#### AT FIFTY-ONE.

Thomas William Parsons. Jesting is over with me forever, Life is too sober at fifty-one; No longer I worship the witty and clever. Things that amused me I loathe and shun. I have come to the summit and now begun To sink to the vale on the other side ; There's a damp in the air-there's a gloom on the sun,

Whose waning the vapors of Oreus hide. And my fellow-travellers, left and right.

Fall away from the track as we downward hie, To their several homes ; they are not in sight-But I hear the bells as they bid good-bye ! How lonely I feel as I get more nigh To my destined inn-a dismal place ! shut from all glimpse of the goodly sky And the sunshine of every friendly face.

Yet what is to dread? there's a Master there Full of pity, to welcome the weary guest ; Who will bind the foot-sore and have good care Of every poor soul that seeks His rest. I tremble to go to Him unconfessed-

I bear him no letters from priest or pope-But I carry a passport within my breast of His own sure word-and a deathless hope.

A NEW ENGLANDER'S TALE. Cumberland People will Think of Lauchlin Bethune.

W. C. Prime in N. Y. Journal of Commerce. MONTPELIER, VT., June, 1885,-The rector told me the story as we stood in front of the church after morning service. The church was almost hidden in a grove of maple trees. It stood on the brow of a hill which overlooked one of the most lovely valleys on the sides of the Green Mountains. The road ran along the curve of the hill, in front of the church. The projection on which the church stood commanded a view both up and down as well as across the valley, which lay two or three hundred feet below. The mountain sloped away, mostly forest-covered, behind the church. Across the valley was a similar mountain. The pasture lots went up, here and there, almost to the summit ridges. The head of the valley was only a half mile above. Down from a ravine came a noble stream of water, and before it fairly reached the sloping valley land it received two similar streams, the three alike falling over rocky beds with much noise and white confusion of waters before ther into the cor waceful river which flowed down through rich meadow lands and away oceanward.

sure in time to reach the deep and solemn rest of the great sea. Search the world over and you will find no landscape scenery to surpass these vallevs which open away eastward and westward from the Green Mountains. The one we were in was like many others I have seen this spring, only these three grand cascades at the head gave it an individu-

On the lowland near the junctions of the streams were a substantial stone house and a group of large and comfortable-looking barns and smaller buildings. This was the old home of a man whom the clergyman described as a noble specimen of that humanity of which, in country as in city, noble specimens are rare enough to be con-

"He feared God, but feared no man," was the summing-up sentence of the description. He was a man of wide influence, honored, respected, and loved, to whom for a half century the old, and the young too, had gone confidently for advice and help in joy and in trouble. For men and women need advice as often in one as in the other. It sometimes happens, in a community like this, that one man holds a commanding position. If he he holds it steadily for a long time, so that he becomes the trusted counsellor and confidential friend of his neighbors, of all kinds, rich and poor, it is always certain that that man's life is govered by devout christian principle. Others may be envied, imitated; others may win respect and admiration; but to become the confidential counsellor of all classes and ages, to be trusted with the troubles and invited into the happinesses of one's neighbors, it is essential to be loved as well as admired; and to be loved by all one must love all, not the good only, but the bad as well. And there never was, and never will be, a man who can love all classes of his neighbors and win their love in return, except that man have taken a God for his example whose spirit he has, to some extent, made part of his own. Reason, philosophy, ex-perience, all affirm this. The idea that purity and peace, gentleness and affection belong to what is called the religion of humanity is disproved in the history of every nation, every city, every village and country community, among all peoples, civilized or savage, ancient or modern.

There is no more exalted position among men than that which was held by this man, growing old among the people who loved and respected him, doing good and getting good in every year of his long life. The world in which he lived was small, but it was large enough to occupy the energies of any mind, however able. The patriarchal system has never been improved on by organizing men into nations. One man in a country town can be worth as much to his age and to future ages working at home as he could be in a states-man's chair. This man had been the found open?" asked the officer. friend and counsellor of statesmen. No one can measure the extent of his influence for good. Its limit was not geographical, for it extended far beyond the boundaries of this small globe.

Much the clergyman told me of the peronal and direct influence his old parish-State. But mostly he dwelt on the extreme beauty of his personal character and money. Dad wants to go to Chicago, and life, the delight with which the young marm thinks he's got the boodle. head le met him, his great grace of manner wants a new summer wrap, and dad says and voice, his devout and always cheerful she clawed them ducats for sure. The bearing, his love of nature, his keen in-sight into character, his marvellous breadth week, and dad and marm and me believe of information and reading, and lastly, for she raked in the stake to go on a bridal all else was prefatory to this, he told me tour. Tell you what, mister, when I see of the picturesque death of his old parish- how many clues can be picked up on a ioner, counsellor, father and friend.

