IN THE RELIGIOUS WORL

What the Church Folk Are Thinking About and Doing. News From Everywhere. Sunday School Lesson and Young People's Topic. What Childhood Teaches Maturity. The International Sunday School Lesson for July 1 Is, "Jesus and the Children." Matt. 18: 1-14. The Golden Text Is, "It Is Not the Will of Your Father Which Is in Heaven, That One of These Little Ones Should Perish." Matt. 18: 14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

REVOLUTION has been wrought in education within the past 50 years The place and the power of child-hood, and the reverence extended to it, have been enhanced beyond measure. An entire new school of pedagogy and a new philosophy of child-study have arisen within a generation. Upon this great new ducational monument to childhood may be inscribed after the fashion of sculptors Jesus Christ feeit.

The world is ever rising to nobler con took a little child into his arms; although tenderness and beauty of that spectacle have warmed the hearts of humanity for two thousand years. The incident gains its real meaning, however, from its association. Like many other events, it cannot be understood apart from its sur-roundings. Jesus and his band of followers were back in Capernaum after the journey up into Caesarea Philippi, where the Transfiguration had been enacted. In this time had occurred the Passion Week of the North. Jesus had impressively

or the North. Jesus had impressively opened his heart concerning his agony and death and resurrection. But "They understood not the saying."

The inadequacy of friendship is as important a truth as the followship and affinity of friendship. No one is fully unaffinity of friendship. No one is fully understood by any one else. The best emblem of friendship 1 know is a modern statue showing two figures growing loward each other, with a great mass of marole intervening. Life never fully uncerstands life. One's nearest and dearest may be miles removed from him in full comprehension of his spirit. This pain of being misunderstood was freshly Christ's as he led his disciples back to the scene of their former labors and fellowship at Capermaum.

While he was moved by the deepest

lowship at Capernaum.

While he was moved by the deepest emotions that swayed his being, his followers, who should have been his sympathetic friends, were squabbling over conflicting ambitions. It is the nature of man to look out for number one. Selfishness characterizes the world. Something better, however, we have a right to expect from those who have walked with Jesus. Yet here was this little band of the chosen few who were contending as to which would be greatest in the kingdom of their master, the kingdom whose spiritual character they had yet been unable to grasp. How this all must have wounded the tender heart of Jesus.

ed the tender heart of Jesus.

Not once or twice was this bitter experience his. The mother of John and James later came seeking the same boon for her sons, while the other same boon for her sons, while the other disciples looked jealously on. And at the last supper, the farewell feast, within a few hours of the arrest of their master, the disciples fought with such other about the chief seat at the supper. There is comfort for all the misunderstood in the world in the knowledge that Jesus Christ himself was the most interested. the most misunderstood man that walked the earth.

The Child in the Midst.

A story is often a better answer than an argument, Jesus told what he thought of this unseemly strife by taking a little child in his arms, in the midst of the company. "Verily I say midst of the company. "Verily I say unto you, except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven." Instead of acideving leadership, they might be shut out altogetier. Person-lifed in the little child which he tenderly held in his arms, was that better world, ever near us, in which we may live. This scheming, ambitious, sordid, sedish manner of life which most of

No man in whom is the power of God boards thereof. When God thus honors a disciple that disciple is bowed down beneath an awful sense of unworthiness. Humility is a proof of power. The presence of the apirit never makes a man vainglorious.

. . .

Humility is a virtue of the strong. Usually none but a strong man can trust himself to be humble, waiving his right to be considered and honored. The virtue of humility is in itself a sign of strength. Jesus, who was the strongest of all the sons of men, was remarked for his lowil-

ness. Humflity cradled him as a babe and

ness. Humility cradled him as a babe and crowned him on Calvary. With all the rights of a king, he ever assumed the place of a servant. It was his delight to make himself of no reputation. He held himself aloof from none. Though he was rich, for our sake he became poor. By such utter himility as the world has never seen before nor since, he gave us an example which his love should constrain us to follow.

