that all the world should be uxe North Carolina. convention is
to send out a decree that all the
shall be sworn. There is virtue in
m. Money is the sinews of warmat nation was ever defended by
oaths imposed on its own people
t distinction, especially when the
dive was banishment or degrada-

sident, to say of this measur t is absurd and calculated to bring e on-our legislation, and that it od oath is well understood to be no in the sight of man or his Maker, at to characterize its more obvious area. I am fully pursuaded that ad, if not at home, it will be reed as the offspring of fear. It will brued, and the hypothesis cannot estated, that a proceeding so universo unusual, so searching, so destructor personal freedom and dangerous while liberty, would not be resorted would not be resorted e liberty, would not be resorted t in a State where public senti-as suppressed by the high hand and a sense of danger had drivgovernment to desperation. In spect no measure could give greatouragement to the enemy, and no ould more deeply wound the sensitof the people of the State, or do more gross injustice. They have upon the pending contest as a newer, of nation against nation, were the frontiers by national ard upon the frontiers by national ar-But you propose by this ordinance, clare it a civil and social war, in no man is to be trusted—in which screts of the right hand may be used from the left, until you have out the conscience and made not doubly sure by a forced oath, not enough that 25,000 men, porof them from every country in the are in the field, exposing their the arms of the enemy, and to stilence of camp and garrison, and most every family has its reprethere; and they have submit-rfully to the burdens of taxation, privation incident to a destrucmmerce, and have over and voluntarily and cheerfully and the very comforts of their aid to your soldiers and efforts; that there is not d of disjoyalty to be seen in all the as big as a man's head; but he whole people, it may be with exceptions, are pressing forward noble unanimity to the establishnational independence. Al not suffice. Every man must ad as by fire. And all for what: who are supposed to be few in and will be discovered when this oath. Such doctrine ent, is the very bigotry of despo-Who constituted us the searcher, erts? What government ever un-k to deal with any thing as crimes,

themselves as peaceable not levy war against the Confederate States, nor adpass without molestation the protection of the conand laws. If there be, as the s, traitors among us. not of my acquaintance, nor, am aware, of my section. Bu they are, treason is an offense wn to, and defined by law, and crimes, is to be dealt with to law. And it is quite remarkagainst the despotism Lincoln govern-Maryland, they should bring forequally abhorrent to Carolina. Sir, if such measure prevails and is acquiesced in. little moment what may be the present great conflict in the slave, and present the sad of a State throwing away its struggle to preserve them imitation of the contagious ex an enemy who threw away tive vigor to their efforts for ation. I protest against it ation. I protest against it, abuse, amounting in effect power-as a dangerby which a faction may at pervert the government and it into an oligarchy. I protest in the name of religious freeestic quiet-and the name vil liberty which is our birth has been the inheritance of rs for eight hundred year ist it as a weak and futile defence, calculated only to enthe enemy, weaken ourselves oring our legislation into ridiesrespect at home and abroad our citizens in their own an officious intermeddlir e of the Congress of the as a libel states—as a libel upon the present, whose noble alacperseverance, self-dania this contest deserve all, the statute book, in the and much more in th interpretation rued to imply an imputapread disaffection. I protest silly, as an imitation o cottsm. outstripping its otism, outstripping its er State of the South havuch an idea, though stalks an act of the General As-

and says all the material ordinance are copied from ents in the pleadings of d to be dangerous things. on ur statuary precedents are and deceptive as guides lings of historical facts with former times from our ire of the committee holds a high judicia bill of rights and con particulars I have enu does, whether a simi-1777, by the General not equally contravene act of the General Asin conflict with to give way? 440 wer, the act of As-

take ar

result. With the men of 1776-7, there was a total change of government, and of the administration of government. With them "old things had passed away, and all things had become new." There was no general government on which to rely for general defence and welfare. The States were united only by cartain articles of association. And in North Carolina a State government just formed, with no laws or officers to adminised, with no laws or officers to ac ter them, except what they enacted and appointed in the pressure of the emergency, was their sole reliance in general and domestic concerns. They had to provide for treason, sedition, and every crime in the calendar, and it is in a statue concerning treason that the committee has found the model of this ordinance. Now, sir, if so much weight is due to a precedent, why not re-enact the whole statute, that part which re-lates to treason as well as misprison of treason and test oaths? That is the of treason and test oaths? That is the only part of the statute that we have heard of being put into execution. The Tory colonel, Bryan, was tried for treason, and convicted. I presume, under this statute. But he had a trial by due course of law. He was not called on to furnish evidence against himself by a test oath. and he was defended by Davie, who had slaughtered a large part of his regiment battle, but who, after the example of John Adams in defending the British soldiers who fired on the multitude in the streets of Boston, was equally firm in asserting all his rights of defence, as trial for misprison of treasen or sedition or the general enforcement of a test oath upon any but suspected persons? The revolution of the 20th of May last,