All Friday and Saturday a northeast storm had raged among the hills. But Sunday morning the clouds went away before a stiff westerly breeze and the sun poured gold into the valley. The church was far away from any house; one of the storm was over. Heavy mists had rushed close. Perhaps for the first time in his eighty years of living the Squire (as he was called, though he had never held an office) suggestion, he took the sign to was night and beat it until the lettering was quite faint, and then replaced it. A very good practice followed.

# Kaleign

# Register.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

became sensible of physical suffering. So at least they supposed who saw him several times lift his hand to his head, and at length go to the side door and open it a little way and sit down near it. After a while, to the surprise of all, he noiselessly slipped out of the door and did not come

And now for the rest of the clergyman's story you will have to depend on imagination, or what we may intelligently believe who know and share the faith of the old man; for there was no one outside of the church to see him until all the people came out and saw him.

He sought the fresh air of the May morning. There was not enough of it among the maples, and perhaps he sought the sunshine with it. So he walked out of the grove toward the roadside, where his sonin-law, coming late and after the sheds were all occupied, had left his low carriage standing while he unhitched the traces and tied the horses in the grove. The empty carriage faced the south. It was on the open green, and, sitting in it, one could see a vast prospect up and down and across the valley. The sun shone in it and the wind blew over it. The old man took a seat in it, and before him lay the country in which he had lived and been loved, and far away yonder down the valley was a range of blue hills, beyond which was all

the world and all the universe. Thus far all this was a very simple and common-place incident. Yes, but what seems the simple and common-place may, by reason of what shall come next, be in reality the unintelligible and sublime. The old man had always lived close to another world. Many very dear ones had gone to it, and he had never ceased to regard them as living near him, nearer than if they lived in the flesh beyond those blue mountains. He never thought of doubting the reality of their life. He never argued about it, for his faith was above reason. Out of the church came the sound of the people's voices singing, and to him it seemed as if the people who were under the grass behind the church as well as they who were in the church were together praising God; for he was, whether he

knew it or not, very near, if not, indeed, on the very ground where one may hear the voices of both worlds. So he leaned back and looked off and listened, and the wind played with his white hair, for he had left his hat in the church and sat bareheaded in the breeze and sunshine. And around him, and above, and in the valley, and across on the other mountain-side, began to gather appearances, if they were not realities. And who can say they were not realities? The white mists that were For howsoever wild and vexed and unrepassing here and there among the trees strained be the youthful flow of these our near the summits, the snowy cataracts demountain streams, one and all alike are scending and shouting as they descended -were they waterfalls and mountain mists, or were they white garments? To your eye or mine they were the remains of last night's gloom and tempest; but what were they to his eyes, looking now through all things which stop our vision into the fathomless depths which lie beyond. To you or to me that tumultuous roar of the tor-

rent was only the sound of many waters, the roar of streams filled full with heavy rains. So, perhaps, it was to him when he came out and climbed feebly into the carriage; but after a little there is small doubt that he heard the sounds of other waters falling from other hills into other valleys, the rivers with whose cadences our rivers keep some though faint and stammering harmonies; for all voices of winds and waterfalls on earth-howsoever profane be the voices of men-all musical and melodious sounds of nature are part of the eternal song, and we should recognize it if we understood that music, as perhaps some time we may. Doubtless he heard, and though yet a man, old and very feeble, began to understand the language in which the universe sounds its joy and praise; for the bright look that rested on his human face bore witness that before it became mere dead dust it had heard the sounds and seen the forms of another world. How long he sat there and looked and listened from the hillside no one knows. Perhaps

it was to the close of the service in the church. And when he heard the voices of the people and the sound of the organ, singing "Holy, Holy, Holy," the voices of the wind in the trees, and the voices of the waters thundering down the mountain, and the voices of the innumerable host whom we never hear except when, like him, we come to the entrance of the other existence, all together sounded through earth and heaven, and he heard them all and hearing, joined in the anthem with

When the people came out of church they saw him sitting on the back seat of the carriage, his white hair fluttering in the wind, his hands folded on his lap, his eyes apparently looking across the valley at the opposite hillside. A half dozen people went to ask him if he was sick. They found him quite well—better than he had ever been. It was not a triumphal car, nor a chariot of fire; but he had got-ten into it to go a short journey, and had gone safely, happily.

# A Family in Trouble.

[Detroit Free Press.] A boy about 12 years old reported to a policeman the other day that a robbery had occurred at the house under very mysterious circumstances. The sum of \$25, which was in a china vase on a bracket, had taken wings. "Were any of the doors or windows

"Any visitors in the house who might have taken it?"

"And you haven't picked up any clues,

"That's the trouble, sir-there's clues little case like this it makes me anxious to

#### know which of us will come out on top." gem?" The World Looks to Looks.

[Macon Telegraph.] There is a young lawyer in the city who old sites chosen in early days for people to come to from various valleys and hillsides. In front of his door hung a brand new had made a fire early in the morning, be sign, bearing the gilt inscription that told his occupation. The young lawyer sat in fore he recognized the fact that the cold his office for two months and not a single client called. After many days of weary through the maples until nine or ten o'clock, and then the warm fresh May air took their place. The interior of the church was not pleasant. The air was close Perhaps for the c

MR. T. K. BRUNER'S GOOD TIME With a Girl who Ranks the Small Boy.