As we grow in grace we grow in

As we grow in grace we grow in humility. Pride belongs to the old nature; as we draw nearer to Jesus we perceive its foolishness and sinful-

There is a beautiful unconsciousness in the highest Christian life and service. It is not aware of its own right-cousness. In Christ's picture of the judgment the righteous exclaim in amazement, "When saw we thee an hungered?" They have not ministered for an object; they are not even conscious of their ministry. But the spirit of love so permeates and possesses them that they go through life serving Jesus unawares. The best man knows not his own goodness. He is

serving Jesus unawares. The best man knows not his own goodness. He is noble and helpful because it is his new nature to be so; he cannot help it any more than the sun can help diffusing light or the flowers fragrance.

Meckness is not weakness; it is strength enduring wrong and pain pa-

. . .

good. As we grow in righteousness we find this temptation besetting us increasingly. It is hard for a virtuous person to be blind to his own virtues.

Yet Christ's law requires exactly this.

Otherwise our very virtues may beless a good man. But his pride and

Pride is the commonest sin of the

Lowliness helps to holiness.

open-nearted naturalness of the strong souls who display the virtue of Jesus? The guilelessness of the church is in itself a compliment and a protection.

The Sovereignty of Babyhood.

A magnate's attitude toward his grand-child, as we read of it in the daily paper, recalls us to a sense of real value, Many a millionaire lives with his heart centered chiefly on some tiny bundle of humanity. which knows and cares naught for dollars or position. I know a mansion which has as its heart, for which all the rest exists, a frail little child. For the sake of that child the dwellers in the home would gladly surrender all their magnificence

gladiy surrender all their magnificence and live in a cottage, if they could thereby be assured of its welfare.

Humanity cannot be wholly bad so long as childhood remains sacred to it. This sacredness of childhood is a direct tribute to Christ. We love children for their own sake, but we learned to love them especially because Jesus came as a little child. He is still the friend of children and children are his devoted friends. The daughter of a clergyman was fatally stricken by an accident about a year ago. Only a short time before the little one had gone to her father and said, "I love favver and I love muvver, but I love Jesus most of all."

One of the memories of ruined San Francisco which comes back to me with

One of the memories of ruined San Francisco which comes back to me with great vividness is of a night when I penetrated into the recesses of one of the Chinatown rookeries, where I was suddenly met by a little Chinese child, who began to sing to me in Chinese. The melody was familiar and she, in pigeon England, translated it into the words dear to childhood the world around,

"Jesus loves me this I know, For the Bible tells me so." Christ takes his stand with childhood He environs his own personality by child-hood, and in turn environs childhood by his personality. "Whose shall receive one such little child in my name receivone such little child in my name receiveth me," says he. The welfare of little children is the welfare of Christ. The progress of Christ is the progress of childhood. Wherever there is a welcome for a newcoming baby there is a welcome for Jesus Christ. "Race suicide," of which so much is said of late, is a repudiation of Jesus and his teachings. A tremendous book, although but of a few pages, has recently appeared, called, "A World Without a Child." It is the most graphic picture of an unlovely earth that I have ever read, and its description of the end of the world grips one as none of the ever read, and its description of the end of the world grips one as none of the predictions of scientists have ever been able to do. The story of a childless world is, of course, the story of a god-less world. Where there are no children there will soon cease to be a church. It is childhood that keeps fresh and warm and spiritual and unselfish the heart of

Assassins of Innocence. Strong, clear and cutting words often fell from the tongue of the gentle Jesus. He had such speech for the censorious and the unloving self-righteous ones of his time. He had it, too, for all who should make little children to offend. There is something like fierceness in the note of Jesus' speech, as he declares that the man who causes a child to stumble is worthy to have a millistone hanged about his neck and to be cast into the depth of the sea. The worst fate cannot be too hard for such a one as he. Thus we gain a clear idea of Christ's conception of the enormity of offenses against childhood.

