but was lit with religions that were sprin

grance, and warmed from a field of altars.

No loss was irreparable. But with us it

the history of man, has a calamity so ter-

deluge, black with destruction, uprooting

highest life in minlness desolation."
And yet Mr. Huxley urges on this de-

me. Why they should insist on destroy-

ing a system that is pure and ennobling

makes life worth living-why they should

take away the consolation that lifts men

and women from the despair of bereave-

ment and desolation, or the light that

they have stripped of all that is pre-

cious, is more than I can understand.

ilghtly and threw off so carlessly.

code of right and wrong can be establish-

liding everywhere, and bringing confu-sion and ruin. The vastly greatest in fluence that religion has exercised, as far

as the world goes, has been the conserva-

felt and still less acknowledged, it has

preserved the integrity of society, kept

pressed savagery and held the balance.

Conscience has dominated men who nev-

er confessed even to themselves, its power,

hood, breathing imperceptibly over long wastes of sin and brutality, have dissolved

this class of men. Even after they have

menacing and terrible, and to the last-

they can do reverence, no ideal to which

their eyes can turn, no standard lofty

enough to satisfy, or steadfast enough to

assure-with no uplifting that is not lim-

In the conflict that is coming, the

have evolved everything logically from

crystal rock to sentient man is a steady

way, marked by natural gradations.

dall says, "We have exhausted physics, and reached its very rim, and yet a mighty

The church is not bound to the techni-

calities of argument in this contest. It

necessity and existence of the Supreme Be-

ing, as clearly and as closely as a mathe-

-the warmth and earnestness of its evan-

the meek and lowly Nazarine, whose love

steals into the heart of men, as the balm

of flowers into the pulses of a summer even-

ing-then we shall see the hosts of doubt

doubt will resent as impertinent even the

add skepticism put to rout.

vision of man.

"Creeping on a broken wing Through cells of madness, haunt of horror and feat!"

THE ATHEISTIC TIDE.

Faith of the Fathers by the Vain Deceits of Modern Philosophers An Attack Chris-

Atlanta Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 26. The dread sign of the times, as I see it, is the growing skepticism in the leading circles of thought and action throughout the country—a swelling tide of atheism and unbelief that has already swept over

many of the outposts of religion.

I am not alarmed by the fact that Henry Ward Beecher shook hands with Ingersoll on a public stand, and has since swung beyond the limit of orthodoxy, any more than I am rea-sured by the fact that Stephen H. Tyng has, by indorsing the miracles at Lourdre, swung back into the stronghold of superstition. These luge with furious energy. The aggressiveness of the atheist is inexplicable to are mere personal expressions that may mean much or little. They may be classed with the complaint of Dr. Talmage that he found religion dead in a circuit of 8,000 miles of travel last year, which complaint is balanced by the assertion of when they have nothing to replace it with-why they should shatter a faith that coors life, only to leave it colorless

—why they should rob life of all that it Dr. Hall that the growth of religious sentiment was never so decisive as at

present.
I have noted, in the first place, that the latter day writers-novelists, scientists and essayists—are arraying themselves in great force either openly on the side of skepticism, or are treating religious sentiment with a readiness of touch and lack of reverence, that is hardly less dangerous. I need not run over the list of scientists beginning with Tyndall, Huxley and Stephens, that have raised the banner of negation-nor recount the number of novelists who follow the lead of sweet George knew, was one who sent his children to a Eliot, the sail and gentle woman, who convent for their education. "I cannot allied sentiment to positivism so subtly, and who died with the promise on her lips that her life would "be gathered like upon the minds of my children if I can a scroll in the tomb, unread forever"— belp it. As for me, I would give all I have who said that she "wanted no future that on earth for the old faith that I wore so who said that she "wanted no future that broke the ties of the past," and has gone to meet the God whose existence she de-nied. We all know that within the past atheism are too terrible to contemplate. twenty years there has been an alarming A vessel on an unknown sea that has increase of atheism among the leading lost its rudder and is tossed in a storm—writers in all branches. But it is with the that's the picture. It will not do for Mr. growth of skepticism among the people Ingersoll to say that a purely human

I am not misled by the eloquence of ed to which the passions of men can be Ingersoll nor the noisy blasphemy of his anchored and from which they can swing imitators. I was with five journalists with safety. It will not do for him to and I found that every one of them were skeptics, two of them in the most emphatical scientists sengers, average people, I take it, I found that three were confirmed atheists, three were doubtful about it and the sengers are held to decense by the sengers are the sengers are the sengers are the sengers. three were doubtful about it, and two were old-fashioned Christians. A young friend of mine, a journalist and lecturer, is will demoralize and debauch. It is asked me a few months ago what I thought of his preparing a lecture that would out do Ingersoll—his excuse being that he found Ingersoll so popular. I that he found Ingersoll so popular. I the thousands of simple men and women who, loosed of the restraint that is absolute and imperious will, that will drift upon the currents of their passions, colasked Henry Watterson once what effect Ingersoli's lectures had on the Louisville public. "No more than a theatrical representation," was the quick reply. Watterson was wrong. I have never seen a tive pressure that it has put upon the man who come away from an Ingersoll bulk of people, who are outside of lecture as stout of faith and as strong in the church. With the pressure barely heart as he was when he went there.

