What --! Funeral notice elsewhere. In the words of the poet, editor and philosopher of the Tarboro Southerner,

"how many a good man has been im-

paled on a premature nomination!".

THE publication of our Apex letter would subject us to indictment for libel. If our Apex friends will send the proof and it sustains the charges made in the letter the News will not hesitate to publish it. A charge of bribery is too serious a metter to be published on the authority of mere ru-

WHILE Senator Jones was in New York last week, he met Mr. Tilden and many of the prominent leaders of the Democracy, and they all express themselves as satisfied with the results of the extra session, and predict a sweeping Democratic victory in New York State in the fall. And so they all say. And so the industriously reported split in the New York Democracy is a Radi-

According to a decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of California, lawyers are not at liberty to decline to appear in the defense of impecunious prisoners, if assigned to that duty by the court. Judge Clark, of Sacramento. requested a young attorney to take charge of the detense in a case where no compensation could be expected, and adjudged a refusal to be contempt of court, for which be imposed a fine. Upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued by the appellate court, this decision was pronounced sound law. The liability to serve gratuitously is declared to be one of the burdens of the legal profession, for which its privileges are ample compensation.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR made the Auburn prison convicts a fourth of July speech, showing them how the errors of life might be transmuted into blessings. In reviewing his own career, which abounded in mistake, he found, to his surprise, if there were any golden threads running through it, they were wrought out by the regrets felt at the wrong; that these regrets had run through the course of his life, guiding his footsteps through all its intricacies and problems, and if he should obaterate all of these the act to which these golden threads were attached-whose lengthening lines were woven into his very nature-if he should obliterate all of these, he should destroy what little there was of virtue in his moral make-

A NOVEL case is pending in the

Brooklyn courts. In her application for a guardian ad litem Miss Annie Strong Pierce alleges that about the 1st day of March last she became acquainted with Theodore Berrian, who requested her society with a view to matrimony. He represented himself to be a widower. Finally by his protestations of love and many acts of kindness, he succeeded in entirely winning over to himself the petitioner's heart and affections. Recently she made the discovery that Berrian all the time had a wife in Brooklyn, and as soon as this fact became known, her friends and acquaintances treated her with coldness and indifference, by reason of which she became sick bodily and mentally, and is unable to attend to her business. She therefore brings a suit against Berrian for \$10,000 dam-

Northing is more clearly settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court o the United States than these two points: Firstly, that the Constitution, with all its amendments, does not confer the right of suffrage upon any person, but mere.y confirms and refers to a right which had previously existed under an anthority of the States, and, secondly, that the right which is conferred by the States alone can only be enforced, protected and regulated by the States. This appears to be States rights doctrine. It is the doctrine of the Democratic party. It is also the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States. The fact that this doctrine has never been more explicitly declared or more firmly held, than by Chief Justice Waite, and other members of the United States judiciary, who were appointed by Republican Presidents and as Republicans, neither adds to nor detracts from its truth as a settled principle of constitu-

By way of encouragement to Messra. Robinson and Moring the Charlotte Democrat refers to a precedent which occurred in Mr. Fillmore's administration. A bill was passed just before the adjournment of Congress for the relief of a grand-daughter of the naval hero, John Paul Jones; but on carrying a bundle of bills from the Senate or House to the President's room in the Capitol for him to sign, the Jones relief bill was accidently dropped out, and not found until after the adjournment of both Houses. President Fillmore was pressed to sign it, but he steadily refused, saying that it would be in violation of all law, usage and precedent. The Democrat adheres to the position it assumed at the onset of the controversy about the school bill, insisting that the two Speakers did right in refusing to sign the bill after final adjournment. The matter will be judicially determined in a few days.

CENTRAL Asia is again looming up and promises an interesting addithe foreign complications meagerly outlined in our cable news which the night editor of the News aweiters over these Summer nights, China, for the second time in the last ten years, has retaken Kashgaria, and the Chinese forces are marching on Kuidja, a province from which the Moslem revolt drove the Chinese governor in 1872, and which Russia then occupied and has agreed recently to surrender to its old masters. Should room in Ohio lunatic asylums.

the Chinese succeed in re-occupying the province China and Russia between them will have crushed the only vigorous display of the Mohammedan spirit in central Asia, and left the Ameer of Afghanistan the only Moslem prince in a tract which was once the home of great Moslem states. If, as is reported by a correspondent of the London Daily News who is with the Russian column which recently started on its way South to chastise some Turcoman tribes, the Russians intend to occupy Merve, England will be shortly called on to interfere on behalf of the Ameer. Merve is a mere collection of mud-built hats, but it is the point through which the great caravan lines of central Asia pass, and the eastern trade of Afghanistan lies at the mercy of a power hold-