Would that there might be an echo of that vigorous spirit of his throughout Christian civilization today. Undoubtedly we are still too tolerant of the assassing of innocence. Into eye and ear they pour the had success, as well as their Strong, clear and cutting words often

tian folk are commonly regarded as a simple-minded folk. The worldly-wise sheer at them and count themselves superior; but who would exchange the fruitless, empty, bitter life of the struggling, contentious and selfish world-devotees for the secene and

books. All this is even worse than the greed that would grind out the lives of childhood beneath the upper and nether milistones of factory life.

The quick, hot indignation of Christian manhood should overtake all these offenders against the childhood of the race. God will reckon with them as surely as he will reckon with Satan; but, pending that lievitable time, man should do a little reckoning on his own account. The offenses against innocence which are toles against innocence which are tol-l or only mildly protested against are a rebuke to our civilization.

Society's Big Sin. The terrific words of this teacher, concerning the offending members of one's body, were spoken in connection with his body, were spoken in connection with his discourse on childhood. They are an amplified echo of his sermon on the mount. Their primary meaning has to do with little children. If one's hand or foot-or eye is an enemy of childhood, if aught in his life hurts or offends these little ones, no measure is too radical to remove the offense. It is more than the privilege, it is the bounden duty of every one who would yield obedience to God's law, to live such a life and to be such a person

live such a life and to be such a person that the tender spirit of childhood will thrive in his atmosphere.

Is it not a sufficient indictment of "Society" that it has eliminated the child from its calculations? When a rare child from its calculations? When a rare child is found in the home of fashion, its care is given to hirelings, and it is looked upon as an impediment. In the world's mad whirl of pleasure and amassing of wealth, there is no room for the tender, beguling ways of little children. Of course, that is a mistaken pursuit of pleasure which is apart from fellowship with the little ones. The happiest person is he whose heart is entwined with the tendrils of these fresh, fragrant lives. tendrils of these fresh, fragrant lives, "Home-keeping hearts are happiest." In all Newport there is no palace of pleasure to equal the humble home where little children have first place.

The stirring words of President Roose-

The stirring words of President Roose-velt upon the subject of childhood are, after all, but a modernization of this ex-hortation of Jesps: "See that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my father which is in heaven." And surely these little lives supplied as off in dancer. which is in neaven. And surely these little lives, so helpiess, so oft in danger, must have attendant angels ministering unto them. And what more natural than that these guardians of the children whom God loves should have high estate in heaven?

The Shepherd Story.

Jesus cares for little children as a shep-Jesus cares for little children as a shep-herd cares for his lambs. The figure of the shepherd who carries the lambs in his bosom is very dear to humanity as typifying the Good Shepherd. In Patter-son DuHois' book, "Beckoning from Little Hands," he tells of finding in the desk of his little child, after the child had died, a bit of paper on which had been crudely printed. "God is love. He loves lambs." There is profound knowledge of the heart of God which some scientists have not

ice, it has the power that always beiongs to the benefactor. You cannot
harm the man who asks nothing but
gives everything. One of the paradoxical laws is that there is strength
in surrender.

It was when Christ was humblest— when, indeed, he was doing a slave's work—that he said, "I have given you an example."

What a pitiful sight men must present to the beholding angels! We go about each with his little claim to distinction, which he flaunts in the eyes of the world, and each asking that the world do him honor for it. The smallest and worst of us always seem to find some reason for pride and for turning up his nose at his fellows. The world is in a turmoil of endeavor on the part of each man to prove himself better than his neighbor. Amid all this unholy and unsatisfactory strife sounds the voice of Humility is strong because it asks nothing. It seeks not to get, but to give, therefore it is beyond man's power to hurt. Since its aim is serveshall be last of all, and servant of all."

News and Notes From Everywhere

the American Board are the children or grandchildren of former missionaries of the Board. The Wesley Brotherhood, an organiza-

. . . When we seek to make a name for

ourself we do not honor Christ's name. Arrogance repels. The self-assertive

person, the one who is constantly in-

person, the one who is constantly intruding his own excellence, invites nothing but criticism and unfriendliness. Human nature is such that it delights to prick the self-inflated. Just as everybody rejoices to honor the humble man, so everybody seems to find pleasure in detracting from a vain man. Humility wins friends and it wins honor; pride forfeits both.