[Salisbury Watchman.] \* \* \* But the great mass of visitors at the New Orleans Exposition were mere curiosity hunters-people who were looking for something to amuse them-and from that class I shall draw but a single

The day was warm, excessively so in that vast building where there was practically no ventilation, and I am engaged in arranging the gold nuggets and gems in show cases, trying to produce pleasing effects. A voice near says:

"Where are the gems?" I look up and bow to a stylishly dressed lady of well-rounded proportions; in fact, she might be considered stout by some—a mere matter of taste, you know-and re-

"I am just removing them from the safe; they will be ready for inspection in a moment. "They tell me you have some very large diamonds here; I wish to see them. "No, we have no diamonds on exhibi-

tion, though our State has produced some very pretty diamonds." What State is yours?"

"North Carolina." "Tell me, please, what is that curious ooking stone with red hair in it?" "That is Venus hair, or arrows of love stone: the mineral name is sagenite. "Where is that from?"

"Several localities-Iredell and Alexinder counties produce choice specimens." "Are those counties in North Carolina?"

"It's real curious, isn't it?" "Yes." "What are those long, green glass

things?" "Those are emeralds." "What! do you mean real emeralds?"

"Yes, they are real emeralds, and I am roud to say that our State furnishes the inest specimens found in this country." "Are they from North Carolina?" "Yes, everything in this collection

rom North Carolina." "Do tell me what they are made of?" "They are not manufactured—they are real crystals.

"It can't be that they are real emeralds, because emeralds are more valuable than diamonds; I know, because my sis ter Jane, who married last fall, had a little bit of an emerald which cost forty-five emeralds." "They are real emeralds, and while

they are fine specimens, they are not suitable for cutting gems. Perfectly pure forbade a man to kiss his wife on Sunday emeralds are both rare and valuable. You they would have adopted it with great will observe that those have feathery flaws, and also that the crystal has, at very so admirable a method of rendering life short intervals, cleavage marks; these reduce the value of the specimens, because gems cannot be made from flawed stones. That longest one is worth four hundred dollars as a cabinet specimen."

"Is that all? I am sure it can't be real better-it's about the size of sister Jane's had never been invented, and the man -her's is very pretty." "The stone set in the ring is not an emerald; it is the new gem hiddenite, and is

worth two hundred and twenty-five dol-"But it is green, it looks like emerald, and it must be emerald. I never heard of hiddenite-where is it from?"

"Hiddenite is an entirely new gem, found only in North Carolina, and in only one county-Alexander-and is entirely different from the emerald." "Well, that is strange; I never heard of it before. You say it is from North

"Yes. "What is the difference between emerald and hiddenite?" "They differ in almost every particular: in crystaline form and in their basic ele-

"What does that mean?" "It means that one is a hexagonal prism and the other monoclinic in crystaline form, and that one, the emerald, has glucina as a basic element, while the hid-

denite has lithia." "I don't understand yet; they are both "The rich green color in each is due to the presence of the oxide of chromiumthat much they have in common."

"Then I can't see why one is called emerald and the other hiddenite; they have "The emerald belongs to the family of

beryls, while the hiddenite is a variety of spodumene, and is called hiddenite after the gentleman who first brought it into

"Mr. Hidden."

"How did he first find it?" "He was looking for other minerals when he found some of these rich green crystals, and sending them to a scientist, they were analyzed and pronounced so rare as to deserve a distinguishing name, and he called it hiddenite."

"Why, that is very interesting-I did not know North Carolina produced so many gems. Are all the gems in this case from North Carolina?"

"Yes." By this time I was beginning to feel ired and warm, and my mouth was real dry, but there was no escape. Wiping the perspiration from my face I stood resigned

for what was to follow. "What is that large yellow stone?" I began by calling her attention to the labels. Great care had been taken to have everything labeled in the most elaborate manner, and in a large, bold hand. She seemed to take no interest in the labels, so leaned over the show case and began reading the label for her:

"The large yellow stone is 'the Hendricks gem. "Yes, I see, but what is it?" I continued reading: 'The most exqui-

site citrine topaz '-"it is a topaz." "Where was it found?" Still reading: 'found in 1879 in Burke county, N. C.

Cleveland gem." "Yes." Why is

"I presume it was a fancy of the owner. "Who is the owner ?" "Mr. Hidden." "Where did he get it?"

"Found it in Burke county in 1879." "It is said that the Cleveland gem was offered to Mr. Cleveland and he declined it. Was this ever offered to Mr. Hendricks?"

"I think not." "Will it be?"

" Not that I know of." "Don't you think he would take it?" "I do not know." "Then why is it called the Hendricks

"I'm sure I do not know, unless it is a The darky will get rich if he keeps on dowild freak of the balf crazed owner."