What our fathers did in

we have done in strength. In the State

government, with the same constitution, the same laws, the same officers in all

a sail or changing a spar. In national affairs the difference is still more re-

markable. Instead of no general govern-ment, and a dependence on the discord-ant legislation of thirteen States, we find

a constitution of national government copied almost literally from the consti-tution of the United States, in full and

vigorous operation, with a President, Congress and Judiciary-defending our cause with an army, in effectiveness, if

not in numbers, such as the populous North never poured on the Rhine or the

Danube, or the sunny plains of Italy-with treason defined in the constitution

ces.

in the midst of rifled cannon and all the advancement and improvem in modern warfare, to return to the box and poisoned arrow of the savage, be-cause the Aborigines had used them in cause the Aborigines has continent. Let them both be consigned where they beantiquarian; but let us hear no more of them in the enlightened legislation

1777, is to my mind, as if one should

of a free people. NOT ANALAGOUS CASES. Mr. President, there is one diversity in the two revolutions, which, when

brought to notice, must convince al that there is the least analogy imagin-able in the two cases; and that is in the person called to fill office upon the change of government. Our ancestors change of government. Our ancestors would as soon have thought of electing Lord North to the office of Governor as of recalling Governor Martin or Gover-nor Tryon, and of bringing over Lord Mansfield with his high tory principles to their chief justiceship, as to have a pointed one of the late Kings' judges. Whereas our State officers, as we have seen unchanged in a single particular; and in appointments to office under the Confederacy, it has been no objection that the appointee held a similar appointment with a regular commission eath of office, and received its and oath of office. to the last pay day, before the Procla-mation of the 18th of April. Now, sir, in the revolution of 1775, this would not have been permitted. The first persons on whom the act of 1777, to which the committee refers in terms of such high approbation, laid its hands and required were all the late offices of the King of Great Britain. They were put before the "traders who had been making voyages to England within ter years then last past." There are many then last past." There are many of Iredell's Revisal, stowed away in the houses of the people of the coun-try; and when they are informed that precedent for this ordinance is to be found there, they will brush the dust from the old book and read it for them-selves. And since the law is to be executed so rigorously on them, they will demand to know whether you began ; the beginning and cleared out all who held office under the late government; and when they are told no; such persons have been considered eligible to place under the new government, and no questions asked, they will scout the precedent of 1777, and say if we are to be purged with this great oath or leave the country, those who held the offices, and received their compensations under the old government, should take a dose that would unbreach a campon at least before

apprehend, sir, when the subject is viewed in this light, that many, though they have not slept for the last year like Rip lent revolution after all, and that it there has, such terrible swearing is not Christian-like or decent. NOT CHRISTIAN-LIKE. Mr. President, the first and sections of this ordinance are scarcely ess objectionable than what I have been onsidering. The report of the tee informs us, that the offencer enumerated, and which the co calls sedition, were in the act of 1777, called misprison of treason. It is, therefore, reviving an obsolete high crime fore, reviving an obsolete American world, at least, some progress as to these Leas Majesty, treason, mit treason, etc., since 1777. It would be that in the Federal constitution that in the Federal constitution of 1787, treason was defined to consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; a provision that has been literally copied in the constitution of the Conference.

