

M'Laurin's Speech AT SPARTANBURG

From the Rock Bound Coast of
Maine to the Pacific Golden Gate;
From Superior's Crystal Waters to
the Evergreen Shores of the Mexican
Sea, Brothers Are We All!—And
the Thoughts of Men Are Widened."

While the 4th of July, 1776, was the date of the Declaration of Independence, the 4th of July, 1801, was the time when it was carried into full effect by the establishment of the capital, so that this country is really but a century old. Union and independence forever is today the watchword of 75 million American freemen. When the nineteenth century was born, there was not a nation in which the subjects had a voice in the affairs of government. The influence of the United States has been such during the past century that there is not a civilized nation in the affairs of which the people have no voice. They vote even in Russia. There are now five republics upon the continent of Europe. There are no nations that are not republics in the western hemisphere, and there are two republics in Africa. Having republicanized the world and made every nation recognize, at least to some extent, the principles outlined in our declaration of independence, we now open a new century, as the beacon light of the world, in bringing about the natural sequences of this universal brotherhood of manhood, taught first by Christ when upon the earth, and forgotten through eighteen centuries, the dealing together of the nations of the earth to their mutual profit, in the advancement of civilization, the promotion of peace and the enhancement of their material welfare.

Our forefathers pledged in a revolution their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to secure for us this boon. They forecasted the future, and built the foundations of our free government upon broad and patriotic principles, which in their triumph would secure a perpetual union of states and an enduring independence of the nation. The crises through which we have passed, while menacing the stability of the union, have never imperilled our freedom. The civil war was a severe shock to the unity of the states, but we have passed through the fiery ordeal, and today have a Union stronger and a patriotism broader and keener than ever. In all this land, from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, there is but one heart, one country, and one people, all cemented together, by the ties of true patriotism and the love of human freedom. Well may the American people, North, South, East and West, glory in this day, hallowed as it is by the associations and triumphs of the past, and magnified by the bright promises of the future. Our past as a nation is safe, but it is gone forever; we cannot recall or change it. We can, however, seize the present, and wisely use the opportunity to make our future the realization of the wildest dreams of the most optimistic American.

THE LESSONS OF THE PAST.

I propose today to emphasize our present splendid opportunities as a nation and the grand results to flow from their full appreciation and utilization. We are standing today with the vanishing shadows of the last century playing about our feet, while the dim light of the dawning new century kisses our brow. From the top of Time's highest peak we can look backward along the great highway that all nations have traveled, we can see the steady footsteps of the human race, as it has plodded on and on, making epochs in earth's history and rearing monuments to mark human progress. Let us, my fellow-citizens, learn wisdom from the past. Its follies, crimes and blunders may be turned into sublime stepping stones, to lift our generation to a higher plane of existence. Along the highway, where we have passed, hate, sectionalism and blind partisanship show where the road has dropped off into many an abyss, ragged and deep. The torn garments and the whitened bones we see far down below should warn us to turn and seek the better path, at whose summit lie sweet prosperity, liberty, peace and justice. Step by step the process of education and advancement has proceeded. Each century has shown some progress in a certain direction in human thought, in human endeavor and in human improvement.

"I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened
with the process of the suns."

The thought so beautifully expressed in the parable of the sowers is true of nations as well as of individuals.

"Behold there went out a sower to sow, and he sowed, some fell by the wayside and the fowls of the air came and devoured it up." This was true right in Jerusalem. "And some fell on stony ground where it had not much earth and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth, but when the sun was up, it was scorched, and because it had no root it withered away." This was true in Rome, where Christians were put to death in the Coliseum. "And some fell among thorns, and the thorns grew up and choked it, and it yielded no fruit." This was true in Persia, which at that time led the civilization of the world. We get our common school system from Prussia, who got it directly from Persia.