Pride cannot pray: It only boasts,

tion for the men of the Methodist Church, is to publish a Laymen's Quarterly, as their special organ. Rev. Hugh Black, of Edinburgh, will accept the professorship of practical theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

A fund of a thousand dollars has been subscribed by the churches in Hawaii to commemorate in some way the missionary pioneers from this country.

"Something New in Old China" was the

first woman's lecture ever given in Pekin.

It was delivered under the auspices of the American Board missionaries by the editor of the Pekin woman's paper, a native Chinese woman.

About 200 words of a supposed lost gos-pel are reported to have been found among the manuscripts discovered by Drs. Grenfell and Hart in the ruins of Oxy-rhincus. They are said to include part of a discourse of Jesus.

A Business Men's Conference of the United Presbyterian Church met in Pittsburg recently, and discussed for three days the ways in which successful business methods might be applied to the

Nearly one-third of the missionaries of | work of the church. They provided for a permanent men's organization to be known as the United Presbyterian Men's Movement. More than 700 men from vari-ous sections of the country joined in this conference.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, celebrated his 70th birthday by planning a third motor campaign and arranging for a trip to Japan. At the celebration held in the Crystal Falace in London, 17. 000 people gathered to express their loy-alty to General Booth.

The Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has requested the International Young Men's Christian Association to establish an association in the City of Chihuahua. He made a liberal personal pledge toward the work, and placed at the disposal of the association extensive rooms in the National Theater building. The Governor did all this because he had been impressed by the success of the association in Mexico City.

That the promises of the Russian gov That the promises of the Russian government for full religious toleration are to be trusted, and that the way is open for the free proclamation of the gospeithroughout the empire, is the belief expressed by Baron Uexkuell, a Russian nobleman, during a recent visit in the United States. There has for many years been some liberty in the distribution of

the Bible, and there have been not a few dissenters from the Orthodox Greek Church, Now, this nobleman affirms, there is entire liberty to change one's

Several foreign pilgrimages have been recently made to Rome, the members being received in audience by the Pope. Among them were those of the Beigian newspaper men, who brought to the Pope a large sum for the Peter's Pence fund. There was also a pilgrimage of represen-tative Austrian Catholics. A large Bo-hemian pilgrimage came bearing gifts. It is expected that a number of American Catholics will be received by the Pope in June and July, and that they will be shown the utmost coursesy by the Vat-ican officials.

Seven Sentence Sermons

They love truth best who to themselves And what they dare to dream of, dare to do. -Lowell. . . .

The supreme test of trust is willingness to wait God's time.—Anon.

As no man ever had a point of pride that was not injurious to him, so no man had ever a defect that was not somewhere made useful to him.-Emerson

What I aspired to be, And was not, comforts me

. . . Trouble is, after all, only a deepened gaze into life,-George Ellot.

To be obliged to beg one's daily happiness from others bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than to be obliged to beg one's daily bread.—Colton. Nay, all by thee is ordered, chosen,

Each drop that fills my dally cup; thy Prescribes for ills none else can under-All is known to thee.

-A. L. Newton.

At the National Capital

Continued From Page 37.

er, late German Ambassador to Great Britain. Count von Hatzfeldt entered the diplomatic service under the tutelage of his father and rose to the rank of secretary before his temporary retirement. His wife was formerly Countees Aoki, whose parents are now at the head of the Japanese Embassy to the United States. Her arrival in this country is therefore marked by a family reunion as well as a reunion of friends.

Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, counselor of the Japanese Embassy, is another diplomat returned to a former post, and like the Hatzfeldts he and Mrs. Miyaoka seem truly glad to renew acquaintances made during their last sojourn in America. Next to renewing friendships Mrs. Miyaoka enjoys going about the shops of Washington and makes interesting observations concerning the progress made throughout the city since she went away.