UNDER the heading of "Are We an Anglo Saxon People?" the Pittsburg Post has a long and interesting article. From this we learn that the whole population of the American colonies a hundred years ago was about 3,000,000. But even that was not all of English origin. It included a consi lerable white element that was not English, and also a large number of negro slaves. It is within bounds to say that time did not exceed 2,000,000. The Post says:

"The tide of immigration first became noticeable about sixty years ago. In 1817 some 15,000 passagers, who might be classed immigrants, were lar led at American ports. It is estimated that the numbers landed from 1789 to 1820 was about 250,000. In the latter year the statistics of immigration were first officially prepared. They show that from 1820 to 1878 the whole number of aliens arriving in the United States was 9,630,793. Adding the 250,-000 who had arrived before 1820; we have a total of almost 10,000,000 immi-

grants in less than ninety years. Evidence of the nationality of all these immigrants is not available, but it is very certain that the proportion of English was comparatively small. Statistics kept at New York, when the arrivals from May 5, 1847, to March 31, 1879, numbered 5,731,183, show that the percentage of English was only 12.94. Of the whole number landed in the time stated, 2,165,232 came from Germany; 2,020,001, from Ireland, and 742,271 from England, England contributed less than three-quarters of a million to over five millions sent by other countries. Supposing the proportion to have been about the same from the beginning, 1,250,000 of the 9,870,798 immigrants anded from 1789 to 1878, came

from England. There were some 2,000,000 of English and their descendants in the United States a hundred years ago. About thousand more, have been added since. The other nationalities added since 1789 number 8,630,793. The offspring of these is certainly much greater than that of the original English colonists and the English immigrants added in ninety years, and yet men talk and write of the American people of to-day as Anglo-Saxon.'

Why it Harts.

Ypsilanti Sentinel. What makes Congressman Hubbell's mistake hurt so, is the fact that he is the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. It was in his official capacity as such, that he applied for assistance to a Greenback paper, as an aid to the Republican cause. His position proves that this is a party polev, portion of the tactics to be employed from now until after the next Presidential campaign. It comprises the whole party, and convicts the greenback leaders and organs of insincerity

The paper alluded to is the National View, published at Washington. The News long ago pronounced it a thinly disguised Radical enterprise.]

PERSONALS.

Colonel John M. Brown, of Charlotte, has gone to Buffale Springs in search

Julius Cesar and those other fellows had several advantages over the men of to-day. No suspenders being worn, if a button suddenly gave way, an additional wrap of the toga around the neck sufficed to keep the old thing up until the wearer reached home at night.

General Bob Toombs is worth a half million dollars, and having once sworn to be true to the Confederacy he refuses to take an oath to support the United States government. When he fled, after the collapse of the Confederacy, he was concealed for a while in the house of the author of "Beulah," at Mobile.

Weston, speaking at a meeting in London, stated that during the last twelve years he had walked and "wobbled on foot, 53,000 miles.

The death is announced, at Hot Springs, Ark., of Geor.e Sennott, the well-known Boston lawyer who volunteered to defend Captain John Brown when he was tried for his Harper's Ferry raid.

A son of Chang, one of the Siamese twins, Jesse Bunker, now eighteen years old, has received a diploma at the New York Institute for the deaf

Mr. David Davis' anxiety for the passage of the quinine bill must be of an entirely disinterested character. There's not enough ague in the country to shake him all over.

"The Edenton Band can carry more horns than any in the State." An Edentonian suggests the Tom and Jerries of E. City's Band can do more Punch-ing whils't cobbler-ing around on a dash-ing Lemonade tour, than any of his acquaintance. - Clarion.

Mr. Wm. Burney, of Mecklenburg county, has just taken the degree of doctor of philosophy at Heidelburg University, with the highest honors. Senator John B. Gordon is a member of a Presbyterian church, near Atlanta, which last Sunday admitted a colored

woman to the communion table, Colonel Thomas A. Scott will return to America about the 1st of September. He has, during his long journey, regaine I vigorous health and strength.

A Man Who Has Served His Party

Well. Goldsboro Mall. General W. R. Cox passed through this place on Tuesday last en route to his farm in Edgecombe. We will add that General Cox has done more for the Democratic party in this State, to have

received nothing, than any man that we know in the State. He is a good man and true patriot, and we do trust the people have it in their hearts to give him some evidence of their appreciation of his unselfish devotion to the cause of true Democracy. Republican Logic. Republican logic just now is a curi-

ous article. According thereto the Democracy has irretrievably injured itself by preventing the employment of troops and deputy marshals at the polis; and at the same time has not prevented either troops or marshals from appearing at the polls as they have in the past.

Political Idiots.

New York Star. The idiot who goes about asking "Are we a nation or a confederacy of States?" has reached Columbus, Onio, the Republican editors. Such events explain why there is never any spare

THE FIFTY-SIX. Signers of the Declaration of Independence---Patriots---Their Occupations and P. sees of Birth.