"Oh, is he crazy?" "No, but he has gone home to rest. He explained these minerals until he was ta-

ken sick. "Do you find this climate trying?" "Yes, very; I suffer greatly"-wiping the beads of perspiration from my face

"And so all this jewelry is from North " Yes." "Well, if I find sister Jane,—it's like looking for a needle in a haystack to find anybody here—I'll bring her by this even-

"Good morning."

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

For Starting a New Heligion. New York Times.

An ingenious student of Scripture has made a special study of every instance of kissing mentioned in the Bible. These are not more than fifty in number, and in no case is the exchange of kisses between the sexes mentioned except in condemnation. Ruth kissed her mother-in-law and David kissed Jonathan, but we have no reason to believe that Ruth kissed Boaz or that David kissed Jonathan's wife. It has been supposed that St. Paul commanded the Christians under his care to salute one another with a holy kiss, but it is evident that he did not command the brethren to kiss the sisters. The women sat apart from the men when in church, and they wore thick veils. It cannot be supposed that a devout disciple of St. Paul would' have disturbed divine service by walking over to the women's seats, or would have done unauthorized penance by kissing a sister through a thick veil. St. Paul intended that the brethren should kiss one another and that the sisters should imitate their example. Indeed, according to the ingenious biblical student, the cokissing of the sexes is nowhere authorized

in Scripture. Now, inasmuch as we have sects founded upon various customs mentioned in the New Testament-such as the washing of feet and the use of "yea and nay" in conversation—we surely ought to have a new sect, the cardinal doctrine of which should be the restriction of kissing to persons of similar sex. The prohibition of kissing as practiced by all civilized nations would please those who already prohibit dancing, Scriptural Kissers would find no lack of members. Certainly if such a doctrine had occurred to those rigid Puritans who earnest fellows that were willing to do the not worth living.

In spite of the claim made by experts that the co-kissing of the sexes has its merits, it cannot be denied that it has its disadvantages. The minister who is com-pelled to kiss the bride after a marriage the land. (Applause.) From four years for that price. This one in the ring looks ceremony sometimes wishes that kissing it came down to four months, and that who has to salute an army of aged female relatives with a kiss is miserable indeed. It can hardly be doubted that fewer scandals would vex the community were devout young sisters no longer liable to clerical kisses, and were boys and girls educated to class kissing, except between persons of like sex, with stealing and lying. But the sect of the Scriptural Kissers can never absorb the whole Christian world. Men hate to kiss men, and women take no interest in kissing women. The new sect will be vigorous, for its members will be ascetic enthusiasts, but it will never be large. Man is the one animal that kisses, and he will never sink back from

#### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN Wanting to Buy and Wanting to Sell. | Baltimore Times. |

that high level at the command of the

Scriptural Kissers.

"Where are you going with the puppies, my little man?" asked a gentleman of a small boy whom he met with three pups in a basket. "Goin' to drown them," was the reply.

"I want a pup for my little boy to play ith. What do you say to letting me take one of them ?" "I'll sell you one," spoke up the kid,

with American enterprise. "I'll sell you this yaller one for fifty cents, the black one for seventy-five cents, and the spotted one and tell them that the work devolves upon is worth one dollar of any man's money."

spotted one." "Twenty-five cents for that spotted purp!" exclaimed the boy. "I can't stand it; taxes is high; rent is high. It costs good money to get into the roller rink. Oh. no: I can't take less than one dollar." "But you intend to drown-"

"Take the black one at seventy-five "My little boy wouldn't like the black

"Take the yaller one at half a dollar. He's dirt cheap." "My little boy wouldn't like his color." "Well, then, you better tell your little boy to play with his toes;" and he continued toward the river. "No party can racy-"You are not to be trusted; you good one, too.

Goes it While She's Young

deadbeat his way on me these hard times."

FREEPORT, Ill., June 30 .- Mrs. Nellie Dame Yourex Baker Phillipps was married in Freeport last evening to Charles Yourex, from whom she had been divorced. She first married him in June, 1882, and only lived with him one day, as she was taken away from him by her parents. Yourex left this section, and not hearing from him, she married John C. Baker, in February, 1883, who left her after a short time, he having another wife elsewhere. Later on Nellie married "Harry" L. Phillipps, a "I see the New York exhibit has the railroad brakeman. They quarrelled, parted and Phillipps got a divorce; but before the decree was finally made, he married called the Hendricks again, for which Nellie brought suit against him for bigamy and had him bound over to court. The decree was granted in the meantime, and Yourex having come back, the marriage of last night followed. The bride is now only nineteen years.

Wholesalers and Retailers-Difference.

ing two-coat work.

[Eastern Star.] A lady in town lately went to a colored whitewasher to engage him to whitewash a room. On asking him what he would charge, he said sixty cents for one coat. He charged that, he said, because it was so much trouble to put on the first coat; but if she would have two costs put on the

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS

Tells Bostonians of Real Reform.