The school garden work which has grown rapidly here is a phase of public activity she finds most interesting, and it was therefore with pleasure she accepted the invitation of Dr. B. T. Galloway to inspect the work done by the children of the local public schools under the supervision of the chiefs of division of the animal and plant industry at the Department of Agriculture, Monday afternoon.

Incidentally referring to the benefits de incidentally referring to the benefits de-rived from America by Japan. Mr. Miyatoka recently stated that four-fifths of the foreign publications translated for the Japanese Government were written by Americans, and that the major part of these were official reports.

The Mackay-Pryor nuptials on Saturday was the only event of the week
which served to call general society
together. The ceremony, which took
place in St. John's Church, was marked
by many pretty features, notably the
quaint fashion and coloring of the
gowns of the attending maids. Combined with the brilliancy of the fulldress Navy uniform of the ushers, and the
stately ceremonial of the Episcopal
marriage ritual, the sacerdotal robes
of the clergy and choristers, the wedding was picturesque to a degree. The ding was picturesque to a degree. The bride's only attendant was her cousin, Miss Jean Coutts, of Brooklyn, who worse embroidered white mull over pink silk, with a lingerie hat trimmed with pink ribbons. Her flowers were pink roses. The best man was Lieuwore embroidered white mull over pink silk, with a lingerie hat trimmed with pink ribbons. Her flowers were pink roses. The best man was Lieutenant Cary D. Langhorne, U. S. A., brother of the Mrs. Nannie Langhorne-Shaw, of Virginia, whose recent marriage to the son of William Waldorf Astor was the talk of two continents. The ceremony was followed by a reception at Rauscher's, attended by the many out-of-town as well as local friends of the young couple. Among the relatives were Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, father and mother of the bridegroom, of Nashville, Tenn.: Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and Miss Georgia Smith, of Brooklyn; Mr. Buchanan, of Texas; Dr. Dubose, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dubose, Pay Director Rand, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rand, Captain and Mrs. Cowle and Miss Cowle, of Annapolis.

Six Years in the United States Senate

Recollections of Judge George H. Williams-The Great Supreme Court Over Which Chief Justice Taney Presided.

N MOTION of Reverdy Johnson, I was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1853. At that time the court consisted of the following: Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; James M. Wayne, John Catron, Peter V. Daniel, Samuel Nelson, Robert Grier, Benjamin R. Curtis, John A. was dignified and gracious, and without doubt he was a man of fine abilities and a great lawyer. He was Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of the

a great lawyer. He was Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury before he was Chief Justice. He was appointed Chief Justice by Andrew Jackson and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate by a majority of only one vote. The opposition to him in the Senate was chiefly on the ground that while Secretary of the Treasury he removed the deposits in accordance with the wishes of President Jackson. He was 22 years of age when he delivered in the Supreme Court the famous Dred Scott decision, in which he held with a majority of the court that a negro, though free, was not a citizen of the United States. The late Chief Justice presided. Scantors and Representatives occupied the floor of the Senate and distinguished people from all parts of the world filled its galleries. The political pulse of the Nation throbbed with intense anxiety. The scene was thrilling and historic. When the prosecutors had supmitted their evidence in support of the articles of impeachment, Judge Curtis followed with a statement of the Nation throbbed with intense anxiety. The scene was thrilling and historic. When the prosecutors had supmitted their evidence in support of the respondent's defense. I was greatly impressed with his presence. When he arose to speak a statement of the United States was put upon his trial before that body and had, therefore, an excellent opportunity to see and hear the deceased, who was the lealing counsel for the defense in that case. The late Chief Justice presided the floor of the Senate and distinguished people from all parts of the world filled its galleries. The political pulse of the Nation throbbed with intense anxiety. The scene was thrilling and historic. When the revidence in support of the articles of impeachment, when the President of the United States was put upon his trial before that body and had, therefore, and the United States was put upon his trial before that body and had, therefore, and hear the deceased, who was the lealing counsel for the defense in that case. The la standing this opinion, rands was person-ally opposed to slavery and gave freedom to the slaves he had inherited, aided them in their employments and took care of them when they were in want. He lived a Christian life and died in the faith of his ancestors, in the communion of the Roman Catholic Church.