unbreach a cannon, at least before

they are trusted with official power. I

this infinition upon charges cases, and the experience of the tional freedom established by the continuous of the State, came more liberal views in relation to the inferi Il views in relation to the inferior orimes of its class. Misprison of treason has entirely disappeared from the statute books of the State. It is found in that of the United States, covering only or single offence, according to its literal meaning, that of concealing and not displaced. authorities, the commission of any to son that may come to the knowle son that may come to the knowledge of the person charged. Sedition is found in our Revised Code, as the heading of a particular offence, that of exciting slaves to insurrection. In this connection, it is a salutary part of our law according with public sentiment, and can be executed with effect wherever an offending with public sentiment, and can be executed with effect wherever an offender may be found. This was abundantly proved in the case of Daniel Worth, and of others. This law applies to attempts to excite rebellion in a degraded caste in our society, wholly devoid of all political power. HONOR OF FREEMEN.

political power. But among freemen, every one of whom is equal, in consultation and at the ballot-box, if restraints upon the freedom of speech and of the press may be imposed, beyond those provided by the common law, it has never been found necessary to call them into operation There seems to have a general acquiescene in the doctrines of Jefferson in his inaugural address. "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union (Confederacy) or to change its republican form, let stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." I have myself been accustomed to associate statutes of sedi-tion with those indictments for seditious where there were attempts to creen corruption, imbecility, favoritprosecutions against persons who sed them, and when the gallantry expos of Erskine, Curran, and other advocates at the English and Irish bar won immortal names in wrestling with a domi-neering and subservient bench, that never forgot the hand that elevated it its departments and ramifications, there has been no change that would cause a ripple on the surface of the waters. The ship of State has sailed on in her great career of justice, without reefing above the people, nor its favorites, and prevailing in the contest. I have been accustomed to look upon them as bringing into active employment, if not pro-ducing, a vile race of parasites and sycophants, Titus Oateses, Bedloes, etc. thronging the gates of office and patron-age, in the character of spies and informers, ready to discover Meal-tub plots and Rye-house plots of the most direful import, and to accuse any man whom it might be desirable to hunt down and destroy. You propose by the first section of this ordinance, to create nine indictable offences, every one of which is described in a manner so loose and undefined, as to hold out the greatest temptations to malignant accusers, and for the security of the citizen as well as safety to the government—with the possible power to pass sedition and tes laws for its defence, like as the State governments, but like those government: abstaining from the use of them, as the cast-off parapherasis of demotion. to produce neighborhood strifes without end. I shall not detain the convention

by a recital of them. Their counterpart may be tound in the misprisons against who constituted us the searcher; the work of the work of the over acts of its people, but think of bringing a State test oath into the over acts of its people, but think of bringing a State test oath into the work acts of its people, but think of bringing a State test oath into the work of the work acts of its people, but think of bringing a State test oath into play as a means of defence in such a posture of affairs, upon a precedent of an unconstitutional act of Assembly in 177. Is to my mind as if one should in the misprisons against the King's person and government, which king's person and government, which cast-off paraphernalia of despotism. To think of bringing a State test oath into play as a means of defence in such a posture of affairs, upon a precedent of an unconstitutional act of Assembly in 177. Is to my mind as if ernment, or may raise jeniousies between him and his people." Under this it has been at different times held indictable to say of the King that he had a cold. at a time when his services were important in the field—also, to say of him falsely, that he labored under mental derangement-or to drink to the pious memory of a traitor, or for a clergyman to absolve persons at the gallows who there persist in the treasons for which they die, etc. 4. Elack Com. 123. Sir, the whole doctrine is unsuited to our free institutions. It is founded on the supposition, that force, compulsion, is the only means of upholding government, even to excite love for it—and that public opinion is nothing and must be subordinated by it. We have sufficient law now to afford all the security needed, if, as no one doubts, unblic sentiment is with us, and will enable us to enforce it—and if it is not, no new statutory enactment will be enforced. The common law of riot. rout, uniawful assembly, and conspiracy enable you to take hold of any parties whose guilt may be dangerous; and the doctrine of seditious libel is the same now that it was in 1802 when Harry Crosswell was convicted of a libel on President Jefferson—except that the truth of the matter published is a de-