"And others fell on good ground and did yield fruit that sprang up and increased, some thirty and some sixty and some an hundred." It fell upon good ground in Germany and brought forth the Lutheran reformation. It fell on good ground in England and brought forth the full establishment of Protestantism. It fell upon good ground in New England and brought forth the largest degree of religious and personal liberty ever known. It might be said that the good ground upon which it fell all belonged to the Saxon races. The human eye cannot look suddenly upon a dazzling light without being blinded; when Paul first preached the gospel in Athens, in

which all who subjected themselves to the dominion of the divine Ruler should be equal and all should be brothers, human eyes were dazzled at the prospect, and the first sight of this splendid liberty was followed by a period of darkness so intense that it has always been known in history as "the dark ages."

Then the light of liberty flickered through the clouds, and some men saw it, and keeping their eyes upon it followed its beckoning to the western hemisphere, where the clouds were dispelled and the full light broke forth, destined to illuminate the world, never again to be darkened. This was recognized in a happy way by the people of France, who had groped for the light and fought for a glimpse of it until the streets of Paris ran in blood. I thought of this two weeks ago, as I sat on the deck of a steamer and saw the magnificent statue of Liberty, which in her gratitude France presented to the nation which had hewn the way for liberty to become possible. That statue now adorns the harbor of New York, holding a torch in its hand to light the way across the seas, that those in distant climes may view the light which shines from the shores of America. Upon this statue is inscribed "Liberty enlightens the world." In its hand is the wreath of peace. It enlightens the world, not by the clash of arms, or the frowns of despotism, but by the light of liberty, which, when it shines in the breasts of men, causes them to obey the only commandment ever given by the Son of God, "That ye love one another."

MORAL ADVANCEMENT GOD'S PURPOSE.

No nation in the past has had such a government as ours, and hence the results accomplished by us up to the 19th century was nothing but a preparatory work. The nations of the present day have utilized this preparatory work and founded their governments upon a code which recognizes God and his moral government of the universe, and man's responsibility in carrying out the designs of this moral government in the elevation of the race. And of all the nations we have established a government combining all the excellencies of all others that have ever existed. It has for its foundations the indestructible principles of true religion, human freedom and general human progress. The United States are for this reason destined to play an important and conspicuous part in the future history of the world. Isolated in the Occident, as the earliest of the race were in the Orient, she is to become the center from which light, knowledge and civilization are to be diffused over the whole earth.

The events of the last half century have been pregnant with world wide consequences. These have conspired to make us as a nation of far more importance to the human race and its future history than ever the chosen nation of God was in the infancy of the world. More progress has been made in science, the arts, discoveries, and in all intellectual achievements, during the last century than had been made in sixty centuries. It seems as if the human mind was suddenly relieved from the incubus under which it had labored for the ages, and with something like inspiration entered into the vast field of the occult and undiscovered elements of nature and made them subservient to the phenomenal advancement of the race. Since the morning stars sang together at the creation, the atmosphere and all nature have had diffused in them the element of electricity, and yet its presence and utility escaped the attention of all the sages and philosophers of antiquity. It was left for the christianized mind of the 19th century to comprehend its mysterious power and nature, and to make it a potential and useful agent in the practical affairs of life.

In the field of discovery the mechanical inventions of the last half century have revolutionized agriculture and all industrial conditions, and furnished substitutes for the labor of man which accomplish all the wonders of the human will and intellect. For the ages, the principle of these inventions lay dormant in the vast storehouse of nature, and human ingenuity failed to comprehend it and make it a factor in progress and civilization. It was reserved for the inquisitive intellect of the 19th century, quickened by the inspiring influences of christianity, to explore this rich mine of nature, and to harness the forces there stored away in machinery which has given an impetus to the progress of the world such as has not been seen in any other era.

