THE ATHEISTIC TIDE.

The Threatened Destruction of the Simple

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 sen-timent 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 Stephens, that have raised the banner of negation—nor recount the number of novelists who follow the lead of sweet George Eliot, the sad and gentle woman, who allied sentiment to positivism so subtly, and who died with the promise on her lips that her life would "be gathered like a scroll in the tomb, unread forever"—who said that she "wanted no future that broke it its lead to the wanted no future that the work is the light of unbelief from my own mind," he said, "Lut it shall never fall upon the minds of my children if I can belp it. As for me, I would give all I have on earth for the old faith that I wore so lightly never the old faith that I wore so broke the ties of the past," and has gone to meet the God whose existence she de-

beliefs, have respected the rule of con-science, and believed in the existence of breath upon which it lives, its ghost will one Supreme Being. These men and grope through the chambers of their brain women have been useful to the cause of menacing and terrible, and to the lastreligion, in that they held all the outposts "Creeping on a broken wing and protected it with enwrapping conserof people that are now yielding to the assaults of the infidel. Having none o. assaults of the innuel. Having the inspiration of religion, and possessing the inspiration of religion, and converts nor neither the enthusiasm of converts not 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 bing tide goes never to return. Religious beliefs once shattered are hardly mended. The church may reclaim its sinners, but

its skeptics, never.

It is not surprising that this period of critical investigation into all creeds and beliefs has come. It is a logical epoch, come in its appointed time. It is one of

the penalties of progress.

We have stripped all the earth of mys tery, and brought all its phenomena un-der the square and compass—so that we might have expected science to doubt the mystery of life itself, and to plant its theodalite for a measurement of the eter-nal, and pitch its crusible for an analysis of the soul. It was natural that the Greek should be led to the worship of his physical gods, for the earth itself was a mystery that he could not divine—a that he could not divine-a vastness and vagueness that he could not uttermost secret-felt its most secret pulse-girdled it with steel-harnessed it and trapped it to our liking. What was mystery is now demonstration-what was vague is now apparent. Science has dispelled illusion after illusion astrophy down error after error—made plain al! that was vague on earth, and reduced every mystery to demonstration. It is little wonder then that, at last, having reduced all the illusions of matter to an equation, and anchored every theory to a fixed formula, is should assail the the key to the problem of the soul. The obelisk, plucked from the heart of Egypt. n a shore that was as vaguely and 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 messages of men flash along the bed of the ocean—we tell the secrets of the unistars whirl screnely through orbits that science has defined—we even read of the instant when the comet that plunged in 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 sault-to challenge the last and supreme mystery-defy the last and supreme force.

And the church may gird itself for the

and the blindness that [will come in the wake of this spreading atheism. The ancients witnessed the fall of a hundred creeds, but still had a hundred left. The vast mystery of life hung above them, but was lit with religions that were sprinkled as stars in its depths. From a hoat of consers was their air medication with feat of consers was their air medication with feat of consers was their air medication. modern Philosophers—An Attack Christians Must Meet.

Attanta 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 attacism and unbelief that has already swept over many of the outpost 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 that Stephen H. Tyng has, by indorsing the mirror of the stronghold of superstition. These 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 3,000 miles of travel last year, which complaint is balanced by the assertion of Dr. Hall that the growth of religions sentiment was never so decisive as at present.

I have noted, in the first place, that the

makes life worth living—why they should take away the consolation that lifts men and women from the despair of bereavement and desolation, or the light that guides 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 surgestonics by tore the yarning and supplicating people they have stripped of all that is pre-cious, is more than I can understand. The best atheist, to my mind, that I ever knew, was one who sent his children to a

by the terms of the past," and has gone to meet the God whose existence she denied. We all know that within the past twenty years there has been an alarming increase of atheism among the leading writers in all branches. But it is with the growth of skepticism among the people that I was astonished me.