I do not know that this spirit of irreliing away the material upon which the churches must recruit and perpetuate themselves. There is a large body of and the dim, religious memories of child men and women -the bulk probably four hood, breathing imperceptibly over long population-that is between the church nd its enemies-not members of the church or open professors of religion, they beliefs, have respected the rule of conscience and believed in the existence of one Supreme Being. These men and women have been useful to the cause of religion, in that they held all the outposts about the camp of the church militant, and protected it with enwrapping conservatism and sympathy. It is this class of people that are now yielding to the assaults of the infidel. Having none o. the inspiration of religion, and possessing neither the enthusiasm of converts nor the faith of veterans, they are easily bewildered and overcome. It is a careless and unthinking multitude on which the atheists are working, and the very inertia of a mob will carry thousands if the drift | ited, no aspiration that has wings, and of the mass once sets to the ocean. And no enthusiasm that is not absurd—with the man or woman who rides on the ebbing tide goes never to return. Religious and dies in the grave. Truly atheism beliefs vace shuttered are hardly mended. | meets youth with a dread prospect-sul-The church may reclaim its sinners, but | len, storm-swept, hopeless. its skeptics, never.

It is not surprising that this period of critical investigation into all creeds and church is right-because it is founded on beliefs has come. It is a logical epoch, a rock. The scientists boast that they come in its appointed time. It is one of

We have stripped all the earth of mystery, and brought all its phenomena under the square and compass—so that They even say that, if a new bulk were we might have expected science to doubt thrown of from the sun to-morrow, it the mystery of life itself, and to plant its would spin in the space of the earth the odalite for a measurement of the eter-nal, and pitch its crusible for an analysis crowned the earth with life would take of the soul. It was natural that the place in the new world. And yet Tyn-Greek should be led to the worship of his physical gods, for the earth itself was a that he could not divine-a mystery looms up before us." And this vastness and vagueness that he could not comprehend. But we have fathomed its the brain with the vital spark. There uttermost secret-felt its most secret science is buffled, for there is the supulse-girdled it with steel-harnessed it preme force that veiled eternity from the and trapped it to our liking. What was mystery is now demonstration -what was vague is now apparent. Science has dispelled illusion after illusion-struck has the perfect right to say and down error after error-made plain say, logically, that something must all that was vague on earth, and re- rest on faith-that there must be duced every mystery to demonstration. It is little wonder then that, at last, having reduced all the illusions of matter to Just as we cannot impress with ecstacies an equation, and anchored every theory and transports of earthly love a man who to a fixed formula, is should assail the mystery of life itself, and warned the world that science would yet furnish time has passed when religion can dismiss the key to the problem of the soul. The the skeptics with a shrick or a sneer. I obelisk, plucked from the heart of Egypt, rest upon a shore that was as vaguely and infinitely beyond the knowledge or aspiration of its builders as the shores of a star that lights the spaces beyond our vision are to us to day-the Chinaman justles us in the street, and the centuries that look through his dreamy eyes have lost all sense of wonder-ships that were freighted from the heart of Africa lie in our harbor, and our market places ar. vocal with more tongues than bewildered the builders at Babel-a letter slips around the earth in ninety days and the messages of meu flash along the bed of the ocean-we tell the secrets of the universe as a woman tells her beads, and the stars whirl serenely through orbits that science has defined-we even read of the instant when the comet that plunged in dim illimitable distance, where even the separate stars are lost in mist and vapor, shall whirl again into the vision of man; a wanderer that could not shake off the in exorable supervision of science even in the chill and measureless depth of the universe. Fit time is this, then, for science to make its last and supreme as-

and the blindness that will come in the Christian faith-and who hope to die at wake of this spreading atheism. The last, in the same trust and peace that ancients witnessed the fall of a huadred moved the dying Shakespeare—wisest, creeds, but still had a hundred left. The sweetest mind ever clothed in mortal

vast mystery of life hung above them, flesh-when he said: "I commend my soul into the hands of kled as stars in its depths. From a host of censers was their air made rich with frasus Christ, my Savior, to be made par-taker of life everlasting." H. W. G.

Decorated Americans.

is different. We have reached the end. Destroy our belief and we are left hopeless, helpless, blind. Our air will be orderles, chill, colorless. Huxley, the leader of the positivists, himself confess. The bill introduced by Senator Eaton early last session, and passed by the Senate last June, authorizing certain persons es-I quote from memory-"Never, in to accept decorations and presents from rifict befallen the race as this advancing foreign governments, and regulating the presentation of such titles and presents our most cherished hopes, engulfing our most precious creed, and burying our bereafter, passed the House a few days

since, and now needs only the signature of the President to make it a law. Section 2 of the bill makes the rather queer provision that no decoration or other thing accepted under the provisions of this law, heretolore accepted, or which may hereafter be accepted, shall be publicly shown or exposed upon the person of the officer receiving the same.

"That hereafter any present, decora-tion, or other thing, which shall be con-ferred or presented by any foreign gov-ernment to any officer of the United States, civil, naval or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State, and not to . ie individual in per-

gnides the feet of struggling humanity, or the hope that robs the grave of its terror —why they should do all this, and then stand empty handed and unresponsive be-The beneficiaries under this Act will fore the yarning and supplicating people be Joseph Irish, of the United States Marines, who is authorized to accept from the Spanish government the Grand Cross of Naval Merit of the second class, for The best atheist, to my mind, that I ever services rendered the officers and crew of the Spanish war vessel Pizarro.