But in the development of the principles of government the most rapid strides have been made. It has been discovered as almost a revelation that man was not made for governments but governments exist for man. The idea of the ancient world was to organize political society and enact laws to keep its subjects under restraints, and to exact perfect obedience as the only virtue of government. The laws of Caligula, posted so high that no one could reach them, of Solon, Lycurgus, Draco and all other lawgivers, were codes intended only for the physical and intellectual development of man. His moral sense was repudiated and the education of his moral nature entirely neglected. He was treated as a creature of time and circumstances, and no account was taken of his immortal destiny. In this consisted the pre-eminent infirmity of all the monarchies and republics which existed in ancient times. The decalogue, which should be the foundation of all organized political society, as promulgated by the greatest human lawgiver the world has ever seen, was ignored, and there was substituted for this enduring basis the sandy foundations of pagan philosophy and heathen mythology. For this reason all these governments in time tottered and crumbled into ruins.

THE ERA OF WAR SUCCEEDED BY ERA OF COMMERCE.

Ever since the foundation of the civilized world the nations of the earth have conducted their warlike expeditions against other nations either through pure love of conquest, or from motives of plunder. Within recent years, the civilized nations have begun to recognize that these methods are not in consonance with the principles of humanity. Their conquests have as a rule been peaceful ones during the past few years, made for the purpose of extending their commerce.

The first department of commerce established by any country was inaugurated by Germany, and since that time all of the nations have recognized the propriety of making the extension of commerce a national object. This new protection given to commercial interest has resulted in a large extension of such interest. The international trade of the world to-day is over twenty times as great as it was a century ago. It has increased out of all proportion to the increase of population. It has caused a corresponding increase of wealth. This condition has brought about a new era in the world's history, which might be termed the era of commerce, and this bids fair to succeed permanently to that of war, which has lasted throughout the centuries preceding the opening of the present one. This has caused the amalgamation of large corporations into still larger ones. It has caused commerce to be conducted upon a scale never dreamed of by our fathers.

While trusts are dangerous to the public welfare by reason of their purpose, which is to increase prices by preventing competition and limit production to the point of the greatest possible profit, the legitimate corporation, however large its capital, having for its purpose a great increase of production and the extension of trade instead of the stifling of trade, is distinctly beneficial and assists in the diffusion of general prosperity.

The opening up of new markets will create new lines of employment and increase the number of men required to conduct the old lines of business, thus affording to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow the opportunity to keep constantly employed and insuring him against periods of enforced idleness. It is a happy condition which benefits all and is not a condition which should array one class against the other. Trusts should be stamped out wherever they may appear, whether their capital be large or small, but the employment of large capital, if used in the creation of new trade, cannot fail to confer benefits upon the entire people.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

And these ancient governments too made the mistake of treating labor as a commodity, without reference to the laborer. This mistake was made solely in the interest of the employer of labor, and from the most ancient times the nations of the earth have treated the laborer, with relation to his labor, as a personality. They have compelled him to dispose of his labor and have even at times, by statutory enactments, compelled all young men to learn a trade. But while treating the laborer as inseparable from the personality of the laborer, they did nothing to protect him in his labor. Under the principles of equal justice to all, the laborer will be protected in his labor, as the employer is in his capital. The interests of the laborer and his employer, if properly understood, are reciprocal. They are interested to bring about one result, the profitable employment of labor to the good of both labor and capital. It is to the interest of capital to have efficient and contented labor. It is to the interest of labor that capital should be profitably employed in order to increase the demand for labor. Under the principles of equality and justice, this relation will be so well understood that it will bring about a system of legal arbitration, similar to the principles governing courts of equity, that will determine questions arising between labor and its employers in such a manner as will advance the interests of both.

It was reserved for the christianized intellect of the 19th century to repudiate the unchristian governmental systems of previous ages, and to construct an organized political system of government which recognized the truth that governments were made for man, and intended to make him a responsible moral as well as intellectual subject; that they were intended to secure human freedom, freedom of conscience, freedom of intellect, and freedom of action; that they are to be founded on the great moral law proclaimed from Mt. Sinai, and that nations as well as individuals were to be subject to its commands, and that they were intended to be the human agencies not only to bless their subjects but the world. The republican government of the United States is the most perfect the world has ever seen. It is a government based upon the rock foundation of the people's rights to govern themselves under the sanctions of an enlightened conscience and of the moral law.