Few bodies of men have equaled in sterling patriotism and true nobility of character the immortal signers of the Dec.aration of Independence. The promulgation of this document meant high treason to the King of England, but true loyalty to the brotherhood of man. Fifty-six patriots, at the risk of life, liberty and property, gave their sames and sanction to that act which laid the foundation of the American Republic. Of these men ten were, natives of Massachusetts, nine of Virginia, five of Pennsylvania, five of Maryland, four of New Jersey, four of South Carolina, three of connecticut, three of New York, two of Rhode Island, two of Delaware, one of New Hampshire, three of Ireland, two of England, two of Scotland, and one of Wales, thus making a total of fifty-six. Josiah Bartlett, John Hancock, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry, Roger Sherman, Wiliam Williams, Benjamin Franklin and William Hooper were born in Massachusetts; George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton, George Walton and John Penn in Virginia; Fancis Hopkinson, Benjamin Rush, Thomas McKeau in Pennsylvania; Geo. Read, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, William Paca and Charles Carroll in Maryland; Richard Stockton, John Hart, Abraham Clark and Joseph Hewes in New Jersey; Edward Rutledge, Thomas Hayward, Jr.; Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Arthur Middleton in South Carolina; Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott and Lyman Hall in Connecticut; Philip Livingston, Willism Floyd and Lewis Morris in New York; Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery in Rhode Island; George Ross and Casar Rodney in Delaware; William Whipple in New Hampshire; Matthew Thornton, James Smith and George Taylor in Ireland; Robert Morris and Button Gwinnett in England; | pride the anniversary of the birth-day John Witherspoon and James Wilson in Scotland, and Francis Lewis in Twenty-four were lawyers; fourteen.

farmers; three physicians; two survey- inated with the pious David, but as his ors; one, a minister: one an artist; one. a writer, and one, a printer. In signing the Declaration, nine represented the State of Pennsylvania; seven, Virginia; five, New Jersey; four, New York; four, Massachusetts; four Connecticut; four, Maryland; four, South Carolina; three, New Hampshire; three or any tool of iron, and when the build-Rhode Island; three, Delaware; three, North Carolina, and three, Georgia. Two of the signers of the Declaration-John Adams and Thomas Jeffersonsubsequently became the second and third Presidents of the United States, and both Adams and Jefferson died on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declara-Independence, July 4, 1826, within a few hours of each other. Although Great Britain had not dealt justly with her American subjects, it | tion and envy of the world, has forever was not until the enactment of the stamp act in 1765, when even the very newspapers and almanaes of the people | speaker then answered satisfactorily were taxed, that a proposition for a the arguments of those who are ene-General Congress was suggested in | mies to the Masonic order-why it was several of the Colonies. This Congress, | sometimes unnecessarily assailed-why after due notice, was held on September 5, 1774, in Carpenter's Hall, Phila- and lastly, why a woman could not bedelphia. No thought of independence | come a Mason. He then referred pawas then broached, but loyalty to the Crown was firmly upheld, and the interests of both the mother country and her subjects were advocated as of paramount consideration. The King was petitioned, and Parliament was remonstrated with, but all to no purpose. A second Congress met in May, 1775, and after organizing a temporary General Government and an army, with Washington as Commander in Chief of the latter, adjourned. Even at this period no thought of independence was entertained, and had wiser measures prevalued and the rights of the petitioning colonists been recognized, the Americans would have laid down their arms. In 1776 the desire for the dismemberment of the colonies as English subjects became the dominant one in the minds of the American patriots, and all hopes of a reconciliation with Great Britain had vanished for ever and ever. In June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, a wealthy Virginian, who had an immense property at stake, "offered a resolution in the General Congress, declaring all allegiance of the colonies to the British Crown at an end." Soon after this startling proposition, a committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration.