Lieutenant Benjamin II. Buckingham, of the Navy, to accept from the President of the French Republic the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in appreciation of services in connection with the Expo-

sition of 1878 at Paris.

General Francis A. Walker to accept the decoration of Knight Commander of he Swedish Order of Wasa, tendered him by the government of Sweden, and also that of Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabella, from the government of Spain, as a recognition of his services as chief of the bureau of awards at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, of the key a decoration of the Order of the Osmanie, tendered as an evidence of the Sultan's appreciation of the efforts of that officer in conducting the inspection of arms and ammunition manufactured for the Imperial Ottoman government at Providence, R. I., and Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.

Rear-Admiral John J. Almy to accept decoration of the Order of Kemehameha the First, which has been tendered o him by the King of the Hawaiian Islands as an evidence of his apprecia-

tion of that officer.
Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, of the navy, late commanding the Pacific mail steamer City of Pekin, to accept from the Japanese government a pair of flower vases and a lacquered box in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing four Japanese unbelief has made much inroad the dangerous instincts within bounds, re-

Ocean on the 19th of February, 1877. Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, of the army, to accept from the Emperor of Russia a decoration of the third class of the order of Saint Anne, for bravery under fire at the Shipka Pass, August 23 clouds of passion in the souls of veterans. Atheism will not work its full effect on and 24, 1877, and the assault of Plevna, September 11, 1877; also, a decoration of he fourth class of the order of Saint murdered conscience by withholding the Vladimir, for bravery under fire during breath upon which it lives, its ghost will the passage of the Balkans, December 25 grope through the chambers of their brain to 21, 1877, and at the battle of Philippopolis, January 15 to 17, 1878, also the exmpaign medal conferred upon all per-

William J. Wilson, assistant surgeon in the United States army, to accept from the Khedive of Egypt a decoration of the order of Nejidieh, for gallantry in the generation bred in the chill atmosphere of unbelief-that atheism will do its worst. With no traditions in which battle in the action near Gura, Abyssinia, to guide their faith, no altar before which

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, to accept from the Spanish government the Grand Cross of Naval Merit, with a white badge, as a mark of appreciation for the services rendered to the officers and crew of the wrecked war ship Pizarro.-Na-

MENT .- Washington, January 25 .- One bright morning last Spring the Hon. church is impregnable-because the John Sherman was sitting in his office when suddenly a bright haired, pretty girl dashed into his presence. She was apparently 16, and had about her an air the first particles of matter-that, from the of business which even the cool gaze of form into maiden tright or flurry. Deliberately taking a seat, the girl said:
"Mr. Snerman, I have come here to get a "There are none vacant," was place." the reply. "I know you can give me a place if you want to, and I think I am as much entitled to it as anybody. My father spent his life in the United States army, and when he died he left nothing. The responsibility of the family is on me, and I think I have got as good a claim as any one else on the government.' 'What kind of a place do you want?" I don't care what it is, but I must have work at once." Mr. Sherman assured her that there were ten applicants for every one place, and there was very little chance. She very deliberately told him that such an answer wouldn't do, and declared that if he would allow her she something in the heart or soul would come up every day and black his shoes, if he couldn't do better for her. before convictions can be made perfect. The Secretary was struck with her determination and charmed by her bright has never loved, or paint a rainbow to the face and her sprightly manner. He told her to come buck. In less than a week she had a good place in the Treasury, which she still holds. Every morning read one little book a year ago, gentle. she walks to the department with the firm, decisive book that demonstrated the step of a business little woman who is proud that her delicate hands can be the support of others. She receives \$100 a matical proposition was worked out. But month and supports in comfort her the strength of the church is, after all, the mother and sister. This brave, bright high-minded consistency of its members young woman is Miss Mary Macauley. formerly of Atlants. Her father was a gelism-the purity and gentleness of its licutement in the Eighteenth Infantry .apostles. If the creeds are put at peace. Cor. Ailanta (Ga.) Republican. and every man who wears the Christian Armor will go forth to plead the cause of

- Church debt-raiser Kimball has vismillion dollars from church members. - A telegram from St. Louis, January

Of course I have no business to write United States Army died here yesterday ond reading of Mr. Forster's protection of inflammation of the brain, believed to bill. Messrs. Shaw and Labouche:e, and all this. It is the province of the preachers to talk of these things, and many no be the result of circumstances which oc- most of the Irish members and indepensuggestion of a worldling. And yet it curred while he was at West Point. One dents, supported the motion for adjourn seems so sure to me that in the swift and day, while on parade, a spider got into one ment. Mr. Giron, advanced liberat, said silent mer-haling of the hosts of unbelief of his ears. By the rules be was not all he thought Ireland would regard the and irreligion there is presaged the su- lowed to raise his hand, and stood in the action of the Houses as an attempt to premest tests that the faith of Christians ranks more than an hour, while the spinas ever undergone, that I felt impelled to write. There are men, a tiside of the dismissed, his car was full of blood, and the liberty of speech of the Irich members.

[It is stated in a telegram from the science to make its last and supreme as to write. There are men, o itside of the distinsed, distance to challenge the last and supreme a rive workers of the church, who have the insect could not be removed for two House Committee that there is every liberal." all reverence for its institutions and days. This caused a corrosion of the bone probability that another day will be mystery—defy the last and supreme force.
And the church may gird itself for the love for its leaders whose hearts are stirred next to the brain, and gave him a good wasted. It is impossible to conceive the misery ment, and among a people dominated by it proved, only to die.