Perfect individual and national liberty is guaranteed by it, and its great purpose is to promote the general welfare. Truly the hand of God has been in this wonderful age of human progress, and has been instrumental in raising up our republic as a beacon light to the world and the governmental instrumentality which is to spread the blessings of human liberty and civilization.

GOD'S PURPOSE IN EXPANSION.

With this heaven appointed destiny, what splendid opportunities are afforded us as a nation. Some are disposed to talk flippantly about the advent of the United States into the arena of the struggle among the great powers of the earth. They oppose the extension of our territory, of our commerce, of the blessings of our political institutions and Christian civilization because it increases our national obligations. They forget that no nation ever acquired power and influence without incurring increased responsibilities and marching forward with unflinching boldness towards its destiny. A shrinking from responsibility is cowardice, and the American people are not cowards.

Carthage, with the richest merchants and the finest shipping in the world, attempted to extend her commerce without extending her territory, and the result was her destruction, because there was no unity between her and the people with whom she dealt. Our own great city of New York could not continue to exist if all the states except New York were foreign territory. London's continual prosperity rests upon the intimate relations between Great Britain and her colonies. Paris, although numerically great, has no power as a commercial city of the world, but contents itself with leading only in fashion and scandal.

What would Rome have been, without an extension of her empire, but an insignificant city on the banks of the Tiber? Without her expansion the pages of his-

tory would have never been blazoned with the glories of the eternal city. Without the expansion of her empire, Greece would have been a little speck on the map of the world, and the splendors of Athens and the glories of Marathon would never have been recorded as tributes to human learning and valor. In all ages nations have had national obligations imposed upon them, and when discharged, they have flourished for a time, but they finally perished because they were not equal to their increased responsibilities. Shall we, with the experience of the past before us, shrink from our obligations as a nation and prove recreant to the high trust of being sponsor for the Christian religion and bearer of the glad tidings of great joy to all peoples? Shall we fail in this auspicious hour of opportunity to enjoy and strive to perpetuate the freedom which is the birthright of the race, and to work for its universal enjoyment? Shall we founder on the rock upon which all other nations have foundered? Away with such unpatriotic and unchristian objections to the expansion of our political institutions.

The line of duty marked out for us as a nation is a straight and narrow way. There is no need for us to mistake it. We have the "pillar of cloud" by day and the "pillar of fire" by night to guide us. If we watch those with steady gaze we will safely pass through the "Red sea" of danger before us, and at last reach the goal of our national aspirations and opportunities.

Our land is the most favored of earth. We have a diversity of soil and climate unequalled. Our diversity of production is marvelous. Our versatility of scientific and inventive genius is the wonder of the world. We are able not only to feed our millions of population but the hungry of all nations. We can clothe the hundreds of millions of people in the Orient. Our wealth is fabulous. With all these advantages can we afford to shut ourselves in a "pent up Utica," and allow the very redundancy of our products to make us poor? No other nation ever had the grand commercial opportunities we enjoy. Our harvests make our fields smile with joy and loudly call us to reap and enjoy rich rewards by supplying other nations and still have an abundance left. As a return of gratitude to the Ruler of nations for our unparalleled prosperity and advantages, it is our national duty to grow, expand, and go forth to contend with other nations for commercial supremacy.

Nations like individuals must be interdependent. In the past the nations have ignored this doctrine, and have destroyed each other in their strife for dominion and supremacy. It was never intended in the great plans of Omniscience that any nation can exist without being a blessing or a curse to others. This idea of interdependence in the last half century seems to have become the settled conviction of all the nations. The recent troubles in China made all the great civilized powers neighbors. It brought them in unison for their own betterment and the welfare of heathen China. Why then criticize our President for the attitude of the United States in this Chinese complication and for acting in concert with the other nations as a neighbor? It was one of her national obligations as well as a great opportunity to exemplify her readiness to help and to bless all other nations.