With the exception of a few verbal alterations made by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, it was submitted to Congress, June 28, 1776. The document was laid on the table and did not come up for discussion until July I. when it was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after several amendments were made, nine States voted for independence. The assemblies of Maryland and Pennsylvania refused their concurrence; but conventions of the people having been called, majorities were obtained, and on the Fourth of July, votes from all the colonies were procured in its favor, and the thirteen united colonies were declared free and independent States." On the Fourth of July John Hancock, President of Congress, and a man of wealth, signed the immortal document only, and with his signature, a bold, masculine handwriting, it was sent out to the civilized world. On August 2 the document was signed by fifty-five of the members of the Continental Congress. Matthew Thornton, an Irishman, signed the document on taking his seat in Congress in November. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was on the part of each patriot a probable death warrant. Yet the richest as well as the poorest did not shrink from the act, but rather gloried in it. The scene is best described by the graceful historian of the Revolution, Benson J. Lossing (to whom the writer is indebted for his facts), as follows: "Congress was assembled in Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, when the Declaration was adopted, and connected with ous, keeping him in a state of constant that event the following touching incident is related: On the morning of the day of its adoption the venerable bellman ascended to the steeple, and a little boy was placed at the door of the first publication was entitled "The Old hall to give him notice when the vote | Log School-House," and then followed should be concluded. The old man waited long at his post, saying, 'They will never do it, they will never do it." Suddenly a loud shout came up from below, and there stood the blue eyed boy, clapping his hands and shouting 'Ring! Ring!!' Grasping the iron tongue of the bell, backward and forward he hurled it a hundred times, proclaiming 'Liberty to the land and to the inhabitants thereof." Among the articles of the Declaration of Independence is that paragraph referring to the king, which has a peculiar significance, even in these times. "He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing

armies, without the consent of our legislators." The Fascination of Literary Work

It is a curious fact that some of the greatest of writers have been men of affairs, and that the heroes of statecraft and of battlefield have striven to live in literature. Casar, has a place in literature, for his "Conversations." Dante's "Inferno" was largely peopled with the souls of those who had striven with and vanquished him in politics, wherein he shone with a larger luster than even in verse. King James the First was a vigorous essayist and close thinker, whose praises were sung too loudly perhaps by sycophants, but are reiterated in this generation; and Fred-States? has reached Columbus, Ohio, eric the Great, the greatest warrior of and been received with enth: i sm by his day, the idol of Carlyle, the greatest monarch, according to Macaulay, who ever legitimately ascended a throne,

wrote Alexandrines to Voltaire and the

darkest days of the Seven Years' War, consoled himself with couplets. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, seeks disfinction in translating Whittier into Portuguese; Queen Victoria, Empress of India, forgets the bitterness of her bereavement in the biography of her consort; the King of Portugal has translated Shakspeare; Marcus Aurelius, throughout a troubled reign over the entire world, found time for the study of physics and philosophy and for writing his "Meditations." Spenser's "Faery Queen" was written by a servant of the cruel English Government; Chancer, the parent of English poetry, was a soldier and man of affairs. Thiers was President of the French Republic, and Lord Derby, one of the great statesmen of his day, wrote a translation of the "Iliad," on a bed of pain. Examples of this tendency of great men in other departments of life to literary effort might be multiplied indefinitely. Even Nero, wanton scoundrel that he was, affected an art

MASONRY.

sentiment.

As Pictured by Judge Schenck at Denver. Lincolnton News.

The audience being called to order by the Master's gavel, Mr. Theo. H. Cobb. of Lincolnton, arose, and, in a most dience the Hon. David Scheuck as the John Morton, George Clymer and orator of the day. The oration was a Thomas Mckean in Pennsylvania; Geo. perfect success. The style was elevated and feroible and the rhetorical embellishments were of the most exalted character. The speaker evinced profound knowledge of Masonic literature and paid glowing tributes to the promoters of education. He said it was usual for people, occasionally, to relax from the busy tolls of life and celebrate a feast or an anniversary in honor of some event or hero held in sacred remembrance; that the Christian people welcomed with joy the annual return of the natal day of the Savior of the world; that the American patriot celebrated the natal day of his liberty with great murtial display, and that Masons everywhere observed with reverential of that eminent patron of Masonry, St. John the Baptist. He said that Mason ry had its origin at the building of the great temple at Jerusalem; that the demerchants; five retired gentlemen; four sign of that magnificent structure orighands had been imbued with blood, the honor was reserved for Solomon, his son and successor. The foundation of this great edifice was laid by Solomon in the year 1011 B. C., and was seven and a half years in building it. It was built without the sound of ax, hammer ing was completed its several parts fitted with such exactness that it had the appearance of being the work of the Creator. He spoke of the vast stones used in the building of the temple and adverted to our blessed Lord's prediction that "there should not be left one stone upon another that should not be ing, which rose like a mount of gold and snow, and was once the admirapassed away. The temple area is now occupied by two Turkish Mosques. The the work is known only to the craft. thetically to the Masonic record as a charitable institution; how, after the Church and State had turned a deaf ear to the wailings of the orphan children of the country, Masonry erected an asylum at Oxford and threw open its doors, and to-day extends a hearty welcome to the fatherless and motherless children in the State. He drew the line between esoteric and exoteric Masonry, and his remarks upon the symbols used in the order were extremely interesting. He reminded us that by the light of the Jewish dispensation we are taught to believe in the immortality of the soul, and that by faith in the redeeming power of Judah's lion our bodies shall become as immortal as our souls. And when we look forward to the sprig of acacia, blooming at the head of the grave, we are reminded of that immortal part of man which never dies. The speaker, in his remarks dwelt for some time upon the great mission of woman, and he referred to the climatic and social advantages of his native home. The watch showed that sixty minutes had passed and the speaker closed with words tantamount to that beautiful Masonic ode: We meet upon the level and part upon

"Oh! how sweet those words, Masonic,

the square." Dr. Alexander Clark.