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

land Over Ireland in a Despotic Man-

LONDON, February 2, 1881. William Henry Smith, conservative, and formerly first Lord Admiralty, rose to a question of order, and said that Mr. Parnell was one of the eleven members who accused him of and other members, who accused him of all was one of the eleven members who accused him of all other members, who accused him of all other members and other members, who accused him of all other members and other members, who accused him of all other members and other members, who accused him of all other members are all other members. Biggar use the expression. Dr. Playfair making his statement, objected to every said it was the duty of Mr. Milbank to bill upon the order of the day, thus occu-Biggar a scoundrel, but not to Mr. Biggar. Mr. Milbank then made an apology in accordance with the decision of the deputy speaker. The incident terminated, and the House resumed the debute.

Tale of a Mr. Commono, home-rule member for Roscommon, resumed his seat at 3.45 this morning, after having spoken nearly two The House was still in session at 5 want of food.

'clock a. m.

9 o'clock this morning, when the Speak-er, who had resumed the chair, relieving I sailed the brig Skylark from New scene of great excitement then occurred. At 9.30 a, m, a division was taken with the result that the government obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection consequently there warn't no beef; of life and property in Ireland by a vote sheep had all died, and there warn't of 164 to 19. The home-rule members no mutton; hogs all got the measles so then left the House in a body, and the bill was read for the first time. The second reading was fixed for noon to day. The House then adjourned, having sat

continuously for about 42 hours.

It is understood that the appeal to the authority of the chair, which eventually was successful in stopping the obstruction in the House, was agreed upon by the leaders of both the liberal and conservative parties. The final speech before the ntervention of the Speaker was by Mr. stone entered the House and was loudly theered. It was at this point that the Speaker resumed the chair at 9 o'clock a. bor was mermaids, and they were nigh m. He immediately said :

"During forty hours the House has been occupied by repeated motions for adjournment, supported by small minor- yelled the captain, angry at even a hint ities in opposition to the general sense of of skepticism. the House. A crisis has arisen, which demands the prompt interposition of the creatures as mermaids?" chair and the House. A measure, respeech a month ago, is being arrested by I've seen a dozen of em at a time, a tuman inconsiderable minority. It is neces- lin' in the surf like a lot of monkeys sary to vindicate the credit and authority among the riggin?" of the House. I am satisfied that I shall more members to speak, and immediately I've seen 'em catch herrin', stranger, proceed to put the several questions to a

to bring in the protection bill. The home-rulers here for two minutes shouted, first it was lot of drunken sailors makin' Privilege!" "Privilege!" and then, as punch. Well, I bore up towards it, and the Speaker still remained standing, they what d'ye think it was?" all left the House in a body, bowing to

would move on Thursday that if, on no- per. tice being given that the business of the House is urgent, and if on call of the Speaker forty members shall support the demand for urgency, the Speaker shall the Ohio statesman could not transbate, amendment or adjournment, and if the question of urgency be decided in the affirmative by 3 to 1, then the powers of the House for the regulation of its business shall be vested in and remain with the Speaker until he shall declare that the state of public business is no longer

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he proposes to follow the motion above referred to by a resolution declaring that the state of public business is urgent.

1.30 p. m .- The Speaker's interference, which closed the obstructive debate in the House of Commons this morning, and forced the first reading of the protection bill, was evidently pre-arranged, as he read from the manuscript the statement in which he announces that the crisis had arisen demanding the interference of the chair and the House.

On the re-assembling of the House, the Speaker, replying to Mr. Labouchere, liberal, said he had acted solely on his own responsibility. Mr. Parneil said he also wished to call attention to the Speaker's ruling. The Speaker informed Mr. Paruell that it was not a question of privilege. He must therefore give notice. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, home ruler, moved an adjournment of the House to enable the Speaker to search for precedents for his rulings. A lively discu-sion is progressing. The House is crowd ed, every available seat being occupied. The debate on Mr. A. M. Sullivan's motion to adjourn continues. Mr. Sullivan made an indignant speech. Mr. Grav. home-ruler, seconded the motion for ad-journment. Mr. Gladstone deprecated ited one hundred and sixty churches and adjournment. Mr. Cowen, liberal, and raised, directly or indirectly, some eleven | Lord Churchill, consertative, supported the motion to adjourn. Sir Northcote, conservative, supported the 26, says: Lieut. Charles Gibson, of the government in its desire to reach a sec-

It is stated in a telegram from the

conflict! As the pope has said: "It is no longer a rebel that threatens the church. It is a belligerent!" It is no longer a shading of creed. It is the upsettal of all creeds that is attempted.