I am not misled by the eloquence of Ingersoll nor the noisy blasphemy of the initiators. I was with five journalists and I found that every one of them were skeptics, two of them in the most emphaticasense. In a sleeping car with eight passengers, average people, I take it, I found that three were confirmed atheists, three were coubtful about it, and two were old-fashioned Christians. A young friend of mine, a journalist and lecturer, 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 asked Henry Watterson once what effect Ingersol'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 man who come away from an Ingersoll lecture as stout of faith and as strong in heart as he was when he went there. I do not know that this apirit of irreligion and unbelief has made much inroad on the churches. It is as yet simply eating mway the material upon which the churches must recruit and perpetuate themselves. There is a large body of men and wom n—the bulk probably, four population—that is between the church and its enemies—not members of the church or open professors of religion, they have yet had reference for the riligious beliefs, have respected the rule of conscience, and believed in the existence of one Supreme Being. These men and heat the bulk of people, who are outside of the church with the pressure that it has put upon the bulk of people, who are outside of the church with the pressure that it has put upon the currents of their passions, colliding everywhere, and bringing confu in the most emphasized to supplie that the fou

brough cells of madness, haunt of horror and

It is on the young men and women— the generation bred in the chill atmos-phere of unbelief—that atheism will do its worst. With no traditions in which to guide their faith, no altar before which 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 ited, no aspiration that has wings, and no enthusiasin that is not absurd—with life but a fever that kindles in the cradle and dies in the grave. Truly atheism meets youth with a dread prospect-sul-

len, storm-swept, hopeless.

In the conflict that is coming, the church is impregnable—because the church is right—because it is founded on a rock. The scientists boast that they crystal rock to sentient man is a steady way, marked by natural gradations. They even say that, if a new bulk were thrown of from the sun to-morrow, it would spin in the space of the earth and the same development that has crowned the earth with life would take place in the new world. And yet Tyndall says, "We have exhausted physics and reached its very rim, and yet a mighty mystery looms up before us." And this mystery is the kindling of the atoms of the brain with the vital spark. There science is baffled, for there is the supreme force that veiled eternity from the visits of man.

vision of man.

The church is not bound to the technicalities of argument in this contest. It has the perfect right to say and say, logically, that something must rest on faith—that there must be something in the heart or soul before convictions can be made perfect. Just as we cannot impress with cestacies has never loved, or paint a rainbow to the mystery of life itself, and warned the world that science would yet furnish time has passed when religion can dismiss the skeptics with a shriek or a sneer, read one little book a year ago, gentle firm, decisive book that demonstrated the necessity and existence of the Supreme Beration of its builders as the shores of a star that lights the spaces beyond our vision are to us to day—the Chinaman jostles us in the street, and the centuries that look through his dreamy eyes have—the warmth and earnestness of its evan—the warmth and earnestness of its evan elism—the purity and gentleness of its evan-gelism—the purity and gentleness of its apostles. If the creeds are put at peace, and every man who were the Christian Armor will go forth to plead the cause of the meek and lowly Jazarine, whose love steals into the heart of men, as the balm of flowers into the pulses of a summer even-

of course I have no business to write all this. It is the province of the preachers to talk of these things, and many no doubt will resent as impertinent even the suggestion of a worlding. And yet it seems so sure to me that in the swift and silent marshaling of the hosts of unbelief silent mer-haling of the hosts of unbelter and irreligion there is precedent to the sulformest tests that the faith of Christians der worked its way in the ear. When dismissed, his ear was full of blood, and dismissed, his ear was full of blood, and dismissed, his ear was full of blood, and universe. Fit time is this, then, for has ever undergone, that I felt impelled science to make its last and supreme as to write. There are men, outside of the all reverence for its institutions and days. This caused a corrosion of the bone love for its leaders whose hearts are stirred next to the brain, and gave him a good

of the officer receiving the same.
Section 2 says:
"That hereafter any present, decoration, or other thing, which shall be conferred or presented by any breign government to any officer of the United States, civil, naval or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State, and not to the individual in person." son."

The beneficiaries under this Act will

The beneficiaries under this Act will 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 services rendered the officers and crew of the Spanish war vessel Pizarro.

Lieutenant Benjamin H. Buckingham, of the Navy, to accept from the President of the French Republic the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in appreciation

dent of the French Republic the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in appreciation of services in connection with the Exposition of 1878 at Paris.

General Francis A. Walker to accept the decoration of Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of Wasa, tendered the Swedish Order of Wasa, tendered the 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.

Licutenant Henry Metcalfe, of the army to accept from the Sultan of Turkey a decoration of the Order 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 a decoration of the Order of Kemehameha the First, which has been tendered.

meha the First, which has been tendered to 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 company from a wreak on the Pacific

sons present in the campaign.
William J. Wilson, assistant surgeon
in the United States army, to accept from the United States army, to accept from the Khedive of Egypt a decoration of the order of Nejidieh, for gallantry in battle in the action near Gura, Abyssinia, March 7, 1876.