Chicago Tribune. A few weeks ago Dr. Clark left Pittsburg to deliver the annual address to the students at Yadkin College, North Carolina. He was then suffering with dysentery, and, when at an Atlanta hotel, this complaint took a typhoid character. From the hotel he was taken to the house of his warm friend, Governor Colquitt. His symptoms grew worse, and Governor Colquitt telegraphed to friends here that the issue was doubtful; but a change for the better took place, and a few days ago it was thought the crisis had passed, and that the patient would recover. Delusive hope. It was the Doctor's intention after fulfilling his duties at Yadkin to travel westward to Adrian, Mich., and there deliver a lecture before the college attended by his son.

About a year ago many friends of the deceased, both in this city and in Cincinnati, becoming interested in his behalf, endeavored to procure for him a foreign mission, and to this end called President Hayes' attention to the matter. The Chief Executive himself suggested Dr. Clark for Minister to Peru. Subsequently this was found out of the question, but the President remarked to a mutual friend, "Dr. Clark is booked for a place, and he has only to wait a short time." Meanwhile the Doctor was offered a Consulate in the northern part of South America, which he declined.

Overwork was the indirect cause of his death. His labors, both literary and church, were incessant and ardumental strain.

Dr. Clark was a graceful and prolific writer, and the author of several works which have had an extensive sale. His Christianity," "Gospel in the Trees," "Sermons on Common Things," and "Starting Out." His last work was 'Summer Rambles in Europe,' embracing sketches of travel in England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France, which he visited in 1876. He also completed the "Voice of Praise," the hymnal now used by the Methodist Protestant Church in the North and West. Besides these permanent volumes and the contributions for the Methodist Recorder and the Sunday-school papers under his control, which were very prolific, he also contributed to the leading papers and magazines throughout the country.

Did Jefferson Write the Declaration

of Independence? TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Like nearly all the rest of mankind, you assume without question that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. But how weak is the evidence of his claim. If his life had been shortened only three years there would have been no proof whatever that he was the author of that unequaled production; for not till he had passed his eightieth year did he ven-ture to say, "I drew it." In the early days of the Republic

there were many who believed that ae did not write it, but for reasons which presently appear, the real author was unknown. S'x months before independence var

declared an anonymous pamphlet w published, entitled "Common Sense." Its success was unprecedented. The copyright was assigned to the colonies by the author, and not until several editions were issued was it accredited to Thomas Paine. In a literary point of view it was one of the finest productions in the English language. But the author was not an aspirant for literary fame: his sole aim was the achievement of American Independence.

Paine was the bosom friend of Franklin. They were both very secretive men, and Franklin, who had induced Paine to come to America, knew that he could trust him. Franklin was a member of the committee to draft a declaration. The task was assigned to Jefferson, and in a very few days it was completed.

Now this is the way I conceive it was done: Franklin handed to Jefferson a draft already prepared by Paine and assured him that he could trust the writer never to lay claim to its authorship. What could Jefferson do but use it? It was far superior in style to any thing he could produce. So with a few verbal changes he reported it, and it was adopted by the the Congress, after striking out several passages more eloquent than any that remain, as for in-

stance, one about the slave trade. The adoption of this declaration placed Jefferson in an embarrassing position. Not daring to say outright that he was its author, he studiously evaded that point when ever it became necessary to allude to the subject. But at last, when Franklin had been dead thirty-three years and Paine fourteen years Jefferson ventured to clafm what no one then disputed. It would never have done for him to name the real author, and who could be harmed, he doubtless thought, by taking the credit himsel? But the science of criticism. like the spectrum analysis which reveals the composition of the stars, points unerringly to Thomas Paine as the only man who could indite that greatest of all literary masterpieces the Declaration of American Independence.

W. H. B. [What "W. H. B." thinks about the Mecklenburg declaration we do not know; but we do know that our friend "P. B. M." doubts the genuineness of that venerable evidence Mecklenburg's early glory. P. B. M. slings a caustic pen and but for the pressure on its columns the NEWs would feel honored in giving his views publicity. Under the circumstance the painful duty of a most respectful declension is our only alternative.-ED. NEWS.]

PITH AND POINT.

Faith is a strong man; Hope an anxious woman, and Charity a sickly

Rusty Kate is the girl of the period,

according to the iron-ical St. Louis Times-Journal. It takes a very small man to be a

successful phool.—Egotistical Either mal-de-mer or the stomachpump will quickly takeself-conceit out

of you. You have observed how a smoker licks his cigar, but did you ever see

garlic anything? The poor chap who was lost in contemplation was afterward found in victuals by his charitable neighbors.