I hear a great deal said, and I take a great deal of interest in it, about civil service reform. I think I understand the subject-(laughter)-and with your permission I will speak of it but a moment. I had, when a younger man than I am now, occasion to judge upon that question as an honest man, as a man whose ambition was involved in the proper construction of it. Franklin Pierce, one of the stateliest and noblest of our great ing. I know she will be glad to have you leaders of the past, without solicitation tell her about these things. Good mornon my part, in an autograph letter addressed to myself, asked me to take charge of the General Land Office at Washington. I accepted the appointment, and for near-ly four years I stood at the head of that office-an important office-and its affairs did extend far beyond the reach of many a man that takes a limited view of this question of civil service reform. The surveys were then extending beyond the Missouri, beyond the mountains, along the valleys of California, and the settlers were going out from the old Bay State and from Maine, and finding their homes on the lands that were then being surveyed. When I took charge of that office, with 180 clerks, I found the business four years behind. The patents that ought to have gone to the people living upon the lands were four years behind date. I said at once, "This will not do. The man who has purchased the land of the government has a right at an early date to his patent, so that he may sell it, so that he may obtain his rights, whatever they may be.' I said at once, "There must be reform in this office." My ambition was connected with the reform. I could not well afford to take that appointment and go out of that office without having brought the work up to date; so I did commence the work of reform seriously and very earnestly, and very soon I became acquainted with all the clerks in the office. With some I became acquainted by conversa-tion, with some by reading the letters laid before me for my signature, with others by considering the reports that they made upon contested cases, and in a short time I knew them nearly all. And very soon I knew the clerks that would be able to help me with the work that had to be carried through, and very soon those that limped or were unwilling or indifferent did step out. (Applause.) The "hickory broom" of Jackson, that represented democratic reform, was the sentiment and emblem of the reform that I sought to bring had to step out, there came in young and

work, so that by one general order I required that the work done at each desk should be twenty-five per cent more than had been before these men came in and took their share readily, and cheerfully and cordially. And when I left that office, nearly four years afterward, it was only four months behind in the delivery was as close as it was practicable to bring the work. That, I thought, was reform. WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES. I want to tell you another thing, gentle-

men. When you men that give your votes at the election and pay your money to the tax-gatherer want to understand the particular point at which civil service can be brought about, I will tell you. It is not with the President in detail; it is not with the secretaries in detail; it is with the bureau officer that has to do directly with the work, and with the clerks who perform the work. (Applause.) I am not personally very much acquainted with the bureau officers employed by the Secretaries at Washington. I know some of them in the Interior Department. know the Commissioner of the Land Office. I know the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I know, by reputation, the excellent gentleman who is in the Office of Patents. I believe they, by their own judgment and force, will bring about civil service reform in their departments. (Applause.) I think I am safe in saying that I know they have already taken steps in

that direction; that the people will not be sold out by them. (Applause.) That is my own history about civil service reform. It may be of no account, but it is mine. (Applause.) And that administration, whenever and wherever it shall be, that will fill all the bureaus in Washington city, with capable men at the head. them, and hold them responsible, will "I think my little boy would like the bring about certain and prompt reform. spotted one best, but you ask too much for it. You had intended drowning all of was a good while that the Democrats were them, but I'll give you twenty-five cents and save you the trouble of drowning the timent of the country had been enforced with cruel proscription—the Democrats shall not share in the honors of the public offices of the country. (Applause.) It was a cruel proscription, such as I never advocated toward the opposite party, for I know there are honest men among them, and I would not to-day, if I could do it, take the charge of this entire government away from the opposite side. They pay their taxes, they contribute to the support of the country, they help to fight the battles when horrid war comes upon us, and it is but fair that they should share in the honors. But it is not fair, and never has been fair, that they should clutch them all

#### shall not share in them." (Applause.) PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

and say to the young men of the Democ-

The President Practically Uncontrolled Baltimore Sun.

\* After a long and often renewed debate the views of those who claimed that the power of removal from office was tell, and he will call over the curieses and absolute in the President prevailed in the House by a majority of fourteen voices, and in the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Adams. However much there than you ever heard of, and won't may be said for or against the legal right of the President to remove, President after President exercised the power without let or hindrance, and finally Kent, Story and Webster, who believed that the original mighty sharp, and they all say he would to be as steadily thrown out by the upper decision was wrong, were compelled to make a mighty good lawyer if he had a chamber. admit that it had been too long acquiesced in to be further questioned. Unfortunately there came a time when the personal and political relations between the President and Congress-which had done so much to bring about this settlement were to lead to a reopening of the question. The Republicans had a two-thirds majority in each the only instance within his knowledge dle. It was nearly ten years from his house of Congress at a period when President Johnson and the Republican party were engaged in the bitterest political son of a prominent citizen came along—a Meyer de Rothschild was elected for quarrel of our national history. Determined to limit his power in every possible way, they passed over his veto the first tenure-of-office bill, which was based upon the theory that the formula of the the theory that the Constitution confided the power of removal to the President and Senate jointly, and that the consent of the latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment. But there were as to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment. But there were latter was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid appointment was as necessary to a valid removal as to a valid removal was necessary to a valid removal was necessary to a valid removal was neces