The Raleigh Farmer and Alechanic makers. In the "middle ages" of paper lor a colony from Wurtemberg, Germany, makers. In the "middle ages" of paper makers were a little who will engage in the cultivation of the nation, making the paper makers were a little who will engage in the cultivation of the nation, making the paper makers were a little who will engage in the cultivation of the nation, making the paper makers were a little who will engage in the cultivation of the nation, making the paper makers were a little who will engage in the cultivation of the nation, mother's knee, or the memory of some performing considerable service and suffering from a severe attack of sickness he faring out that some of A. M. Salliva's moths past, including the ten whole least in the shadow of a Christian senti-5.30 p. m.-The debate in the House comments on the conduct of the Speaker, were burned on the ratiroads.

his fist at Mr. Gladstone, and said he Despotic Powers to be Obtained by Eng- thanked God that the rules of the House were not in Mr. Gladstone's hands. Mr. Mitchell Henry said he considered that the Irish members had taken an untenable position; that they misrepresented In the House of Commons last night | the opinion of the country and sacrificed

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

had spoken thirty-three times on motions 6.30 p. m.—The debate continues, for adjournment. Mr. Smith summoned The Irish members up to 5.55 p. m. con-Dr. Playfair to name Mr. Parnell as be- tinued their obstructive motions. As ing guilty of wilful obstruction. Mr. the House rises at 6 o'clock p. m., Playfair ruled that a sufficient case was Wednesday, they will doubtless be sucnot made out for such proceedings. Mr. cessful in preventing Mr. Forster from Milbank, conservative member for York-moving the second reading of his bill shire, rose to a point of order. He said and making the usual explanatory statethat Mr. Biggar had just applied to him ment on doing so, though he has urged the epithet of "fool," with a foul prefix. The Dr. Playfair ruled that the expression speeches of the Irish members show was disorderly. Another motion for ad- much heat and indignation. Mr. O'Donjournment having been negatived, Mr. nell maintained that the House should Biggar rose on a matter of privilege. He adjourn, as otherwise Mr. Forster would said that Mr. Milbank had crossed the have an opportunity to make an inflam-floor of the House and called him an impudent scoundrel. Mr. Biggar denied without contradiction. After the motion that he had called Mr. Milbank a fool, to adjourn had been negatived, the Irish Mr. Milbank said he distinctly heard Mr. members, to prevent Mr. Forster from apologize to the House for calling Mr. pying the time until the House was obliged to adjourn, just previous to which of about one hundred and fifty feet above Mr. Redmond, new member for New

Tale of a Mermald,

An incident was related the other day by an old sea captain, who swore to its of order while he was speaking, but the ner. He was speaking of the famine Deputy Speaker, Playfair, stated that although Mr. Commono was greatly trying the patience of the House, he was in which the inhabitants were reduced for

"You see," said he, "I was laying off 10 a. m .- The debate continued until Funchal with a cargo of hardware-Deputy Speaker Playfair, declined to York. Well, our provisions gin out, and allow the debate to continue longer. A I calculated to lay in a supply at Funchal, but there wan't none there."

"What!" said we, "none?" "No, none. The cattle had all died. there warn't no pork; chickens all eaten up by foxes, so there warn't no fri-

"That's rather a dismal picture," was our reply; "how did the people procure

"Food; well, they kind o' lived on yarbs and roots; stole mules-the only thing that didn't die-and est them." "How about fish-couldn't they take fish as usual?" "Narry fish; the fish all went out o'

them ar latitudes. There warn't sharks Biggar, who concluded by expressing his wish for the success of tenianism. During Mr. Biggar's speech Premier Gading." ing."
"Why, that was strange." "Yes; the only thing left in the har-

> unto starvation, too." "The what?" we asked in surprise. "The mermaids? Can't you hear?"

"What! do you believe there are such "Do I believe it? No, I don't becommended as urgent in Her Majesty's lieve it; I know it! I reckon, stranger,

"Indeed! and what do they feed best carry out its will, and may rely upon upon ?"

"Well, I reckon, principally fish.

and eat 'em up raw, as fast as a Dutch vote. It will be necessary for the House to assure a more efficient control over its debates or entrust greater authority to you speak of?" we inquired, endeavoring to assume an appearance of credulity.

The Speaker was repeatedly and en- "You said the fish had entirely disapthusiastically cheered. The vote of 164 peared."
to 19 on the division, at 9.30 a. m., was that on which the amendment to adjourn the debate was rejected. The Speaker down from the town to the quarry then put the motion that leave be given | where the brig's boat was tied up, I seed

Of course we gave it up. the Speaker as they did so, the other members cheering their departure. The see the state of starvation folks was in. motion that leave be given to bring in Stranger," and here the captain pulled the bill was then unanimously agreed to. a solemn face, "it was a mermaid settin' Mr. Gladstone then announced that be over a fire, cookin' her own tail for sup-

A Great Mule Market.

St. Louis, Mo., is the great mule market of the country, the central point from which this species of stock is distributed all over the Union. A reporter for the Republican recently visited one of the large dealers and gathered the following facts regarding the mule trade the present season: The mule season has fairly begun

but is far from being as active as the season was last year. There are several drawbacks. Cotton planters have not commenced to get ready for their ploughing. The cold weather prevailing has set them back, and besides they bought largely last year and will not need so many this year. The export demand is very small. The demand from the East and North is not very large. Speculators made a good deal of money the first three mouths of the year 1880, and their profits the balance of the year large. On all their ventures they made money, prices kept on advancing and the demand was very urgent, and this made speculators somewhat reckless. Last summer they began buying and contracting for January and February of 1881, and paid pretty good prices. Now country shippers and speculators find that their anticipations are not being realized, and from the present outlook it is not unlikely that they will lose money. One prominent mule ship per, who has over a thousand head corralled up in an interior county in Missou ri, remarked to the reporter, "I have a large bunch, and if anybody will pay me first cost and the feed, I will let him have the mules and take off \$3,000 besides, and I know others who will take off a percentage if they can get back their money only." Mr. William P. Croswhite, a well known feeder, was also interviewed by the reporter and asked why had the receipts fallen off here. The total receipts of horses and mules from Janu-1 to the 19, inclusive, were only 2,-512 head, while for the corresponding nineteen days in 1880 the receipt were 6, 618 head, or nearly three times as many as in 1881. "Well, you see," said Mr Croswhite, "the demand for mules is small and prices fluctuating and not very high at that, and thus keep back the supply. Were the demand as large as last January, the receipts would be as