He, who but yesterday might have

stood against the world, now lies against Song of the man with a rope around

his neck and a mob at the other end: "Im saddest when I swing."-Elmira

The roughs who disturb the peace of Rhode Island's chiefcity are tempting Providence to provide them free and

Nature's bequest gives nothing, but doth tend, and being frank she lends to those who are free. -Shakespeare.

Prosperous people can give good counsel, for it costs them nothing and they like to do it .- Hartford Sunday

Captain Joe Barnum's thus counsels 'Young America:" Genuine manhood is only to be earned by serving out steadily and faithfully the period of A Mississippi editor having playfully

satirized a Northern humorist's stock in trade, the latter retaliates by advising the offender to take out a license as a clam peddler. Prindle says that a man who will

parley with a book agent unmoved for hours can't play croquet ten minutes without wanting to go off and burn somebody's barn. At a recent art sale in London a "Leda

and the Swan," by Leonardo da Vinci, £84, white at the same auction a Louis XVI. cabinet brought £378.

Folded Eyes.

Home Journal

I have somewhere seen it written, And have wondered if 'twere true, "Folded eyes see brighter colors Than the open ever do.'

Can it be, the little sleeper Dreaming on the mother's knee, Really sees; what, from its smiling We can fancy it must see? Little lips, oh, epen for me, Tell me if indeed 'tis true, "Folded eyes see brighter coiors Than the open ever do."

Happy maidenidly dreaming, Where the shadows come and go In among the apple blossoms, Tell me truly if 'tis so: Is the picture fancy sketches Brighter than all else to you? "Folded eyes see brighter colors Than the open ever do.'

Folded eyes, from which the sunlight Faded, leaving us in shade; In the light which fadeth never. Is it true, as poet said, Still beholding in unfolding,

Glories that are ever new, "Folded eyes see brighter colors Than the open ever do."

Chastly Figures.

The New York World has compiled table of the number of persons who were killed or wounded on the 4th of July in the United States. This list is necessarily only a partial que, but it foots up eighteen killed and one hundred and seven wounded. A complete "School-Day Dialogues," "Work-Day list would doubtless more than double the number of wounded, and, if the number of the wounded who have since died or who will die could be ascertain ed, the list of fatal cases would probably be doubled. Pistols and fire-crackers and the like explosives did this fatal work. The world omits from its list the loss of property and damage to limb resulting from fires started by fire-works. In New York, it says, there were twenty fires due directly to the heathenish style of celebration, and in Philadelphia there were fourteen.

> Sherman's Scheming. Baltimore Sun Washington Letter. A prominent politician from one of

the Southern States, who has just arrived here, says that there is not the slightest doubt, of the fact that Secretary Sherman is actively scheming in the Southern States for delegates to the next Republican National Convention who will favor his (Sherman's) nomination for the presidency. Lately all of the Federal officials and the men prominent in Republican politics in the Southern country were furnished with a copy of a weekly paper published here in Washington, containing a biography of Sherman, and many articles landatory of his public deeds, and accompanying it was a fine lithographic picture of the secretary. The officials took the hint, and now there is scarcely a postoffice or a United States marshal's building that has not a picture of John Sherman pendant from its walls.

Douth's Harvest. The field stands white in the reaper's sight, The summer blessings fall

On the ripened wheat and the blossoms And Heaven smiles over it all,

And the reaper sings while the hot air With the rush of his sickle keen;

Oh, I reap and I bind whatever I And gather my sheaves at will.

The grain grows, high, but what care Lwalk with a giant's pace; Men shiver and cry as I hurry by And shrink from my terrible face;

And the maid grows white with dumb afright At my kisses so damp and chill, But my arms are bold, 'to have and to hold.

And I gather my sheaves at will. "The breeze that roves through the orange groves Is thick with a coming doom; And they drink in death from the perfumed breath

Of the fair magnolia bloom; Where once through a flood of tears and blood, I gathered my greedy fill, Lcome again, and through woe and pain

I garner fresh sheaves at will." Wise Lord of the harvest, stay his work!

Bid the cruel laborer cease; Spare the little grain that shall yet remain. To ripen and fall in peace; Let our prayers and cries reach pitying

Bid the fevered storm "be still;" Touch the stricken land with Thy heal ing hand. For the reaper bides Thy will!

JEWS AND GENTILES.

They Meet in a Common Sanctuary to Worship Together a Common Father-An Extraordinary Event, Unmatched in the World's History.