found to be the gravest practical difficulties in the way of carrying this principle out. Often for nine months together, from the fourth of March to the first Monday in December, the Senate is not in session. Shall an insane man or a thief remain in office all this this time because the Senate is not able to act upon the proposition to remove him? It was so clear that such a person must be ousted at once that even the first tenure-of-office act provided that the President might suspend any officer who was shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to have been guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or who should for any reason have become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties. The President was, however, required to report to the Senate within twenty days after the opening of the next session the current year by no means implies that they reasons for such suspension, and if the may feel sure of one for the next. There Senate refused to concur in such suspen- must be progress from year to year, and sion the suspended officer was restored to the teacher who is good this year should be duty. But this law was found to work | better next. When President Grant came into office it was so amended as to allow the requires teachers to attend a County Insti-President to suspend any officer whenever | tute, if held, and no one, without good during the recess of the Senate he thought | reason, should fail to avail himself of this fit, with or without cause assigned, and he was relieved of any obligation to report | reach. In your examinations, make your the grounds of the suspension to the Senate. Furthermore, it is no longer necessa- more efficient each year, and they will ry for the Senate to assent to the suspension to oust the old officer. He remains suspended until the adjournment of the Senate. In the meantime the President may send in as many successive nominations as he sees fit for the place, and if the Senate confirms any one of them the old official is thereby put out of office. The present law in theory preserves the Senate's right to share the power of removal. Practically, as against a hostile President, it amounts to nothing. For instance, there is made that publishing houses seek to dishave been a number of officials suspended by President Cleveland since the adjournment of the Senate. These gentlemen will remain suspended until some time next having a list. Houses which seek adop summer, in spite of anything that the Sen- tion of their books, and certainly those ate can do in their behalf. If the Senate | whose books are adopted, are in honor adjourns without having confirmed any bound to abide by the State's decision. successors to them they would then return In cases of the latter kind, the State Board to office. But the Senate not being then of Education have it in their power to corin session, the President could again sus- rect the evil, and they may, upon informapend them, and so on indefinitely. In tion, apply such remedy as may be neces short, whatever may be said for the Con-stitutional power, it has been shown by practical experience that the Senate cannot exercise any effective control over the matter of removals. As the law stands today it may hamper the action of a conscientious and scrupulous President, but it is powerless to prevent him from put ting out of office everybody he does not want in. The theory which prevailed up to 1867 was at least capable of working in practice. The one which is made the ba-

## FEDERAL FINANCES.

sis of the tenure-of-office acts is practical-

ly inoperative.

[New York Times. With the debt statement of the month the land. (Applause.) From four years of June the Treasury gives to the public an abstract of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year. As has been ex- of the sum necessary to carry out the repected, the former have been less and the quirements of the Constitution in this reatter more than last year. The revenue spect. You make the apportionments; for the year ending June 30, 1884, was have control of the prices paid teachers, \$348,579,869.92; for this year it was and know the wants of the several dis-\$348,579,869.92; for this year it was \$322,590,776.14, being a falling off of tricts; the knowledge of a deficit comes directly to you. You are not empowered \$26,000,000. The decrease was made up to levy the tax, but it is your duty to call of \$14,000,000 in customs duties, \$9,000,the attention of the Board of Commission-000 in internal revenue duties, and \$3,- ers to the facts, and throw on them the re-000,000 in miscellaneous receipts. The sponsibility of failure to carry out the refalling off of internal revenue has been quirements of the Constitution and the mainly due to the decrease in the yield of statute. Notwithstanding the Constituthe tax on spirits, and that has been be- tion since 1868 and the statute since 1881 low the estimate because of the postpone- have positively required the County Comment by the Treasury Department of the missioners to maintain the schools four payment of overdue taxes. Apart from months, still in many counties it has not this cause, however, the trade in spirits been done. The consequence is, that the has felt more than the average depression average length of public school terms in in consequence of its previous undue ex- our State was 111 weeks, and in many tension. The decline in the customs recounties it was as low as 7 weeks last year. ceipts has been due in part to a falling off EQUALIZING APPORTIONMENTS. in the total imports, the value of which has been a little over \$100,000,000 less than By section 2551 of the School Law the apportionment of the county school fund last year, and in part to the fall in prices. s placed in your hands and you have dis-The rates of duty have been the same as cretion over one-third "to be used to equalfor the previous year under the act of ize school facilities to all the districts of the March 3, 1883. We may add that the decounty so far as may be practicable." Thincreased imports leave the excess of exports ly populated districts are put specially unover imports of merchandise at about \$170,der your care, and you are furnished with

000,000, or \$98,000,000 more than last The expenditures exceed those of last year by about \$19,000,000, (\$18,662,-211.09). This increase has taken place substantially in the ordinary expenditures, an increase of \$3,000,000 in the pension payments being offset by a decrease of the same amount in the interest on the public debt, which has been reduced during the be any doubt, give the educational interyear, according to the old form, \$63,494,-

#### BEAUFORT LAWYERS Not in the Best Repute at Home.

[Washington Gazette.]