Frequent and urgent requests have been made for more precise and definite information respecting the South Caro line lay beds. It is proposed in response to these inquiries to give some facts and details respecting them, not familiar to the general public. The result of in-quiries show that the South Carolina clay deposits differ in many respects from all other known deposits of clay, foreign and treatment, and that in all respects they are anomalous and wonderful. It is ascertained that a large amount of the clay is now annually put on the market; that the clay is highly appreciated and largely utilized in several important industries, displacing to a large extent English clays. and that the business has, in fact, taken on such proportions and become so well established as to take rank among our great American industries.

LOCATION OF THE DEPOSITS.

The locality of these deposits is in general in Aiken County, in the vicinity of Bath, on the South Carolina Railroad, and about ten miles west of Aiken, the well-known winter resort

age on the highlands or hills about one Agricultural Department. mile to the south of and at an elevation Bath station.

The Mennonite Emigrants from Russia Here, confessedly, is the grand centre of the South Carolina clay enterprise. Here is found the mammoth bed of the South, and, to far as known, of the world. The bed is fully twenty feet thick, has an average breadth of one thousand feet, and is probably over one mile in length ! Suffice to say, the clay is utterly inexhaustible, no matter to what extent the working be increased, for at least one hundred years.

From this bed is taken the clay known as the "White, Pure and Lustrous," "Excelsior," also the "Extra Buff" clay. ANTECEDENTS.

The magnitude of the deposit approoriately gave the name Kaolin to the village more than twenty years ago, and here, at about that time, the "Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company" war organized, and extensive and costly works were built by it for the manufacture of a general line of pottery ware from the clay here found. During the war the South was largely supplied with china ware from the Kuolin works. Here, also, during the war, this clay did good service to the Confederacy, for from t "insulators" for telegraph wires were extensively made-glass insulators not being obtainable at tue time.

"In the course of human events" the entire corporate property of the company named, which included the village of Kaolin and seven bundred acres of clay and about it, came by purchase into the hands of the present owners, R. Mc Namee & Co. Another purchase, that of a plantation of four hundred acres ad oining, brought to them the celebrated Diamond Lustre" clay bed. This clay. it is said, is now the standard clay for wall paper manufacturers, and is highly valued as well in other industries. And now some particulars as to the

position of the clay in the earth, how the bed is opened and how worked.

Kaolin Village, as stated, is on high land-it is built along the summit ridge. It is beneath the surface of this high ridge, some twenty-five feet, that the clay deposit is located. And this position of the clay favors both the working of the bed and the drainage of it. The clay is reached by a horizontal cut in the side of the hill, and through this cut the clay is removed to the drying sheds near by, and the cut naturally takes the drainage water and gives a roadway for the earth removed from over the clay, for the earth must be removed; the clay is not reached

would be quite impracticable. CHARACTER OF THE EARTH COVERING. The land, though not barren, is not valuable for agricultural purposes; the soil is light and sandy, yet cotton and isolated rocks considerably abound. Shell stones also are frequent-these when opened are found filled with a rea powder-an oxide of iron. Below the surface sand and sand only is met with down to the clay. The sand for the most

part is of a light brown color till within a few feet of the clay, when the color changes to white, and the deeper the white sand the better the clay. In order to reach and to work the clay all this sand covering must be removed, as already stated, and the amount re moved at a time is usually enough for a

season's work at clay. And now that the clay is reached, we come to the

First of all the surface of the ciay is scraped and swept to clear it of any re

fuse clay and all remains of the sand. The immense body of winte and given ening clay now exposed to view is solid, favorable.

The Russian Mennonites are a sturdy and are noted for The immense body of white and glistbreadth and depth, not existing in pockets as do most other clays. It is compact and solid as marble. Here, surely one finds a good specimen of the "Solid

South." But the clay, although solid, is not hard; it does not require giant powder to emigrated to Southern Russia, settling blast it, nor does it require an ore mill to first in the Dnieper and later near the sea May or August to find out the popular grind it. With a pickaxe you may break it from the bank, with a knife you may property, and in 1870 formed a popular whittle it; you may shape from it a will a shaft of the size of the Egyptian obelisk, and water will quickly reduce the clay, so apparently hard, to powder. Suspend a piece of it dry in water and tion or emigration, the privilege of emiquick it begins to disintegrate, and its gration being confined to the period from large main cabin for keno and smaller particles, exceedingly fine, fall like snow. 1871 to 1881. They are opposed to war, rooms for faro, roulette and hazard. The clay is also pure-pure as the Al pine snow-it does not requre, therefore, they have determined to accept the alterike all English clays and most American clays, to be washed to remove free silicia and general impurities from it. The find homes. The time for their depart-South Carolina clay has already been ure is at hand, and their emigration will washed and purified in nature's great and perfect lavatory; but though pure, the clay is not fully dry, about 20 per cent. habitants will come to this country with of water remains, and hence it must be all their possessions. These villages removed to the sheds to dry. But for contain 800 families, or about 4,000 per- England, and 10,190 from Italy. The this moisture the clay could be packed directly at the bed as taken out. The analysis of the South Carolina clay