For 1800 years the human race has been struggling to obey the divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel." But little progress was made for centuries upon centuries. Seas of blood have been shed in this evangelical work. The progress has been slow, but the fire has been kept dimly burning upon the sacred altar. It was left to the mysterious christian influence of the nineteenth century, when the human mind was liberated, to commence anew this gospel work, and its light has blazed in every land, and the bible has been published in every tongue. We are on the eve of a new christian era in the world. Our nation with its free government and its aggressive christian civilization is in a position to march forward and convert the world. With the isles of the Pacific in our possession, with the confidence of the millions of heathens in the East, and with our wealth and commerce, and Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, we can raise the banner of the cross and accomplish the heaven designed work of having the gospel preached to every creature.

Our republican government, with these mighty potentialities for progress, civilization and human freedom, is well fitted to challenge the admiration of the world, and to scatter everywhere the blessings of man's liberty. Standing as the United States does today, as the largest exporting nation, the wealthiest and most resourceful nation, they can exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the world, and ultimately become dominant in them. Their political institutions have given them this prominence, and if the people wisely use all the opportunities of the present, they will become the great factor in the world's future progress and civilization.

FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

If we patriotically utilize our present opportunities and fulfill all of our national obligations, no one can speculate too romantically about our future as a nation. For one to have looked forward at the founding of Rome, and predicted all the glories of the Roman empire when in the zenith of its splendor, he would have been hailed as a dreamer and his prophecies as fairy tales. For one to have stood on the barren shores of Britain when Caesar landed there with his legions and portrayed in story the glorious future of the British empire, he would have been mocked as a prophet with a distempered imagination. So if one standing on the great eminence of time, the beginning of the twentieth century, should predict the future glory of the American republic, it would be only a story half written or a picture dimly painted, with all the splendors of coloring left out. I do not believe that any mind can have even the faintest conception of what our nation will be and will accomplish in the coming centuries, if we are true to ourselves and our heaven appointed destiny. When we look backward to the 4th of July, 1776, and see thirteen colonies struggling with the

most powerful government on the earth for independence, and consider the great odds against us, and contrast our condition then and now, we can scarcely credit the evidence of our own experience. The progress we have made, the government we have built up, the nation we have created, all seem like fancies, and we are really lost in amazement at the contemplation. Today seventy-six millions of American freemen bow down at the altar of liberty erected by our forefathers and pour out their labations of praise. A century hence, if we are true to constitutional government and human liberty, two hundred millions will gather around the altar. And as the centuries roll on thousands of millions will celebrate this anniversary, and their hosannas of freedom will echo and re-echo throughout the earth, and all nations will be prepared to take up the refrain. The day of man's deliverance has come, liberty and christianity, now and forever.

The promised land, flowing with milk and honey, was the encouragement held out to the Israelites in their desolate wanderings in the wilderness. Without this they would have faltered and fallen by the wayside and never accomplished the divine purpose of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage. As a nation we have reached a crisis equally as important as that which confronted the Israelites, and the encouragement offered us is the world as our promised land, where we are to plant the seeds of freedom and christianity and labor to fructify and enrich them, until they shall grow up and the nations shall lie down in peace under their shade. The same power which brought the wanderers at last out of the wilderness is sustaining us, and if we are true to duty and destiny it will bring us into the promised land of our hopes and rewards. Such a contemplation is bewildering, and yet if we read the signs of the times correctly, we are as a nation moving on to such a destiny.

The great events in the future of our republic can be predicted with some degree of certainty. One of the pre-eminent events will be a union of the English-speaking race, in which Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty and christian civilization will become predominant, and finally control the politics, the policies and commerce of the world. There may not be any political alliance between the republican United States and monarchial Great Britain, but there will be a unity of purpose which will link them together in the bonds of a common interest and race affiliation. With such a combination of resources and power, it will be possible to disseminate throughout the earth the spirit of liberty now permeating the entire Anglo-Saxon race. In time the prophecy of the last century that Europe would become republican or Cossack will be fulfilled.