St. Louis Republican. Solomon said, over three thousand years ago, that there was "no new thing under the sun," but if that mighty Jewish potentate had been living in St. Louis last night, he might have seen a really new thing-a thing that could only be the product of the advanced

civilization of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. This strange sight consisted of a Jewish and Christian congregation meeting together for worship in a Jewish synagogue. Ever since the burning of the Second Baptist Church the congregation has been meeting at the Jewish Temple Shaare Emeth every Sunday evening, on the special invitation of the pastor, Rev. S. H. Sonneschien. The chapel of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Beaumont and Morgan streets. has now, been completed, and will be occupied for service next Sunday. Last

night was consequently the last occasion on which the church would be the guests of these who had proved themselves friends in need. The occasion was taken advantage of to inaugurate one of the most remarkable events that ever transpired in Christendom+the meeting together of the two congregations for worship in common.

When the announcement was made that the meeting would take place, all who desired to attend were admonished to be present early, as seats would be in demand. There was never a more necessary caution, as long before the hour of service people began to pour in in crowds, and by the appointed hour not only was every seat and every inch of standing room occupied, but more people had turned away unable to get in than would have filled the church twice over. It was a most remarkable scene for a Sunday night in St. Louis, under the shadow of a church. The streets around were lined with carriages, and the sidewalks for blocks were crowded with pedestrians coming and going. Those who were a little late found an impenetrable mass of people blocking up the aisles of the church and extending into the vestibule beyoud the point anything could be either seen or heard distinctly, except the mu sical portions of the services, which were of a high order and could be heard and appreciated by all who were so fortunate as to get inside, and also the great throngs in the vestibules and on

The services themselves were of an unusual character, and opened with an organ voluntary by Dr. E. M. Bowman, Opus No. 1, Batiste. This was followed by the opening sentence, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple," by the choir. A Psalm was then read, followed by the singing of that beautiful hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee," to the tune 'Bethany," so popular in congregational and social meetings.

Rev. Dr. Sonneschien then made a prayer, characterized by eloquent fervor, and which in all the attributes of an appeal to the Deity in behalf of universal mankind, has scarcely if ever been surpassed. Members of the visiting congregation spoke of it in glowing terms of eulogy. The choir sang a response from Beethoven, which was followed by a scriptural lesson, and an

anthem "Jubilate" by the choir. Rev. W. W. Boyd; pastor of the Secoud Baptist Church, then delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. He related the story of the flery disaster by which his congregation had been turned out of its usual place of worship; the first meeting thereafter at the Mercantile Library Hall and the kind and courteous letter of Rev. Dr. Sonneschein extending an invitation for the congregation to meet at the Temple Shaare Emeth. He dilated on the pleasant and hospitable manner in which they had been entertained, and concluded by reading a series of resolutions passed by his congregation expressive of their obligation and thanks to Dr. Sonneschein and the Jewish congregation.

Dr. Boyd then, in the name of members of his congregation, presented to Dr. Sonneschein, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his goodness and kindness, a service of silver plate, This magnificent specimen of the silversmith's art consisted of a coffee and tea set of six pieces resting on a very large and handsome waiter, a complete ice water set, pitcher, goblets and slop bowl complete, the entire collection being of the repousse pattern, and reflecting no little credit on the establishment from which it came-the Simmons Hardware Company. On the waiter was beautifully engraved the following inscription:

"REV. DR. SONNESCHEIN. "Presented June 29, 1879, by the members of the Second Baptist Church and congregation, St. Louis, in recognition of his kindness and the courtesy of his congregation, in the free offer of the Temple Shaare Emeth to the Second Baptist Church, after the loss of its edifice by fire, January 3, 1879,"

On the base of the water set was engraved: REV. DR. SONNESCHEIN.

JUNE 29, 1879. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Dr. Sonneschein was visibly affected by this presentation, and the feeling and kindly manner in which it was done, and his emotion for a moment checked his utterances. But he quickly recovered his equilibrium, and proceeded to deliver a most eloquent response to Dr. Boyd's address. He also enlarged on the occasion and significance of the joint meeting, and said that while the ideas of the two congregations were vastly dissimilar, they were all seeking the same end, and worshipping a common Father. He drew a graphic picture of an ideal brotherhood of all nations and creeds traveling to the great hereafter, with their hearts and affections fixed on the same God, and regarding each as the children of the same parent. On the conclusion of Dr. Sonnes.

chein's address the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Boyd, and the great congregation, consisting of over two thousand persons, dispersed to the solemn tones of the organ.

RESTORED BY PRAYER

The Case of Rev. W. H. Swartz, Who Was Cured of Severe Illness.