Associate Justice Wayne died while he was a member of the Supreme Court, at the age of 78 years. He was appointed by Andrew Jackson, was the senior associate at the time of his death and became a member of the court while Marshall was Chief Justice. He was born in Savannah. Ga., and though a Southern man in all his instincts and associations, was ever true to the Government. He was an offitrue to the Government. He was an offi-cer in the War of 1812 and was a member of Congress when South Carolina, under the lead of Calhoun, attempted "nullifica-tion," and was the only member from Georgia who voted for the force bill, the object of which was to compel by force, if necessary, the nullifiers to submit to the laws of the jand and the authority of the National Government. All through our Civil War he stood by the Union cause. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and was distinguished by manners singularly elegant and attractive. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episa communicant of the Protestant Epis-copal Church and a member of the Su-preme Court for 32 years.

Associate Justice Catron died in the 80th year of his age and was a member of the Supreme Court for 28 He was a native of the State of Penn-sylvania, but in early life went to shed of acldewing leadership, they might be shut out altogetier. Ferson stead of acldewing leadership, they might be shut out altogetier. Ferson stead of acldewing leadership they might be shut out altogetier. Ferson state better world, and the same was that better world, ever near us, in which we may have been stated to the country of the same was that better world, ever near us, in which we may have been stated to the country of the same was that better world, ever near us, in which we may have been stated to be cast into the depth of the man who causes a child to stumble is deferable to be come followers of live. This schedule, so that the state world is neck and to be cast into the depth of us. This schedule, and the may have been carried across the dark fiver.

In the yes of the infinite febrovah the same was an arties and committee of the same was the state of the same was the same was the state of the same was the same w

C. Grier, Benjamin R. Curtis, John A. Campbell, Associate Justices. Caleb Cushing was Attorney-General. Taney was Chief Justice for 28 years and died October 12. 1884, at the age of 88 years. He was a member of the court at the time of his death. Chief Justice Taney was a notice able man, and I remember very distinctly his appearance. He was a very tall, slender man, with prominent features upon an almost fleshiess face; a remarkably low forehead, with a sallow complexion, and in point of good looks had little advantage over President Lincoln, whom in some respects he resembled. His bearing was dignified and gracious, and without doubt he was a man of fine abilities and a great lawyer. He was Attorney-General of the Supreme Court the resolutions of the Supreme Court that a colored man, if free, was in all respects a citizen of the United States. He was offer the upon articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. I was Attorney-General to the Supreme Court the resolutions of the bar respecting his death, I said in part:

"I was a member of the Supreme Court in 1874. He was chiefly distinguished for his great ability, contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Court, that a colored man, if free, was in all respects a citizen of the United States. He was offer the United States and series of the Supreme Court and resigned in 1857. He died in 1874. He was chiefly distinguished for his great ability, contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Court, that a colored man, if free, was in all respects a citizen of the United States. He was offer in 1869. He was chiefly distinguished for his great ability, contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Court, that a colored man, if free, was in all respects a citizen of the United States. He was offer in 1874.

of the bar respecting his death, I said in part:

"I was a member of the High Court of Impeachment, when the President of the United States was put upon his trial before that body and had, theretors had submitted their evidence in support of the articles of impeachment, Judge Curtis followed with a statement of the respondent's defense. I was greatly impressed with his presence. When he arose to speak seemed to be the personification of solidity and strength. Added to his striking features and form, he had a peculiarly firm and broad way of standing while he spoke, which seemed to express an inflexible determination no: to be moved from his positions. He was not excited or embarrassed. He commenced with the composure of conscious power. He presented the facts and points of the case in such a comprehensive, compact and logical manner as to make his speech a model of forensic discussion. Brougham or Burke would have displayed upon that occasion a wealth of imagery and illustration, but the language of Judge Curtis was as pure and chaste as the lectures of Blackstone." I doubt if any man has ever appeared in the Supreme Court more like Daniel Webster than Benjamin R. Curtis.