fence. Over and above this, every section of the State is accessible on brief notice by railreac, and the military power may be exerted with effect on the first appearance of insurrection. CENTRALIZATION WRONG. But, sir, the whole scope of this ordi-But, sir, the whole scope of this ordinance is to give proper defence and protection to the Confederate States. There are a few expletives thrown in, in which the State is mentioned, but they seem only designed to fill out a sentence, and give roundness to a period. Now what business is it of ours to pass a law to punish sedition against the Confederate States any more than to punish the robtery of its treasury or postoffice, or piracy against its ships on the sea? If there is to be such a crime as sedition against any government, ought it not to be a general crime, punishable in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States And has not that government a States' And has not that government a Congress now in session for the third or fourth time? Is is supposed that we are wiser than they, and are to usurp their functions? If that Congress has the same propensity to copy that prevails here, they need only turn to the adminenact the sedition law of that day, re-ferred to by the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Leake.) It is a very well drawn statute, much better than this ordinance. I say that without disrespect to the committee, for they only to copy from the act of 177. The man from Richmond made a slight er-ror in supposing this was the same with the sedition law or a infinitely worse. Judge Chase had decided and correctly too, that here was not are of he United States except what was enacted by statute, and herefore that there was no law of libel to protect its officers from the President downward against any defamation whatever. The act was consequently passed to gainst them, which would be indictable if made against other persons by the common law—allowing, however, the truth to be given in evidence as a defence. Yet, so distasteful was it to the public mind, and so odious did it render s authors, that after a lapse of half a when all other party issues of are forgotten, it still remains on liberty, the liberty of the press

BY JAMES S. M'CARPITY.

ent of the United States, referred to the peculiar situation in which both the great political paries find the selves. He has a keen realization of the truth that a political party implies s political policy, and that a political rganization without a policy for the dvocacy of which it exists is in no proper sense a political party. Mr. Cleveland appears to be conscious of the political anarchy of the day and olicious that some line of political rebrystalization be found. He strongly dvocates the making tariff reform as the paramount issue by the Democrat-

Referring to the Democratic outlook, Mr. Cleveland said:

"It behooves Democrats to lose time in bringing to the front the issue of tariff reform and in focusing the attention of the country upon it. Tariff reform is the issue that will clarify the atmosphere, solidify the friends of Democracy and bring victory to the party.

A FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH.

"I cannot believe that it is because the reform of the tariff has been a special interest of my own lifelong thought and conviction that I deem it the reform the Democracy must force. Nor do I hold this opinion because we have won our victories in so large a degree upon its merits.

"I hold the mater of the reform of the tariff to be absolutely fundament-ial. This question of the trusts is entirely dependent upon it.It cannot ever de denied, and it should never be forgotten, that the tariff is the father of the trusts. In it all forms of comporate injustice find their origin and their refuge. If the country is interested in securing to every man an equal choice, let it guarantee him-first such rights as, for instance, the right of purchasing an American-made article as cheaply as it can be purchased by a foreigner abroad.

They can never deny nor escape from the desire significance of that fact. American goods are cheaper abroad than at home. It is due to talk of surplus stock and the like. The simple fact is the tariff puts into the hands of corporations a powerful weapon wherewith to do injustice to our own people.

RAILWAY EVILS IMAGINERY. In discussing the impulsive denunciation of supposed evils in railway management, the ex-President spoke as follows:

"There is much of the nature of delirium in the popular out cry against railroad corporations, fo rinstance. We shall all be ashamed of it by and by. I dare say I have some reason to know of the real iniquities of corporations, denunciation will soon pass. We shall reflect that railroads are vitally related to our prosperity, and to attack them needlessly is to attack ourselves. It is not the stock of soulness millionaires, but the property of citizens, or widows, and orphans, whose savings are invested in railroads, that is being damaged. We shall recall what rallroads, have been and are still to be in the development of our country, and this craze will pass.

"Of course, there must be some form of governmental supervision, but it should be planned in a quiet hour, not in one of angry excitement.

POPULAR EMOTIONS. "Popular emotions follow peculiar

laws. The psychology of a craze is most interesting. The temptation is well nigh irresistible to do what we observe our neighbors do. If they beegin to throw stones, we hunt for misles ourselves. "The railroads have had a

timelately. Every man's hand is aginst them. Wherever a railroad head is to be seen it is safe and amusing to hit it; its owner has no friends. There are some pretty big difficulties before railroad managers just now. Before long we shall have a crop to move under perplexities greater than those of last year. And the incrasing production of the country will increasingly embarrass the railroads. But Ihave faith to believe that wherever a thing must be done American wit and pluck will find a way to do it-especially if there is any profit in it," added Mr. Cleveland

with a smile. "We should help and not hinder. have observed those passionate out-bursts during a life of three-score years and ten. I trust I have a fitting appreciation of the justice which lies eneath the present popular clamor against corporations, and especially railroad corporations, but I believe that as a frenzy it will pass, and that the people will demand of the party to which they give their suffrage the enunciation of a principle rather than the denunciation of a condition.

