing, with a pillow under the head. The position is usually that of the right or left side, and the hands are arraigned in some natural and easy position. If the dead is a lady, a handsome shawl is thrown over the figure, and if a man, an Afghan or silken quilt serves for a covering. Flowers are in the room; but not in such obtrusive abundance as to make the order of those beautiful things haunt you forever afterwards. The funeral is announced, and the friends and acquaintances are invited, through the public prints, to be present and take leave of the departed. No hearse and no coffin afront the sight and chill the blood with those traditional sentiments which affrighted our childish years. As many days afterwards as the condition of the remains will permit, a few of the nearest and dearest are invited to assist in the sad ceremonies of the burial. Loving hands lift and lower the casket, and tender ones strew the earth softly above it with flowers, and perhaps some favored wrappings of the dead are added to lie between the dust which usually falls so heavily and harshly upon that other dust that is so dear. No strange eyes witness this last sacred attention to the departed, and no memory of a thoughtless jar or heavy tread comes to embitter the remains of the sorrowful event."

Fruit as Food.

Health journals are now advocating the use of fruit as a prevention and cure of bodily sickness. An eminent French physician says that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris, is owing to the increased consumption of apples; a fruit, he maintains, which is an admirable preventive and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food. The Parisians devour one hundred million of them every winter. In corroboration also of these facts we can state, from our own editorial knowledge, that the use of fruit is often an effectual preventive against chills and fever, so peculiar to malarious localities. The inhabitants of the State of Delaware, especially in its middle and lower portion, often suffered severely from the fever and ague, and typhoid fever, but since the general cultivation of fruit has commenced, and people have learned to eat it as well as to grow it for profit, there has been a marked advance in the healthfulness of every district. It is now a source of frequent remark, that there is less fever and ague than formerly, and in many localities does not appear at all. The free use of fruit attention a cooling, healthful effect to the system. We doubt not if our city fashion lovers could be induced to substitute choice apples, pears, and canned goods for the present abominable pastry and candies we would hear less of wasted systems and dyspeptic frames. Instances are numerous where fresh fruit has check immediate bilious tendencies. And all know how comforting and acceptable fruit is ever in the sick room. We think, then, if the press will but teach our city livers to use fruit more as a means of health, then the fruit grower will have added encouragement to an increased and healthy demand in the future for the products of their orchard.—Ex.

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On the Sea Shore, near Bay St. Louis, 250 yards from Railroad; house very large and convenient, with from 50 to 400 acres choice farming land.

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On the Railroad, with open land to make 50 bales cotton, enclosed pasture for 500 cattle; buildings new and convenient; would make the best market farm in the country. With or without the privilege of cutting 2000 cords of Oak, and 5000 of Pine Wood for the Railroad, or New Orleans market.

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REFERENCES.—Hon. J. J. Seal, Senator; J. J. Bradford, Representative, Jackson.
January 19, 1871. wtf

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There are no vacations—Students can begin at any time. Those who begin soon will be able to fill good situations in the Spring, when Merchants make their changes.

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
President.

feb10wly

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

CHARLES JONES, (No. 110 vs.) Bill } Mary R. Bell et al.
MARY R. BELL et al. } (No. 110 vs.) Cross Bill, Charles Jones.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of the final decree rendered in the above styled cause, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, at the December Term, 1870 thereof, I will on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, 1871, proceed to offer for sale in front of the Court of the county of Bolivar, and State of Mississippi, to the highest bidder for cash, and between the hour of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate lying, being and situate in Bolivar county, State of Mississippi, to-wit: The north east quarter and east half north west quarter and east half of south west quarter and south east quarter of section nineteen, and lots number one, two, three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, twelve and thirteen of section thirty-four; and the south west quarter of section thirty-five, all in township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) west, containing 976 acres more or less.

CHARLES SCOTT,
Commissioner, etc.

W. & J. R. VERGER, Sol's.
Jackson, Feb. 16, 1871. w5t

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.

In the matter of
SERAIAH N. JORDAN, } In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby notified to appear before the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi at the Court room thereof, in Jackson, within twenty days from the date of this publication, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of Richard Lefleiter and James C. Bell, administrators of Salina V. Jordan, deceased, filed against you and others, or the allegations of said petition will be taken for confessed and this cause proceed to hearing ex parte as to you.

Test: GEO. T. SWANN, Clerk.

(L. S.)
Jackson, February 23, 1871. w2t

GOLDEN PROLIFIC

COTTON SEED!

BURNET, Miss., Dec. 11, 1870.

We, the undersigned, tenants of Burnet and vicinity, take great pleasure in recommending to our friends and the planting community generally, the

Golden Prolific Cotton Seed!

We believe this seed to be superior to the "Dixie" or any other seed we know of.

We also cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that our friend, John E. Davis, made nine bales of cotton from Golden Prolific seed, on seven acres of land, and produced the finest by any hands, and under equal points of excellence of all the GOLDEN PROLIFIC COTTON SEED sold.

First—The foliage is smaller, making it best for bottom lands.

Second—The seed are fully one-third smaller, consequently more fruit.

Third—The staple is much finer and longer.

Fourth—The yield is fully double that of any other cotton.

We cheerfully recommend the seed offered for sale by John E. Davis, and parties ordering of him may rest assured that they will get genuine seed, and be fairly and honestly dealt with.

Capt. Saml. W. Red, Capt. H. H. Wynn, Capt. James Hays, A. W. McDonald, Wynn & Co., M. A. Lockhart, Murphy & Davis, J. P. Allen, Dr. C. T. Murphy, Wm. B. Williams.

For Sale by

JOHN E. DAVIS & C. SIMON,
Burnet, Holmes Co., Miss.

Price, $2.00 per Bushel.

January 26, 1871. w6m

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Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC,

or

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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January 20, 1871. wlm

FOR 1871.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the First District of Hinds County, Mississippi, made at the January term, 1871 thereof, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of James Barr, deceased, will, on Saturday the 11th day of March next, 1871, within legal hours, on the premises herein described, in the City of Jackson, expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the undivided one-half interest of said deceased in the following real estate, to-wit: Lots 2 and 3, Court Square, No. 1 south, in the City of Jackson.

SAMUEL DONNELL,
Administrator.

feb4w4t

LEM. P. VERGER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

McNutt, Sunflower Co., Miss.

☞