The Eastern question of to-day is the beginning of the final struggle. With a union of the English-speaking peoples the despotism of Russia will be destroyed, and all the nations will be forced into the crusade for liberating mankind from the blighting tyranny under which it has suffered for centuries. What an entrancing picture—the unity of all the nations in one common and patriotic purpose, to secure universal human freedom and through it to unite the race of man in one national brotherhood. Let it be understood that in any future alliance, either implied or explicit, the United States is the master of the situation. That this is true is evident to any business man, who will consider for a moment the trade situation of the world. All of the nations of Europe, including Great Britain, have so dense a population, that every foot of area, if cultivated to its fullest extent, would not produce sufficient food to support the people. The United States, upon the other hand, produces vastly more than it consumes. It controls the food of the world, and any retaliatory measures by foreign nations intended to curtail the products of commerce or industry in the United States could be effectually stopped by similar measures as to our own food exports.

The retaliatory measures now threatened by Russia will not be carried out for this reason. Russia made a bluff and when the United States called the bluff, Russia, instead of carrying out its threat, placed the entire matter in the hands of the minister to the United States, and it is now a question of diplomacy, which is solved so far as the threats of Russia are concerned. The time was when London and Liverpool as jobbing centers, practically controlled the trade of the world. That trade has practically passed from Great Britain to the United States. The balance of trade in favor of this country during the past three years has been a little over a billion and one-half dollars. Had the United States not been a debtor country, this amount would have been added to the surplus gold in this country. A billion dollars of this has been used in buying up American securities held abroad until our railroads, which were controlled by English capital, are now in American hands.

We have now purchased the control over our own industries. Notwithstanding the fact that this caused the exportation of vast quantities of gold to Europe, the balance of trade has been so greatly in excess of the payment of such indebtedness that the gold reserves of the foreign nations are decreasing, while the gold reserves of our own banks are increasing. Foreign nations for the first time in history have come to American banks for their gold. If properly handled, this balance of trade will increase from year to year. As the total gold outside of the United States now in existence is only about three thousand million dollars, if we sell for gold all that we sell, and buy for gold all that we buy, it would take only a few years to drain the world of its entire gold supply. England held precisely this position as to the world's trade when it demonetized silver and by that action transferred the control of the world's finances from the Hague to the Thames. As the United States now holds this position, she is rapidly transferring it from London to New York. When this transfer is complete, England will be the first country to complain that there is not sufficient gold with which to conduct the business of the world, and will ask to have restored a bi-

metallic basis. Another event will be the assumption by the United States of the obligation of arbiter in all international disputes. Her commanding political and commercial influence will insure the concession of this prerogative. In China, during the present convocation of the great powers, the United States supported by Great Britain have controlled to a considerable extent the negotiations. Last year Russia proposed the establishment of an international peace tribunal, and actually led in the deliberations at the Hague. In this world's pacific convention the governments representing the English-speaking peoples exercised a controlling influence. This pacific action on the part of Russia and other nations was a recognition of the coming ascendancy of the United States in the affairs of the world. To-day were it not for the conservative intervention of our nation, supported by Great Britain, China would be dismembered and her territory partitioned among the European powers. The inevitable tendency of this recognition of our growing power and influence as a nation is to make the United States the arbiter in the international disputes of the near future. When this consummation, devoutly to be wished, is realized, the peace and rapid progress of mankind will be assured. The Anglo-Saxon peoples have always promoted the cause of human liberty and advancement, and with their control of the destinies of the race the near future will hail the early dawn of the promised millennium.

Another event of the future will be the complete commercial supremacy of the United States. The Pacific will become the great highway upon which her teeming products will be borne to every land. With the Atlantic and Pacific joined by the Nicaraguan canal her ships will whiten every harbor, and sea, and ocean, and lake, and her commerce will be the commerce of the world. With her natural advantages, her undeveloped resources and her hundreds of millions of inventive and progressive population, she can defy efforts of the other nations to rival her productions and trade, and to snatch from her the crown of commercial supremacy.