A few days ago a countryman called at the office of one of our lawyers, and the following is the result of the interview: Countryman (in perfect sincerity)-Mr. , you hain't got no children and I want you to take my boy, about five years old; I want to bind him to you, and I want you to make a lawyer outer him. Lawyer-And you think your boy would

make a lawyer, do you? Countryman-Yes, sir, and he'd make a Lawyer-How do you know? Give me

some of your reasons for thinking he would make a good lawyer. Countryman-Well, sir, everybody in the neighborhood says he is the smartest boy they ever seed. Why we all go off from home sometimes and leave Bob by hisself; and when we go home and ask him who's been there, he will begin to most ornary names that ever I heerd or anybody else in this world. He will tell the names of more people that hain't been tell the first one what has been there. Lawyer-You mean to say, then, that

your boy is a big liar, do you? Countryman—Yes, sir, he can tell em measure repeatedly passed the House, only showing.

Honesty Sometimes Good Policy. [Philadelphia Ledger]

A railroad president, now deceased, used young visitor: "Why should you have a at Oxford; and when Disraeli was Premier pass?" To which the rejoinder came of England and in the zenith of his repu-

# Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING BATES.

Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square (one inch) for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent publication. Contracts for advertising for any space or time

may be made at the office of the RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. 71.

THE STATE SCHOOLS.

Of Interest to County Superintendents.

Circular Letter from Superintendent Finger.

the ears of the Board, taking care that

they are fully informed on all matters upon which they have to act. But your duties

by no means end here-committees must

See that they keep the run, at least, of the

money apportioned to their districts, and

do not go on employing teachers and in-

curring other expenses, when the fund ap-portioned to their district is expended.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

that the possession of a certificate for the

To secure this end, the law, section 2567,

means of improvement placed within his

teachers feel the necessity of becoming

gladly avail themselves of the opportuni-

adherence to this course will, in a shor

time, remove the necessity of a special

third grade certificate, at present admitted

by all to be a necessary evil in our system.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

in use in the schools. Such action tends

to defeat the whole object of the State in

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Superintendent Finger Talks to Them.

a fund to meet their necessities.

and hold the Institute.

The holding of County Institutes is left

ests of the county the benefit of the doubt,

A HERREW PEER.

Gradual Decay of Race Prejudice,

[New York Tribune]

child to the British peerage is in many respects significant. Mr. Gladstone has the

credit of creating the first Jewish peer;

for though Lord Beaconsfield was a Jew

by race, he was not a professor of the He-

own people. But the Kothschilds repre-

sent Hebraism all over the world, and

their family has for many years been do-

ing the actual fighting against the vene-rable prejudices which for so many centu-

ries refused to the Jews throughout Eu-

rope either social or political positions.

Even in this age of toleration it has taken

more than a generation to conquer inher-

ited antipathies; but it is instructive to

observe that in England the House of

Lords has always been behind the Com-

mons in this as in so many other points.

Thus when in 1849 Baron Lionel de Roths-

child was returned to the House from

passed the House, but was rejected by the

Lords, and in 1855 and 1859 the same

Nor did the Lords yield gracefully,

the problem was solved in 1858 by the

passage of an act enabling Jews to sit in Parliament by resolution of the House,

thus putting the measure in the form of a matter of House administration, with

The elevation of Sir Nathaniel de Roths-

ties afforded them by an Institute. Steady

Teachers must be made to understand

be constantly reminded of their duties.

You must be as, it were, the eyes and

Second Floor of Fisher Building, Fayetteville Street, next to Market House

because he feared the political effect of his elevation. At a later period he accepted the distinction, though there was much grumbling among the Conservative Peers, but he was not regarded as a thor-

ough Jew. The elevation of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, therefore, marks a decided advance. It must be concluded that the old prejudices have nearly disappeared. For though the special distinction of the Rothschilds is their financial position, and though this has often enabled them to control the course of powerful Governments and to command at least the outward show of homage and respect from the haughtiest aristocracy, their Judaism has always been strongly marked, and they have never made any concessions in that particular. To a family possessing so widely diffused an influence the insignia of rank might seem of little consequence, but there must be a certain pleasure in this final conquest of so stubborn and vigorous a prejudice as has been overcome in this case, and there can be no doubt that entrance to the English peerage, unattainable by mere wealth, however great, has been rendered possible only by the gradual progress of enlightenment which softens the prepos-sessions of even the most narrow-minded and conservative classes of society.