that it has scarcely a trace of iron, and high percentage of alumina, the constituent of chief value. Taking these South Carolina clay de-

posits, all in all, are they not sui generis read and write. Nearly all of them have anomalous and wonderful? and where some property, and the coming of so else in all the world can their like be thrifty and economical a population found? and in view of the high quality would be of inestimable benefit to the of the clay, it is but natural that the clay | State. should be utilized as stated, largely in many important industries. While the wall paper trade uses the clay largely, the chief consumers of it are the paper-- The Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic makers. In the "middle ages" of paper-

Until 1868 little had been done to coming are quite encouraging. utilize the South Carolina clays outside the State. It was in that year that Mr. R. McNamee, of New York, engaged with ample capital in this clay enterprise, and from that time to the present he has sold for \$1.25. given to it his energetic services, and to him is largely due the credit of bringing South Carolina clay prominently to the front and of creating a large demand for

Mr. McNamee began with the purchase of forty acres in 1868. He continued his purchases from year to year, and now in 1880 his firm holds nearly eighteen hundred acres of clay lands around Kaolin, as a centre.

In addition to the beds above mention-

ed, there are several others in successful operation in the State, the largest being those owned and controlled by Col. T. J. Davies, on Beech Island, in Aiken County, and J. J. W. Huckabee, at Granite-ville, on the South Carolina Railroad, in the same county. From these beds clay of a very superior quality is taken, and they have high reputation in the markets The main deposit is at Kaolin, a vil- of the world .- Monthly Report of S. C.

A PEOPLE WITHOUT A HOME.

-The Efforts of Major Alexander Melchers to Bring Them to this State-Who Charleston News and Courier.

For a number of years Major Alexander Melchers, of this city, has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of foreign immigration, and has done much to encourage the influx of new people into South Carolina. He is now endeavoring to secure a favorable situation upon which to locate a colony of Russian Mennonites, and is in correspondence with persons in different sections of the State in regard to the scheme.

During the past six years, largely through his representations and by his persistent efforts, three thousand immigrants have been induced to come to this State, and have been provided with comfortable homes. He has a faithful ally in the Rev. Mr. Neumann, a missionary among the immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, who is anxious to secure good, cheap homes for the strangers who are committed to his care and whose location he can do much to determine.

During the month of December, in company with Major Melchers, he made a partial tour of the State, visiting the Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Oconee and Spartanburg. Their object was to look out a body of land containing from five to ten thousand acres, which could be secured at a nominal price or altogether free of costs to -uch colonists as would locate upon it, and, becoming permanent settlers, form the nucleus for a larger colony. They ound in Oconce County plenty of cheap and, but with defective titles. In other counties they found many large tracts of tand, but with no disposition or apparent trial justice, at Seneca City. The girl is pose of it upon such terms as would be within the reach of those wishing to secure homes. The sale at a low price or the gift of a few thousand acres of land would, in their judgment, so enhance the value of surrounding real estate that it could be sold at paying figures.

Major Melchers was assured by a gentleman in Walhalla that he would bring the matter before the people of Oconee County and endeavor to secure their co operation in placing a large tract of mountain land at the disposition of the Mennonites as an inducement for them to make their home in that section of the State. Mr. Macusker thinks there are a and worked through a tunnel or shaft anumber of gentlemen in Georgetown in the case of coal and minerals-this County who will give from five hundred to a thousand acres as a nucleus for the settlement of the immigrants in that county, and, after consultation with Major Melchers, went to Cotumbia on Monday night to suggest to the State corn are to some extent grown upon it also trees, as pine and oak. Stones and isolated reals are to some extent grown upon it also trees, as pine and oak. Stones and oracticability of giving the forfeited lands in Georgetown County to the immigrants upon easy terms. These lands amount to from thirty-five to thirty-seven thousand acres. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the landholders in this State the Mennonite immigrants will go to other States, and will probably settle in considerable numbers in North Carotina and Tennessee.

The Mennonite immigrants began coming to this country about six years ago and went to the Northwest, many of them tocating in Minnesota and Kansas. At the time of their coming Major Melchers made an effort to secure their settlement in this State. No cheap lands could be secured here. The railroads offered free transportation from Chicago to the West, and the chances were all against us. But the railroads do not now furnish free transportation, property has become more valuable in the West, and the inducements for immigrants to come South are

agricultural people, and are noted for their industry and modest worth. They come from an ancestry who sounded ail the depths of political and religious persecution, and originally came from Switz. tion of about forty thousand. By special decrees of the Emperor they were exempted from military duty. In 1871 at once an unqualified prohibitory law.

this privilege was abolished, and no — St. Louis gamblers propose to evade alternative was left them except conscripand rather than sacrifice their principles | Each passenger is to pay \$1 fare, and native left to them by the Russian government, and are coming to America to begin in the Spring. Fifteen villages was completed on the 25th. The total

sand acres of land for the settlement of shows it to be a pure silicate of alumina, the eight hundred families, who will devote their attention almost exclusively to as to lime, that it is absolutely free. The farming operations. They are well acanalysis also shows the clay to have a quainted with the culture of grain, but have never tried to raise cotton.