NO FRIED OF CORPORATIONS. "Doubtless the questions which the ress keeps so persistently before the public attention and in which there is indeed keen public interest are urgent and important. They must be met and solved. They will be solved by com- at times sounds like a tenor. Only mon sense and justice. I am no friend of corporations. I am afraid I should wipe out the possibility of the existence of the evil ones, but I see in vocal ability. There was the usual the question as to whether railroad din that marks the close of a session, fares should be 3 cents or 2 cents a and a lot of would-be songsters had mile no great principle.

statutes to put down Papacy, or upho the prerogatives of royalty, the way perfectly open to them. But let us a elves a subject of merch by taking better care of that govern tigmatize our people by singing them ut as peculiar subjects for the opera-ion of laws of this kind. Let us not give ust cause of offence to them, by ism and unanimity with which they are postaining their country in this her hour of trial. Let us abandon this measure as impolitic, as it is insulting, oppressive and unjust I ask the year and nays on

ense of its call to a higher life, will espond—depend upon it—to the de-nand to throw off this barbarous sustitions of industrial isolation and gladly, confidently take its true place in the industrial scheme of a well-ordered world.

MAY STEAL OUR THUNDER "So confident am I, for one, of the uccess that would follow the forci to the front by Democrats of the tariff-reform issue that I am disposed to predict that if we fall to do so now our friends the enemy will take it out of our hands before four more years have rolled by.

"I am serious. The opportunities for Democratic success were never brighter, once the mind of the party is clear as to its mission in this supreme hour. The chances are far better than they were in 1896. There is gathering, and will still more swiftly gather, a realigation on the part of the American people of the essential injusty of the protection-by-tariff fraud-of the fact that it underlies most of our economic and political ills. It remains for Democrats to enter into the victory for which they have so long fought. It would be sad, indeed, to see our thunder stolen, our victory seized, by political opponents shrewder than we in judging of the trend of public sentiment."

SUPERSTITIONS OF BARBERS. Left-Handed Man May Throw Whole Shop Into Disorder.

Chicago Record-Herald. "Superstitious? I should say 'yes.' They won't admit it to any one except members of the craft, but barbers are the most superstitious people in the world."

The man in charge of the second chair at one of the large hotel shops stropped "You see that new man down at the end of the chair? He just came to work here this morning, and he'll have a nice large can tied to his coat to-night. Why? Because he's left-handed. If he swond harden he should be shown as the shown as the shown harden in the shown as the shown harden in the shown harden remained here every barber in the shop would quit before hte week was out. "A left-handed barber is a hoodoo to any shop, and there's no getting away from it. You may think that's only a prejudice that barbers have for left-handed knights of the razor, but it's well-grounded superstition, as old as the

"We'd be apt to have all kinds of hard

luck if that fellow stayed here any length of time. I once worked in a New York shop where there was a left-handed barber, and almost every day an ac-cident would happen to some of the We told the proprietor where the trouble lay, but he was not a barber and he couldn't understand what differand I do know them, but there is with his right or his left hand. much that is not only groundless, but "One day a runaway horse plunged wrong, in the offhand attacks made on the railroads by thoughtless people on all hands. What is well founded in them will be cured, but the craze of the control Without any apparent reason the hot water faucets would get cold as ice, and the razors would refuse to work properly. Customers who for years had been in the habit of getting shaved three or four times a week stopped coming, and it was all due to that left-handed barber. During all the while he was there not one of us won a bet on policy, al-though the porter used to dream some of the best numbers I ever saw. This fellow I speak of had red hair, and that, of course, made it worse. We finally in-ouced the boss to fire him, and just as soon as he was gone things began to get good again. "Now, this fellow on the end, who drifted in this morning, looks to be pretty good barber, but just as soon the bass saw him strop a razor with his left 'mit' it was all for Julius. In most shops before a new man is hired he is usked whether he is right or left-handed. "Left-handed men who learn the trade get onto this after a while, and then they switch to the right hand—that is, if they can make good with the right.