# LIGHT AND SHADE.

The Old King.

An old, gray king lived long ago; Slow beat his heart, bent was his form; He chose a maiden for his bride Fresh as a rose at morn.

Should you find that any of the books page moved in their palace halls, recommended to be used are not placed in With golden hair, of blithesome mien He bore her traffing silken robes; easy reach of the children, be so good as to notify this office at once. Complaint He worshipped the fair queen And dost thou know this little song ! So sweet, so sad it is to hear place the books adopted by the State and

> When life had grown—too dear. A Woman to do the Work.

Both queen and page to death were doomed

Brattleboro people tell this for a fact: A young widower in Windham county, not far from Brattleboro, who was greatly in need of a housekeeper, rode, day after day, in a vain search for a hired girl. At last, almost discouraged, he drew up at a small dwelling among the hills. "Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do the work in a farm house?" "Where are you from?" asked the old man, view-The Constitution, article 9, section 3, orders that Public Schools shall be held for at least four months in every year. The School Law, section 2590, orders the Board street the old man, value in great the blandsome horse and buggy with a critical air. "My name is —, and I sm from —." "Oh, ya'as, I've hearn of ye; ye lost yer wife a spell ago. Well, I've of County Commissioners to levy a tax suf- got six gals-good gals, too-and yer may ficient to maintain the schools four months. | take yer pick among 'em for a wife: they should the regular tax not be sufficient for | wouldn't none on them think of going out that purpose; and the Constitution, article ter work. Should as full as lieves you 9, section 3, makes them liable to indict- should take Hannah, because she's the ment if they fail to so maintain the schools. oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good. seeing as she's near-sighted and can't hear It then is your duty as guardians of the educational interests of the children of your county, to call the attention of the ye can take yer pick o' t'others." The Board of Commissioners to any deficiency | widower went in, selected the best looking there may be in the school fund of the one, drove to the justice's, was married, county to maintain the schools four and carried home that night a permanent months, and to submit to them an estimate | housekeeper, who proves, so far, to be in

## A "Loud Call" Unheard.

every way satisfactory. - Springfield Re-

There is a very deaf old darky down in South Chicago, and he came pretty near getting run over by an engine on the railroad track the other day. "I'll tell yo' what," said a young black fellow, who had been describing it to a

colored friend, "dat was a loud call fo' "Yaas," broke in the other, "purty oud call, but dat ole niggah's done gittin so drea'ful deaf he can't hear nuffin'!"-

Chicago Journal.

Let time and chance combine, combine, Let time and chance combine; The fairest love from heaven above, That love of yours was mine; My dear. That love of yours was mine The past is fied and gone, and gone,
The past is fied and gone;
If nought but pain to me remain,
I'll fare in memory on,
My dear.

I'll fare in memory on.

Glittering Misery. What a sad thing it is to see one gazing to your discretion. The advantages of an on a contest where only her heart is, una-Institute are too apparent to need com- ble to assist save in the sympathy that conment. Let, therefore, your failure to or-der one to be held be based on reasons ting in the poisoned air at the gallery long which cannot be controverted. If there | weary hours witnessing the struggle in the bear-pit below, where she could give no help, and when at last defeat came to one so near and dear to her, to see her sad, despondent face suddenly light up with smiles in the presence of her husband as she crowded down her own suffering, and

his, was very pitiful.

The life of a statesman's wife at the capital is not strewn with flowers. I was returning from the opera one night. or rather one morning, when a friend who was with me suddenly twitched my elbow. "Come here," he whispered, "and I will show you something." The show consistbrew faith, and in fact had done what was | ed of a hack drawn up near the curb, the possible to efface his connection with his driver and horses of which seemed asleep.

sought only to soothe by making light of

"Well?" I asked. "The hack," continued my friend, in an undertone, "holds Mrs. ---. She comes here every night, almost, to wait for her husband, who is in the hall youder drinking and gambling. It is said that she waits here hour after hour, and, meeting, takes him home without a word of reproach."-Cincinnati Enquirer, Washington Correspondence.

## Paul and Virginia

The gem-of Victor Masse's opera, "Paul et Virginie," is M. Bouhy's song, where Virginia asks Domingue if she shall quit London, and being refused his seat the Jews' Oaths of Abjuration Bill was intro- Paul and go to France, and the old negro duced to remove his disabilities, the bill replies:

L'oiseau s'envoie, La-bas, la-bas! L'oiseau s'envoie Et ne revient pas. It may be translated as follows:

> The bird takes flight, Away, away; The bird takes flight, Nor returns for aye. Ah, silly wight, At home remain, Believe my strain. The bird takes flight, &c. П.

Faithful wee thing,
That God has blest;
Faithful wee thing,
Stay in your soft nest,
And fold your wing;
Sleep'll shun your eyes
'Neath other skies.
Faithful wee thing, &c.
—New York World.