Another event of transcendent importance will be the complete triumph of the gospel of Christ through the achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race. With the star spangled banner of the United States in consort with the flag of the British empire floating in every harbor and ocean of the globe, all peoples will be aroused from their heathen sleep of sixty centuries and brought to a knowledge of the true God. These flags represent all the substantial human progress in the ages past, the highest and best civilization founded upon the moral law, governments the most perfect ever instituted, and the true spirit of human freedom. Before the aggressive power and influence they exercise, effete systems of civilization and religion will crumble and fall, and all the heathen nations will join in hosannas to the one true and living God.

It was never designed that individuals should fight singly the battles of the cross. All they can accomplish by individual efforts is to convert individuals to the true faith. It is the mission of nations to achieve fruitful victories under the banner of the cross and spread christianity. Paul labored and preached all over the known world in his time, but it was the conquering banner of Constantine supported by all the power of the Roman empire that crystallized results and made effective the preaching of the great apostle of the Gentiles.

It seems that to our nation is committed the work in these latter days of planting the banner of the cross in the isles of the sea and among all heathen nations, and fulfilling the prophecy that all peoples and tongues shall bow and worship the true God. This work of the evangelization of the world was not ready for accomplishment after the preaching and the Lutheran reformation, but was reserved for one of the era-making events of the 20th century. If as a nation we are true to duty, opportunity and our appointed destiny, we will be the favored national instrumentality to fight the decisive battle of Armageddon, and to achieve the final and complete victory for Christianity.

We cannot as a nation avoid these sacred obligations imposed upon us. We must go forward and meet the grave responsibilities of the future. They can be discharged, and when they are, what a glorious future there will be for our nation and for the Anglo-Saxon race, with one language, one civilization, one christianity, and our perfect political institutions spread all over the habitable earth. Then the pages of history will be nothing but the entrancing story of the glorious achievements of our republic. The world will be wrapped in a mantle of peace, the race of man will have achieved all it was designed to accomplish, and the nations will pursue in harmony the arts of peace and the path of happiness, and thus enjoy the full fruition of the efforts of man for six thousand years.

A PRESIDENT NOT AFRAID TO TRUST EX-CONFEDERATES.

Fellow-citizens, one more word and I am done. This is not the place or time where politics and persons should be discussed. The war with Spain, if it meant nothing more, has been worth ten times the blood and treasure it cost in reuniting this country. We had a President in the White House who was not afraid to trust ex-Confederates. He not only spoke leniently of our dead, but he trusted the command of the armies of the United States and the honor of this country to ex-Confederates. Lee, Wheeler and our own gallant Butler were honored equally with Grant, Logan and Harrison. On this anniversary day, we can rejoice not only at the liberty granted us under the declaration made on July 6th, 1776, but we can thank God that we are now a united people, and that our house is no longer divided against itself.

From the rock bound coast of Maine to the Pacific Golden Gate, from Superior's crystal waters to the evergreen shores of the Mexican sea, brothers are we all, proud of the stars and stripes whether we come from the rising or setting sun, from the bleak prairies of the Dakotas or the sunny slopes of the Carolinas, content to rest beneath its folds from the dawning of the morn, when the earth is wrapped in gray, to the eventide, when the skies don the blue.

A Feast.

An old ducky who lives in the thickets across the river came to Memphis one day to get his pension check cashed. After receiving his money, which amounted to \$11, the old ex-slave sauntered down Front street to a produce house and bought three crates of cabbages. When they were delivered at the wharf late that afternoon, the old man was there and received them with a mouth watering in anticipation of the good time ahead.

"Whut yer gwine ter do wid dem cabbages?" inquired the negro drayman who delivered them.

"Eat 'em," was the quick response. "Ize bin free 40 years, and dis is de first time I'ze had de money to buy 'nuff cabbage. I'ze gwine ter eat cabbage till I furgit de way ter my mouf."
—Memphis Scimitar.