> is that they don't want to shave the first customer that comes in on Monday morning. That's a sure sign of poor business all week for the unlucky barter. Of course, somebody has got to shave the first man in, but you don't see the barbers rushing madly up to their chairs and beckoning to the customer. You'll see one of them go for a triple of water another is too busy reading the sporting page to look up, and the others are all doing something that occupies their time. Whatever chair the cupies their time. Whatever chair the customer climbs into the barber who runs it is hoodcoed for the week.
>
> "Another peculiarity about barbers is that one of the craft can tell a fellow-tradesman by shaving him, although he man have seen the man heaver. may never have seen the man before. The way a barber lies in a chair when he is getting shaved, and the way he unconsciously assists the man with the him off every time. turn his head from side to the other in a different way than other men who are not barbers, and when the razor is on his neck he will raise his chin in a way that cannot be counterfeited. I missed out on calling the turn

I'm scared to death that somebody is going to get killed around here before

ake off his coat and take it away with

a possibility?

taught and undirected by others, we

have acquired whatever opinions,

men had learned, discovered, tested

ing the only intelligent thing when we

are left in perpetuity for the race, and truthfully then may each individual say of himself as does the poet:

'Heir of all ages, I,—
Heir of all that they have wrought!

All of their wealth of precious

All their stores of emprise high,

Every golden deed of theirs

Sanctify this present day.

Sheds its lustre on my way:

All their labors, all their prayers,

By their passion and their tears, Heir of all that they have learned

Through the weary, tolling years

But true as this now is, dependent

n these manifold and far-reaching ays for so much that we he

thought!

'clock to-night, when his 'niba'

Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, Has a Good Voice.

Chicago Chronicle.

barber in my life."

James A. Tawney, who represents the First congressional district of Minnesota, has the best singing voice in Congress-a high baritone which once, at the wind-up of the Fiftyseventh Congress, did he give his assembled colleagues a specimen of his been torturing the air with all sorts of choruses. Then somebody started the doxology. None of the singers seemed able to recall the words of the fine old church song. As if in very shame for the ignorance of his coileabues, Mr. Tawney raised his voice. His first clear note stilled the tumult. He sang the doxology as never before or since has it been heard in the halls of Congress. Every word of the old hymn took its flight to the uttermost part of the great chamber. But Mr. Tawney has resolutely refused from that day to join in the singing in the House.

Alcohol From Cactus Plants.

Trexas ranchers are much ple ith the new denatured alcohol it is expected that they will be

Fathers, 1, 14.)

It was a conclusion similar to that contained in the latter of these words of this wisest and gentlest of the ancient rabbis, which we reached last week. Our closing thought was that a

ho found and made and acquired

nutual dependence upon one another,

there has been no being, save perhaps

self-sufficient a human unit.

"All are needed by each one,

purely self-regarding and self-cir-cumscribed individualism did not rep resent the highest and could not be the ultimate form of society. In fact whose theory we pointed to various indications which went to show that the pr order of society with such an individualism as its basis was passing; and to be exact, we might have gone even farther and ventured the statement that it had long ago passed. It has en only by a lax license of speech hat men for many generations past

earning: that s man at all a livi ing unconditionally man is here by a Society calls no m it. He comes into it without any co sent from it. The r ould speak of an individualistic order of society. The only true individualist presence lies entir mediately and solely at any time was the primitive man, give him birth; and folly and solely by self-dependent with no terms of q fort, study and labor the means of absistence for himself; and ever soever to be set me say, that society nothing primarily since his time, with the members of the race growing more and more in if any, may he charge a living. As for society time any obligation to it, it can only be in some savage denizen of a wilderness jungle, who has been as completely responding degree that ual separately, by per his own, gives to Emerson states a truth when he thing to be obligated for.