Rev. W. H. Swartz of Beaver Falls

Pa., who graduated in the class of '77

Allegheny College, preached at the State Street Church, Meadville, night before last, when he said it was not his intention to preach a sermon, but to give testimony, and he related a won-derful story of the efficacy, of prayer in restoring him to health, which in brief is as follows: After his graduation he received an appointment from the Erie Conference to preach at Ridgway, Pa. After a few months' labor he was strick. en with disease and was compelled to resign his charge. After being com-pelled to leave his work at Ridgway. be went to his father's home, near Bea. ver Falls, where he grew rapidly worse, but through the aid of eminent physicians he was partially cured several times, but relapsed into a worse condition each time. Two visits were made to Clifton Springs, but finally medicine failed to have any effect upon his system and a gradual but sure decline was taking place. He had become so bad that be could not read or converse when a letter was received from his brother, Clark Swartz, who is now in Boston, stating that Rev. Dr. Callis of that city had performed many wonderful cures by prayer if it was the Lord's will that the patient should be cured. Accordingly a letter was written and delivered to Dr. Cullis by the brother. Upon receiving the letter he knelt in prayer, and upon arising said: "Tell your brother he will be well." The word reached the invalid on the 7th day of April, when he also knelt in fervent prayer. On the 8th he was much better, and on the 9th arose from his bed in perfect health, both physically and mentally, and has been so ever since. able to work on his father's farm during the week and to preach every Sunday. After delivering the above testimony, demonstrating that miracles are performed in this age, Rev. Swartz made an earnest plea, telling the lessons to be learned from his experience and impressing the audience with the power of faith and the efficacy of prayer.

-Pittsburg Commercial. [We recently heard an eminent Methodist divine affectingly relate two similar instances that had fallen under his own observation .-- ED. NEWS.]

SELECT READ NG.

Do to-day thy nearest duty. If a man hath love in his heart, he may talk in broken language, but it will be eloquence to those who listen, If one has served thee, tell the deed to many; hast thou served many, tell

t not to any.

The knife's sharp cut can be endured Its ugly gash by time is cured; But bitter words, when they o'erflow, Inflict a deep, unhealing blow. -From the Turkish. Blessed are the homesick, for they

shall come at last to the Father's house. -Heinrich Stilling. Sorrows gather around great souls as storms do around mountains; but, like them, they break the storm and purify

the air of the plain beneath them .- Jeun Embosomed deep in Thy dear love Held in Thy law, I stand : Thy hand in all thing I behold,

And all things in Thy hand. Beauty is the mark God sets on virtue. Every natural action is graceful. Every heroic act is also decent, and causes the place and bystanders to

shine. - Emerson. Hannah More says that there is one single fact that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, that no man ever repented of Christianity on

his death-bed. . Apart from Thee all gain is loss, All labor vainly done: The solemn shadow of the cross,

Is better than the sun. We are firm believers in the maxim that, for all right judgment of any man or thing, it is useful, nay, essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad .- Carlyle.

The best recipe for going through life in an exquisite way with beautiful manner, is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, need all the kindness they can get from oth-

Nothing more hinders a soul from coming to Christ than a vain love for the world; and till a soul is freed from it, it can never have true love for God.

-BunyanHonor to sacred sympathy, All ye within creation's ring! Up to you star-pavilions, she Leads to the unknown king!

The wise man has his foible, as well as the fool. But the difference between them is that the foibles of the one are known to himself and concealed to the world; and the foibles of the other are known to the world and concealed from himself.—Mason.

No man was ever yet a great poet,

without being at the same time a profound philosopher; for poetry is the blossom and fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language.—S. T. A really good man had rather be de-

ceived than be suspicious; had rather forego his own right than run the venture of doing even a hard thing. This is the temper of that charity of which the apostle says that it shall never fail. -Bishop Butler.

Evening.

When the long bright hours are num-And the daylight beauty dies; When the stars their nightly watch-

Kindle in the nightly skies-

What is it gently stealing,

Dream-like o'er the musing mind Calms each wayward thought and feeling, With a magic undefined? Hark ! the dash of distant waters,

Murmuring in their ceaseless play, Comes upon the breath of evening, Blending with the night-bird's Whence the power that strangely

sways us. As we list that mystic tune, Bringing back sweet, faded memo-With the glances of the moon!

Now the evening star arises. Brightly o'er the wooded hill, Gilding with her mellow radiance Field and forest, fount and rill, Knowest thou whence this strong

emotion. Stirring even the fount of tears-Why the glance, so quick and search-

Back ward flies to childhood's years? Is it memories of the wild-wood. Where in early life we strayed-Or the moonlit haunts of childhood. Where we innocently played? is it name of friend or brother, Hoarded long in memory's cell, Or the mild glance of our mother,

Deep within that spell is centered-Yet what tongue can speak the whole-Who reveal the hidden power

That awakes the mystic spell?

Of the strange, mysterious soul? Ever unexplained, yet present With the spirit dwells the power, Potent thus to move or sway us.

In the pensive evening home