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.—National Republican.

How SHE GOT INTO THE DEPART-How She Got Into the Department.—Washington, January 25.—One bright morning last Spring the iton. 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 of business which even the cool gaze of the Ohio statesman could not transform into maiden fright or flurry. Deliberately taking a seat, the girl said: "Mr. Sherman, I have come here to get a place." "There are nono vacant," was "Mr. Sherman, I have come here to get a place." "There are none vacant," was 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 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 would come up every day and black his shoes, if he couldn't do better for her. The Secretary was struck with her deterface and her sprightly manner. He told her to come back. In less than a week she had a good place in the Treasury, which she still holds. Every morning she walks to the department with the step of a business little woman who is proud that her delicate hands can be the support of others. She receives \$100 a month and supports in comfort her mother and sister. This brave, bright young woman is Miss Mary Macauley, formerly of Atlanta. Her father was a lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry.Cor. Allanta (Ga.) Republican.

- Church dcot-raiser Kimball has visited one hundred and sixty churches and raised, directly or indirectly, some eleven willion dollars from church members. - A telegram from St. Louis, January 26, says: Lieut. Charles Gibson, of the United States Army died here yesterday of inflammation of the brain, believed to of inflammation of the brain, believed to be the result of circumstances which occurred while he was at West Point. One day, while on parade, a spider 30t into one of his cars. By the rules he was not allowed to raise his hand, and stood in the ranks more than an hour, while the sais county of the Houses as an attempt to ranks more than an hour, while the sais county to the head of the Links the insect could not be removed for two days. This caused a corrosion of the bone probability that another day will be And the church may gird itself for the conflic. As the pope has said: "It is no longer a rebet that threatens the church. It is a belligerent!" It is no longer a said and happy moment—who want to shading of creed. It is the upsettal of all love, if not in the fold of the chosen, at longer a savere attack of sickness he came home expecting to resign but sa

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dr. Playsair ruled that the expression was disorderly. Another motion for adjournment having been negatived, Mr. Biggar rose on a matter of privilege. He sand that Mr. Milbank had crossed the floor of the House and called him an impudent scoundrel. Mr. Biggar denied that he had called Mr. Milbank a fool, Mr. Milbank said he distinctly heard Mr. Biggar use the expression. Dr. Playsair said it was the duty of Mr. Milbank to apologize to the House for calling Mr. Biggar a scoundrel, but not to Mr. 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 deb. te.

Mr. Commono, home-rule member for Roscommon, resumed his seat at 3.45 this maring atter having a terminated and provided that the House resumed the deb. te.

Tale of a Hermald,

An incident was related the other day Roscommon, resumed his seat at 3.45 this hours. Several members rose to a point of order while he was speaking, but the Deputy Speaker, Playlair, stated that although Mr. Commono was greatly trying the patience of the House, he was in

The House was still in session at 5 o'clock a. m.

10 a. m.—The debate continued until 9 o'clock this morning, when the Speaker, who had resumed the chair, relieving Deputy Speaker Playfair, declined to allow the debate to continue longer. A 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 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 of life and property in Ireland by a vote of 164 to 19. The home-rule members 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 adjustmed having sat "What!" said we, "none?"

"No, none. The cattle had all died. consequently there warn't no beef; sheep had all died, and there warn't no mutton; hogs all got the measles so there warn't no park; chickens all eaten up by foxes, so there warn't no friesescent reading was fixed for noon to-day.

"That's rathe: a dismal picture," was

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 leaders of both the liberal and conserva-tive parties. The final speech before the intervention of the Speaker was by Mr. Biggar, who concluded by expressing his wish for the success of tenianism. Duwish for the success of lenianism. During Mr. Biggar's speech Premier Gisdstone entered the House and was loudly cheered. It was at this point that the Speaker resumed the chair at 9 o'clock a.

City of Pekin, to accept from the Japanese seamen from a wreck on the Pacific Speaker resumed the chair at 9 o'clock a. "During forty hours the House has been occupied by repeated motions for adjournment, supported by small minorities in opposition to the general sense 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 and 24, 1877, and the assault of Plevna, September 11, 1877; also, a decoration of the fourth class of the order of Saint Viadimir, for bravery under fire during the passage of the Balkans, December 25 to 21, 1877, and at the battle of Philippopolis, January 15 to 17, 1878, also the campaign medal conferred upon all persons the support of the campaign medal conferred upon all persons the support of the campaign.