Then there are the Nothing is fair or good alone":suggested, of the other, the capitalistic class, places to call to mind how much we any question of soc anything due society is all bear eloquent testimony in our entire beings and persons, in all that pear to hold a theory relates to our mode of life, thought of the founder of the and conduct, to the correctness of the tunes, who expressed his statement. Here we sit, and regard-choiceness of a profane ing what of all there is about us, all reminded upon a certain there was a public that we have and enjoy, can we say that our own hands, singly, unaided whom something was are men of wealth an and unsupported by any others, have day, who by their action acquired, contrived or accomplished saying the same thing it? How many persons all over this which this grandsire fair earth, away off in China and Ja-Vanderbilts then did. Th pan, the distant plains of California, be possessed of the idea or right at home on near by farms their success purely and have been employed in tilling the factor, their own astr soil, sowing the seed, carefully tendand enterprise of hand ing and nurturing the growth of the thanks are due nowhere grain and fruit, all the produce of the part of it. But what a pe fields, and all in order that we might taken idea is this! How have the food of which we partook to the plainest and mo an hour or so ago when we were seatfacts of life, as we hav ed at our tables? How many more persons, thousands upon thousands of There is no man, I care capable, energetic and others, had to go into the forests and however much a master : hew down the trees, dig down into his craft, who is not help the depths of the earth and bring up the stores of mineral treasures hidden what he is and achieve th there, load them upon pack animals, does, far more by the effo than by his own unsuj carts and cars and vessels, transtions. Is it not then an port them across vast stretches of land premest arrogance, of the and water, carry them into workscionable ingratitude, je shops, forges and factories, beat, smelt carve, turn and shape them into all most beggar-like paupe willing thus to take all manner of forms and devices, in order that we finally might have these has to offer, and to rec different articles of use and ornamening as due in return?

homes? How many further thousands tempted controversions have had to do with the tending of that served by society has the right to stripping the skins, shearing the wool, in return that it be serve extracting the silk, growing the flax But now, how is this and cotton, following these through rocal service, of a social all the different processes of prepara- to be determined and co tion, tanning the hides, making the it be computed, as we leather and the textile fabric, spin- to-day, by any purely ning, weaving, sewing, cutting, fashdards, by any standard of joning, fitting, in order that in the end lence of compensation no

tation with which we furnish our It is indisputable then,

you and I might have these different Money, we say, is the garments with which we clad and ken of services rendered: adorn our persons? This wealth, moreover, that we have and call "our uniform indication of th own," those of us who are the boastpassage of some service ed owners of stores, warehouses and for instance, was the B factories, mills, mines, railways and transaction as that which whatever else, and point with such to light in one of our whatever else, and point with such pride to the goods with which they not so long ago, when are stocked, the products and the "operator," one of that correction which come from them as our of modern commercial in the commercial 'personal acquisitions," that which we so-called "promoters," ourselves have "made,"—how much of he and a few partners that in truth represents any real ac- him in the enterprise tual "making" of our own? How little of it should we indeed have, were it moting a certain trust. not for the toil and industry of an here, if any there were, undetermined and undeterminable never have entitled the number of other men, not alone of such a prodigous am those under our immediate employ. "made" to-day. but men whom we have never seen, of all reasonable pr scattered to the remotest ends of the earth, whose exertions in the main of it,- and our So have made this wealth in our hands right at least here,-is tory, purely spoilative And not alone in this material way, representing only what by are we dependent upon the efforts and stronger arm, brigand, achievements of other men for our like, in a position of a possessions, but in other, in intellect- men of high finance can ual and spiritual ways as well. How hold-up upon the public many of us can say, that wholly un- stand and deliver to the

And even where this is where there is a closer achieved whatever knowledge and tion, and even a balance of wrought out whatever philosophy of portion and equivalence life we claim as our own? There is not vices and compensation one of us, I dare say, whose thought can it only infreque is not influenced, and mightily influ- that the debt of soc enced, by the thought of the world is properly recogni around us. There is not one whose discharged. How often boasted wisdom is not in the largest that one man rende measure the borrowed wisdom of our another, which, elders, whether of our contemporaries full value for the rect or of the ages past. We should know compensation he very, very little, infinitessimally little, and gladly gives at if all that the previous generations of yet has no such and proven, were to be blotted out, of the service? All the men of superior mind and will suggest th soul-vision who have selzed upon and where a benefit given to the world some new teaching, with a charge paid some new aspect of eternal truth, fully paid, yet taxes have given its for all after time, and and the slightest con we in our day and generation are do- the powers or the of that benefit. in our turn seize upon it and make ard of valuation it as our own. All legacies of this kind spirit of a right spirit of a right constrained to se solely this, "the services not to the

And here then we to guide us in c bility, Society, ev tily as it is no short of doing ng so much fo