Associate Justice Daniel was a native of the State of Virginia and possessed all the characteristics of an old fashioned Virginia gentleman. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court for 19 years and died in 1860 at the age of 75 years.

Attorney-General Black, in presenting the resolutions of the bar respecting the death of Justice Daniei to the Supreme Court, said of him: "He was a ripe scholar and a good one. The evidence will be found all over his opinions that he was a man of thorough education and cultivated literary tastes. Judge Daniel's cultivated literary tastes. Judge Damei's attachments were not confined to Virginia. He had a large affection for the whole Union and looked with alarm upon what he regarded as the signs of its gradual decay. He indulged and always expressed a just pride in the great structure which his fathers had helped to rear and did not attempt to conceal a rear, and did not attempt to conceal a corresponding dislike for those who were undermining its foundations. These senti-ments account for the fact that his judg-ments in this court are marked in a rather uncommon degree by frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the government."

case, and which sometimes is but the address of vanity to ignorance." The truth of this remark is frequently exemplified in torse days. He was days.

and, above all a modest and unobtrusive Christian philosopher." Chief Justice Taney said: "His best culogy will be found in the reports of the decisions of the Court during that long period of Judicial life, and these reports will show the prominent part he took in the many great and important questions which from time to time have come before to Court, and the earnestness and ability with which he investigated and discussed

Associate Justice Grier was born in Pennsylvania in 1734 and died in 1870 at the age of 76 years, after being a Justice of the Supreme Court for 23 years. He was a strong and clear-headed lawyer and a firm and fearless Judge. As illustrative of his character, it is said that while he was sitting on the circuit a case was tried before him in which the plaintiff sued to recover the possession of a farm which belonged to him and of which the defendant had taken possession. The plaintiff's title was perfectly clear, but he was rich. The defendant was a poor man and the defendant's attorney so worked upon the feelings of the jury that they returned a verdict for the defendant; whereupon Justice Grier said: "Mr. Clerk, you may enter an order setting aside that verdict. I want it understood that it takes 13 men in this Court to steal a man's farm." was a strong and clear-headed lawyer Court to steal a man's farm."

Associate Justice Nelson was born the State of New York in 1702 and died in 1873 at the age of \$1 years, and had been a Justice of the Supreme Court for 27 years. He was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York before he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States, I was intimately acquainted with Justice Nelson and boarded with him at the same hotel in Washington for six years. He was a charming, but not a great man. To use an expression applied by Judge Black to Hunt when he was appointed to the Supreme Court, he was "a lady-like personage." I was with him for three months on the high joint commission to frame the treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims. His appointment gave dignity and reputation to the commission but as a force he amounted to little or nothing.

Associate Justice Campbell was an able man, but intensely Southern in his feelings, and resigned from the Supreme Court to join the Southern Confederacy. He was born in Alabama in 1811 and died in 1889 at the age of 78 years. He was on the bench of the Supreme Court eight years and resigned in 1851 at the breaking out of the Rebellion. I had a discussion at one time with Judge Campbell. Two state governments resulted from the state election in Louisiana in 1872. By one party it was contended that William Pitt Kellogg. Republican, was elected, and by the other that John McEnery, Democrat, was elected. Both parties appealed to President Grant for recognition, and, as a personal to great a president grant for recognition. President Grant for recognition, and, as usual in such cases, he referred the whole matter to me. The Democrats had destroyed many of the ballot-boxes and ballots before the votes were canvassed. I had to decide the case as best I could from surrounding circumstances. All of the male negroes above 21 years of ase were voters, and all voted the Republican ticket, as they understood that they were indebted to the Republican party for their freedom. There were more negro than white voters in the state, and these with some white Republicans made a majority of Republican voters, and besides the destruction of the ballots by the Democrats Indicated that they were afraid if the votes were counted the Republicans ocrats indicated that they were arraid in the votes were counted the Republicans would have a majority. I accordingly ad-vised the President to recognize the Kel-logg government, which he did. Judge Campbell sent word to the President that he, with 100 other citizens of Louisiana, rather uncommon degree by frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the government."