The what? We asked in surprise. "The mermaids, and they were nigh unto starvation too."

"The what?" we asked in surprise. "The mermaids? Can't you hear?" yelled the captain, angry at even a hint of skepticism.

"What! do you believe there are such commended as urgent in Her Majesty's an inconsiderable minority. It is necessary to vindicate the credit and authority of the House. I am satisfied that Ishall best carry out its will, and may rely upon its support, if I decline to call upon any proceed to put the several questions to a vote. It will be necessary for the House to support and eat 'em up raw, as fast as a Dutch baby ken eat prickles."

"Yes; the only thing left in the harborloads and they were nigh unto starvation too."

"The what?" we asked in surprise. "The mermaids? Can't you hear?" yelled the captain, angry at even a hint of skepticism.

"What! do you believe it? No, I don't believe it? No, I don't believe it? I know it! I reckon, tranger, I've seen a dozen of em at a time, a tumbing into the surprise. The what?" we alsed in surprise. The what?" we seen a dozen of em at a time, a tumbing into the captain, angry at even a hint of skepticism.

"What! do you believe t debates or entrust greater authority to

The Speaker was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. The vote of 164 to 19 on the division, at 9.30 a. m., was that on which the amendment to adjourn the debate was rejected. The Speaker the debate was rejected. The Speaker then put the motion that leave be given to bring in the protection bill. The home-rulers here for two minutes shouted, "Privilege!" "Privilege!" and then, as the Speaker still remained standing, they all left the House in a body, bowing to the Speaker as they did so the other the Speaker as they did so, the other members cheering their departure. The

memoers cheering their departure. The motion that leave be given to bring in the bill was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone then announced that he would move on Thursday that if, on notice 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 forthwith put the question without de-bate, 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 busi-ness shall be vested in and remain with the Speaker until he shall declare that the state of public business is no longer

urgent.
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. Parnell that it was not a question of privilege. He must therefore give no-tice. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, home ruler, moved as a journment of the House to enable the Speaker to search for precedents for his rulings. A lively discus-sion is progressing. The House is crowd 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. Gray, home-ruler, seconded the motion for adjournment. Mr. Gladstone deprecated adjournment. Mr. Cowen, liberal, and Lord Churchill, conservative, supported the motion to adjourn. Sir Stafford Northcote, conservative, supported the crush the liberty of speech of the Irish

It is stated in a telegram from the

were not in order. Mr. Sullivan shook his fist at Mr. Gladstone, and said he thanked Goć that the rules of the House were not in Mr. Gladstone's hands. Mr. Mr. Gladstone's hands. Mr. Mr. Gladstone's hands. Mr. Frequent and urgent requests have been made for more precise and definite the Irish members had taken an untensher nearly the trules of the House were not in Mr. Gladstone's hands. Mr. Frequent and urgent requests have been made for more precise and definite information respecting the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Mr. Until 1868 little had been done to utilize the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Mr. Until 1868 little had been done to utilize the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Until 1868 little had been done to utilize the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Until 1868 little had been done to utilize the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Until 1868 little had been done to utilize the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Until 1868 little had been done to utilize the South Carolina Clay grape. Maj. Melchers has been in correspondence with these people for over a Until 1868 little had been done to

An incident was related the other day by an old sea captain, who swore to its authenticity in the most vehement manner. He was speaking of the famine which occurred some years ago in the Azores, and other neighboring Islands, and in Maderia also, and of the straits to which the inhabitants were reduced for

our reply; "how did the people procure food?"

"Food; well, they kind o' lived on yarbs and roots; stole mules—the only thing that didn't die—and cat them." "How about fish—couldn't they take

"Narry fish; the fish all went out o' them ar latitudes. There warn't sharks left, let alone anything worth catch-

"Why, that was strange."
"Yes; the only thing left in the harbor was mermaids, and they were nigh

"How did they get along at the time you speak of?" we inquired, endeavoring to assume an appearance of credulity. "You said the fish had entirely disap-

peared."
"I did, and the poor mermaids suffered badly. Why one night, as I was comin down from the town to the quarry a fire burning on the beach. I reckoned first it was lot of drunken sailors makin' punch. Well, I bore up towards it, and what d'ye think it was?"