The Mennonites are pretty well edueated, and can, almost without exception,

a location in the upper part of the State absolute that no church property anyfor a colony from Wurtemberg, Germany, where, in any State or in the nation,

were not in order. Mr. Sullivan shook The Wonderful South Carolina Clay especially in connection with straw, wood soil and climate to the growth of the his fist at Mr. Gladstone, and said he Beds. A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE, AND WHY. year, and the indications for their early

- Georgia '7 per cent. bonds recently -Strawberries are selling in New York for six dollars a quart.

- A coal company in Colorado struck oil a few days ago at a depth of 1,145

- Butler county, Pa., pays over one thousand dollars a year bounty on fox - A new telegraph company with \$1,000,000 capital has been organized in

- New York had 2,389 new buildings

begun in 1880, at an estimated cost of \$23,938,000.

- The national debt of England is held by about 23,000 people; that of

France by about 4,000 000.

— The colored Republicans of Augusta, Ga., have endorsed Senator Bruce for a place in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet.

- The city council of Jefferson, Ga., has placed the license for selling liquor at one thousand dollars per annum. - The commissioner of pensions says it will require \$500,000,000 to pay all

claims under the arrearages of the pension law of 1879. - It is estimated that at least twentythousand dollars worth of spirituous li-

quors were sold at Greenwood, Abbeville county, last year. - A man sold two cats which he had dressed to a restaurant keeper in New

York for rabbits, and got twenty-five cents a piece for them. - Oscas A. Rice, late deputy collector of internal revenue at Batan Rouge, has been committed to prison on a charge of

embezzlement, in default of \$10,000 bail. - N. L. Webb, of Georgetown county, S. C., has been convicted of fraudulent voting and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. - Senator Dennis, of Maryland, has a

twelve acre terrapin pond in which be raises terrapins for market. He has sold as many as twelve thousand in one year. They bring from ten to fourteen dollars a dozen. - In the Senate of the North Carolina Legislature, a bill has been introduced

proposing an amendment to the constituion to the effect that after 1895 no one who cannot read or write shall be allowed to vote. - A young man named James Gaddis, of Chattanooga, Tenn., killed his mother recently. They had been drinking to

gether and quarrelled, when he struck her with a poker, which caused her death in a few minutes, - Some fifty emigrants en route to the West passed through Atlanta last week. Among them was a lady who was said to

be the mother of twenty-nine children. She called the roll at every station to see that none were missing. - Benjamin Schnell and Hattie Gertrude Poscy were married recently by a

desire on the part of the owners to dis noise of it upon such terms as would be with the consent of her mother, who - A negro named Bob Hennegan was found dead in a creek in Mecklenburg county, N. C., his head beat into a jelly

and a chain around his neck. Four pe gro men have been committed to jail charged with the murder. - Since the commencement of the sea son, nearly three millions of tons of ice have been housed in the Hudson river, at an expense not exceeding twenty-five

cents per ton. The ice will average twelve inches in thickness. — Hon. A. S. Merrimon, in a recent address before the North Carolina State Prohibition Convention, said that he had been practicing law for twenty-eight practice have been brought on by liquor. - Gerald Paget, fourth son of Lord Alfred Paget, and his wife have been hunting in Wyoming and Montana .-One night they slept in an open tent with the thermometer 29 degrees below

zero and the wolves howling about them.

— It is stated that Prof. O. C. Hill. principal of the normal school at Oregon Hall, Como, Mo., will be private secretaone of the faculty at Hiram College, Ohio, when General Garfield was president of

that institution. - The Ohio State Local Option Convention has passed resolutions asking the Legislature to pass a local option antiliquor law, and claims that, inasmuch as woman is the greatest sufferer from the liquor traffic, she ought to be allowed to vote on this question. - A Company with \$6,000,000 capital

has been organized for the purpose of leasing the Cincinnati Southern railroad. If this is effected, it is proposed to form a combination with the Kentucky Central, Chesapeake and Ohio and the Erlanger lines from Chattannoga. - The Camperdown Mills, near Greenville, are unable to fill their orders

with the present force employed, and the superintendent is now forced to run all night as well as all day. He has issued circulars calling for two hundred and fifty additional operatives to whom good wages and steady work is promised. - The North Carolina Legislature will probably order a special election for sentiment on the question of prohibition.
If the people are in favor of prohibition,

the Governor will be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass State laws next spring by fitting out a boat on the Mississippi River, with a tute "pots" for the game, the bank de ducting the usual commission.

- The annual report of the commissioners of emigration for the year 1880 number of passengers arriving at Castle Garden was 372,880. Of this number report recommends that Congress make such laws as may be required touching immigration.

- Virginia is to have a civil rights case as to a public school. At Lynch-burg a white girl was dismissed from school because she lived with a negro family and had a reputation somewhat doubtful. All the other scholars quit when she entered. So it was a necessity to turn her off or shut up shop. Suit has been brought against the District School

Board at Lynchburg. - General Garfield in a speech in the 'The divorce between Church and State ought to be absolute. It ought to be so