Associate Justice McLean died in 1861 and was for 2 years a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was a native of the State of Ohio and lived to be 76 years of age. He was Postmaster-General before he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Attorney-General Bates, in precase, and which sometimes is but the address of vanity to ignorance." The truth of this remark is frequently exemplified in these days. He was devotedly attached to the Union, and in 1861, sitting in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, delivered a ringing address

SUSAN CLEGG AND MRS. LATHROP Village Philosopher Talks With Her Neighbor About an Old-Fashioned Fourth of July.

a new supply of two pounds of punk alone. Mr. Kimball says too as he'd planned a window display of cannon crackers pointin' all ways out of a fort built o' his

pect nim to put that ox into the pit an lift him out again, too. She says it's gettin' too terrible about Hiram, every time as anybody fat dies anywhere or there's a piane to move or a barn to get up on jackscrews they send right for Hiram to be one o' the pailbearers an' give him the heaviest corner. She serve the service of the sail of the pail of th with plink ribbons. Her clowers were proposed as a window display of cannon crackers plank roses. The best man was List tenant Carty D. Langhorne, U. S. A. brother of the Mrs. Nannie Langhorne, and the possibility of the Mrs. Nannie Langhorne, and the possibility of the Mrs. Nannie Langhorne, and the possibility of the Mrs. Sannie Langhorne, and the possibility of the Mrs. Cover continuity. The ceremony was followed by a reason of William Waldorf. The ceremony was followed by a reason of the year of the American state, we will as local friends of the young couple. Among the relative were Mrs. and Mrs. From the possibility of the possibility of the possibility of the possibility of the year of the American state, who were the possibility of the American state, was one of the possibility of the American state, who was the possibility of the American state, was one of the possibility of the American state, who was the possibility of the American state, was one of the possibility of the American state, was one of the possibility of the American state, was one of the worked of the possibility of the American state, was one of the worked of the possibility of the American state, was one of the worked of the possibility of th

By Anne Warner.

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(Is All thir weeks all seems to have hit the woods anyhow. She says there's always filles anyhow. She says the re's always filles anyhow. She says the re's always filles anyhow. She says there's always filles anyhow. She says the re's always filles anyhow. She says there's always filles anyhow. She says there's always filles anyhow. She says there's always filles anyhow. She says the rose always she shaft have nothin' to do with any of it. They're all soon' to the city an' Mr. Fisher says the says the receiver any by where an' Jump up any time years ago. As for a local says there any by where an' Jump up any time years ago. As for a local says there any by she shaft't have nothin' to do with nyo of the city an' Mr. Fisher says the says the seays the says the she says he hear of rose down in t while he was away studyin. She says it always seems too bad it couldn't have come a year later when he was just back with that handsome brand-new set of doctors' knives an' forks as he got for a prize." Susan paused.

doctors' knives an' forks as he got for a prize." Susan paused.
"Shall you?" asked Mrs. Lathrop.
"No. I shant. I ain't interested in the Fourth of July. I never had nothin' to do with it since. I think the Boston people was very foolish to go throwin' their tea overboard sooner 'n buy stamps. We all buy stamps now an' no one thinks o' fussin' over it, an' I guess we do a lot of other things as we'd never of had to do if we'd kept our tea an' our mouths shut in the beginnin'. They say tea is very cheap in England an' Heaven knows nothin' is cheap with us. Elijab says if it wasn't for his uncle he'd take a strong stand on a low tarint, but my goodness, it looks to me like he'd better not meddle with the tariff. He's set the town by the ears enough with his ox. He says he never meant it that way at all. He says he only drew a picture o' what the Fourth o' July was in olden times. But this town sin't good on pictures. We take things right up by the handle an' ideal with 'em according."
"But—" said Mrs. Lathrop.
"O' course not," said Susan, "but they can take him up by the tail an' horns, cany't they?"

Could Afford to Be Generous.