Of course we gave it up. "Well, I'll tell you, and then you can see the state of starvation folks was in. Stranger," and here the captain pulled a solemn face, "it was a mermaid settin' 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 secently visited one of the large dealers and gathered the following facts regarding the mule trade the present 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 them back, and besides they bought largely last year and will not need so many this year. The export de-mand is very small. The demand from the East and North is not very large. Speculators made a good deal of money the first three months of the year 1880 and their profits the balance of the year were also large. On all their ventures they made money, prices kept on saveneing 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 ships. lose money. One prominent mule ship-per, who has over a thousand head corralled up in an interior county in Missou raised up to an interior county in all sourie, 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 tage 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 January 1 to the 19 inclusive were call? ary 1 to the 19, inclusive, were only 2, 512 head, while for the corresponding neteen 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 nigh at that, and thus keep back the supply. Were the demand as included as last January, the receipts would be as

wasted.]
5.30 p. m.—The debate in the House
of Commons still continues. Several
violent scenes took place, and there were
violent scenes took place, and there were
of order upon Mr. Gladstone pointdeath in North Carolina within the three
controls of order upon Mr. Gladstone pointdeath in North Carolina within the three
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It is impossible to conceive the mixery

It is in the fold of the chosen, at ferring from a severe attack of sickness he calls of order upon Mr. Gladstone point calls of order upon Mr. Gladstone

Despotte Powers to be Obtained by England Over Ireland in a Despotte Manner.

LONDON, February 2, 1881.

In the House of Commons last night William Henry Smith, conservative, and formerly first Lord Admiralty, rose to a guestion of order, and said that Mr. Parnell was one of the eleven members who had spoken thirty-three times on motions for adjournment. Mr. Smith summoned Dr. Playfair to name Mr. Parnell as being guilty of wilfin obstruction. Mr. Playfair ruled that a sufficient case was not made out for such proceedings. Mr. Milbank, conservative member for Yorkshire, rose to a point of order. He said that Mr. Biggar had just applied to him the epithet of "fool," with a foul prefix. Dr. Playfair ruled that the expression was disorderly. Another motion for adjournment having been made for more precise and definite then the document of the considered that then they misrepresented the opinion of the country and energified the rights of the people. Mr. Henry was interrupted by Mr. Parilip Callan and other members, who accused him of additional the rights of the people. Mr. Parnell.

6.30 p. m.—The debate continues the debate continues the right was interrupted by Mr. Parnell.

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6.30 p. m.—The debate continues the summoned of the country and energiated them the rights of the point of the country and energiated that the South Carolina clay details respecting them, not familiar to there impurites to give some facts and details respecting them, not familiar to there in question of the country and energiated them of the point of th on such proportions and become so well established as to take rank among our great American i idustries.

LOCATION OF THE DEPOSITS

Here, confessedly, is the grand centre of the Scuth Carolina clay enterprise. Here is found the mammoth bed of the South, and, so far as known, of the world. 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 nexhaustible, no matter to what extent the working be increased, for at least one bundred years.

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 appropriately gave the name Kaolin to the village more than twenty years ago, and here, at about that time, the "Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company" waorganized, and extensive and costly works were built by it for the manufacture of a general line of potters were

works were built by it for the manufacture of a general line of pottery ware from the ciay here found. During the war the South was largely surplied with china ware from the Kaolin works. Here, also, during the war, this clay did good service to the Confederacy, for from it "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 hundred acres of clay land about it, came by purchase into the hands of the present owners, R. Mc Namec & Co. Another purchase, that of a plantation of four hundred acres ad joining, brought to them the celebrated "Diamond Lustre" clay bed. This clay, it is said, is now the standard ciay for wall paper manufacturers, and is highly valued as well in other industria.

it is said, is now the standard ciay 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 and worked through a tunnel or shaft ain the case of coal and minerals-this 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 corn are to some extent grown woon it also trees, as pine and oak. Somes and isolated rocks considerably abound. Shell stones also are frequent—these when opened are found filled with a rec powder-an oxide of iron. Below 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

MANNER OF WORKING THE BEDS.

First of all the surface of the clay i scraped and swept to clear it of any refuse clay and all remains of the sand.

The immense body of white and glistening clay now exposed to view is solid, compact and continuous in all its length, breadth 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 hard; it does not require giant powder to blast it, nor does it require an ore mill to grind it. With a pickaxe you may break t from the bank, with a knife you may whittle it; you may shape from it a faultless block of a foot square, or if you will a shaft of the size of the Egyptian obelisk, and water will quickly reduce the clay, so apparently hard, to powder particles, exceedingly fine, fall like snow The clay is also pure—pure as the Al

pine snow—it does not requre, therefore, like all English clays and most American clays, to be washed to remove free siticia and general impurities from it. The South Carolina clay has already been washed and purified in nature's great and perfect lavatory; but though pure, the clay is not fully dry, about 20 per cent. of water remains, and hence it must be removed to the sheds to dry. But for this moisture the clay could be packed directly at the law to the sheds of the sheds.

shows it to be a pure silicate of alumina, that it has scarcely a trace of iron, and as to lime, that it is absolutely free. The analysis also shows the clay to have a

analysis also shows the clay to have a high percentage of alumina, the constituent of chief value.

Taking these South Carolina clay deposits, all in all, are they not sui generis anomalous and wonderful? and where else in all the world can their like be found? and in view of the high quality of the clay, it is but natural that the clay should be utilized as stated, largely in many important industrics. While the wall paper trade uses the clay largely. many important industries. While the wall paper trade uses the clay largely, the chief consumers of it are the paper-makers. In the "middle ages" of paper-making the paper makers were a little consumers of the paper making the paper makers were a little consumer than the paper makers.

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 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 it.

Mr. McNamee began with the purchas of forty acres in 1868. He continued his purchases from year to year, and now in 1880 bis firm holds nearly eighteen hundred acres of ciay lands around Kaolin, \$1,000,0 Chieses

as a centre.

In addition to the beds above mentioned, there are several others in successful operation in the State, the largest being those owned and controlled by Col.

Davies, on Beech Island, in Alken County, and J. J. W. Huckabee, at Graniteville, on the South Carolina Railroad, in the same county. The locality of these deposits is in general in Aiken County, in the vicinity of Bath, on the South Carolina Railroad, and about ton miles west of Aiken, the well-knoten winter resort.

The main deposit is at Kaolin, a village on the highlands or hills about one mile to the south of and at an elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet above

A PEOPLE WITHOUT A HOME.

The Mennonite Emigrants from Russia

-The Efforts of Mujor Alexander Mel-chers to Bring Them to this State-Who

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 foreign be strong to secure a foreign to secure a foreig oring 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

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 fairhful 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

cheap homes for the strong 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 Spartauburg. 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 such colouists as would locate upon it, and, becoming permanent settlers, form the mother of twenty-nine children. She called the roll at every station to see that none were missing. the nucleus for a larger colony. They ound in Oconee County plenty of cheap and, but with defective titles. In other counties they found many large tracts of land, but with no disposition or apparent desire on the part of the owners to dispose of it upon such terms as would be pose of it upon such terms as would be pose of it upon such terms as would be within the reach of those wishing to accure 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 oring the matter before the people of Oceane

the matter before the people of Oconee County and endeavor to secure their co operation in placing a large tract of an expense not exceeding twenty-five mountain land at the disposition of the cents per ton. The ice will average make their home in that section of the State. Mr. Macusker thinks there are a number of gentlemen in Georgetown County who will give from five hundred to a thousand acres as a nucleus for the settlement of the immigrants in that settlement of the immigrants in that county, and, after consultation with Major Melchers, went to Council on Monday night to suggest to the State Board of Agriculture the wisdom and practicability of giving the forfeited lands in Georgetown County to the immigrants apon easy terms. These lands amount to from thirty-five to thirty-soven thousand acres. If satisfactory arrangements canacres. If satisfactory arrangements can-not 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 Carolina and Tennessee.

The Mennonite immigrants began com-

ing to this country about six years ago and went to the Northwest, many of them locating in Minnesota and Kausss. At the time of their coming Major Melchers made an effort to secure their settlement in this State. No cheap lands could be transportation from Chicago to the West, and the chances were all against us. 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 all the depths of political and religious persecution, and originally came from Switz-erland and South German , whence they emigrated to Southern Russin, settling first in the Dnieper and later near the sea of Azov. They acquired considerable property, and in 1870 formed a popula property, and in 1870 formed a population of about forty thousand. By special decrees of the Emperor they were exempted from military duty. In 1871 this privilege was abolished, and no alternative was left them except conscription or emigration, the privilege of emigration being confined to the period from 1871 to 1881. They are opposed to war, and rather than sacrifice their principles they have determined to accept the alternative left to them by the Russian government, and are coming to America to native left to them by the Russian gov-ernment, and are coming to America to find homes. The time for their depart-ure is at hand, and their emigration will begin in the Spring. Fifteen villages will be broken ap entirely, and their in-habitants will come to this country with all their possessions. These villages contain 800 families, or about 4,000 per-aons.

It will take from fifty to eighty thousand acres of land for the settlement of the eight hundred families, who will devote their attention almost exclusively to farming operations. They are well acquainted with the culture of grain, but have never tried to raise cotton.

The Menuonites are pretty well edu-

read and can, almost without exception, read and write. Nearly all of them have some property, and the coming of an thrifty and economical a population would be of inestimable benefit to the

WINE GROWERS FROM WURTEMBERG. Major Melchers is also trying to secure

- Georgia 7 per cent, bonds recently sold for \$1,25.

- Strawberries are selling in New York for six deliars 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

\$1,000,000 capital has been organized in Chicago.

— 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 Bruco 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 c mmissioner of pensions says it will require \$500,000,000 to pay all claims under the arrearages of the pension law of 1879.

sion law of 1879.

— It is estimated that at least twenty-thousand dollars worth of spirituous liquors were sold at Greenwood, Abbevillo

county, last year.

— A man sold two cats which he had

— 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. 7., has been convicted of fraudulent vo...ag 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.

a dozen.

— In the Senate of the North Carolina
Legislature, a bill has been introduced
proposing an amendment to the constitution to the effect that after 1895 no one
who cannot read or write shall be allow-

She called the roll at every station to see that none were missing.

— Benjamin Schnell and Hattie Gertrude Poscy were married recently by a trial justice, at Seneca City. The girl is only eight years old, and was married with the consent of her mother, who witnessed the ceremony.

— 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 regro men have been committed to jail charged with the murder.

— Since the commencement of the sea-

Since the commencement of the season, nearly three millions of tons of ice have been housed in the Hudson river, at

twelve inches in thickness.

Hou. A. S. Merrimon, in a recent address before the North Carolina State Prohibition Convention, said that he had been practicing law for twenty-eight years, and nine tenths of the cases in his

years, and nine tenths of the cases in his 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, Come, Mo., will be private secretary to President Garfield. Prof. Hill was one of the faculty at Hiram College, Ohio, when General Garfield was president of that institution.

that institution.

— The Ohio State Local Option Convention has passed resolutions asking the Legislature to pass a local option anti-liquor law, and claims that, incomuch 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 Chattanooge.

Chesapeake and Ohio and the Erlanger lines from Chattanoogs.

— 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 May or August to find out the popular sentiment on the question of prohibition. If the people are in favor of prohibition, the Governor will be requested to call an

If the people are in favor of prohibition, the Governor will be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass at once an unqualified prohibitory law,

—St. Louis gamblers propose to evade State laws next spring by fitting out a boat on the Mississippi River, with a large main cabin for keno and smaller rooms for faro, roulette and hezard. Each passenger is to pay \$1 fare, and three fourths of the fares are to constitute "pots" for the game, the bank detute "pots" for the game, the bank de ducting the usual commission.

- The annual report of the commiswas completed on the 25th. The total number of passengers arriving at Castle Garden was 372,880. Of this number, 104,204 came from Germany, 66,399 from England, and 10,130 from Italy. The report recommends that Congress make such laws as may be required touching im-

migration.

— Virginia is o have a civil rights case as to a public school. At Lynchburg a white girl was dismissed from school because she lived with a negro family and had a reputation somewhat denbtful. All the other scholars quit

denbiful. All the other scholars quit when she entered. So it was a necessity to turn her off or shut upshop. Suit has been brought against the District School Board at Lynchburg.

— General Garfield in a speech in the House of Representatives in 1874, said: "The divorce between Church and State ought to be absolute. It ought to be so absolute that no church property anywhere, in any State or in the tation, should be exempt from equal taxation; for if you exempt the property of any wall caper trade uses the clay largely, the chief consumers of it are the paper makers. In the "middle ages" of paper making the paper makers were a little coy about owning the use of clay, but now in this Ninetcenth Century of the trade it is otherwise; and clay is felt to be, and owned to be, elasses a greenstry, portion of which is so well adapted in