

## MISCELLANY

## INVOCATION.

For The Public.

Beware of those who bring  
With the Sword the Psalms they sing,—  
Ware the mighty hosts to whom Liberty  
and God are one;

These are men who dream that He  
Leads them through the crimson sea,  
As He led the Saints of old, where the  
Red Sea waters run.

And these Burghers, strong to hold  
Faith in that great Arm of old,—  
By the kopje and the veldt, be thou with  
them in their thought;

God of Battles, if thou be,  
Lead them through the crimson sea,  
For they fight for God and country, as  
the sons of Israel fought.

God in Heaven, who reigneth there,  
Is that High Throne deaf to prayer?  
Hath the Scepter lost its power when the  
persecuted plead?

Are the laws of Sinai dead,  
And the great High Judges fled—  
Is God's covenant with His people lying  
like a broken reed?

Doubt it not—He reigneth yet;  
He it was whose Right Hand set  
Every stone of Freedom's temple, and He  
bade us keep it fair;

What its mighty walls surround,  
Every foot, is holy ground;  
They whose feet profane that temple, let  
their craven Souls beware!

They who wage a war unjust,  
May their bayonets break as dust,  
May their cannon harmless rain shells  
against the great hill-walls;  
May their armies' onslaught melt  
Like the dew upon the veldt,  
May the oppressor's hosts be palsied  
where the bolt of freedom falls!

Doubt it not—Prayer's answer comes,  
Not, perhaps, with victors' drums,  
Not, perhaps, as patriots willed it—yet  
the answer comes, no less;  
Liberty is never slain,  
But her ghost shall rise again,  
Rise to torture those who slew her, and  
to conquer who oppress!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

## COMMERCIAL HONESTY OF THE CHINESE.

It is well known that there is very little mercantile law in China, and it is therefore the more remarkable that Chinese merchants are distinguished for the strict integrity and fidelity with which they fulfill their contracts. The word of a Chinese merchant is as good as his bond. Ex-Attorney General Rosendale, one of our most eminent Albany lawyers, who recently made a tour in the orient, tells us that it was the common testimony of Americans and Europeans transacting business there that it was so rare as to be almost an unknown thing for a Chinese merchant to attempt to defraud in either the quality

or the price of his goods, or in the payment of his debts. This is one of the most admirable traits in the Chinese character, showing a native honesty not to be found in some other of the eastern races, and probably accounting for the fact that there is very little Chinese mercantile law because there is very little need of legislation to enforce mercantile obligations.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

## A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

Jerome Wendfelt and family, of Jasper county, one day during this week moved to a farm in Pulaski county. After all arrangements to start had been completed they placed in the charge of their oldest daughter for safe keeping a baby boy aged seven months. The daughter, in company with her younger brothers and sister, drove ahead of the remainder of the family.

Upon the arrival of the Wendfelt family at their new home the baby was missing. Farmer friends started back in search for the child.

As the sun was setting a Newfoundland dog came trotting up the wagon road carrying a basket in his mouth. He stopped before the grief-stricken mother, laid it down before her and lifted the cradle quilt with his paw, revealing the baby.

The oldest daughter had given the baby to one of her brothers to take to its mother. He laid the child down under a lilac bush and covered it with a quilt.

Ned, a Newfoundland dog that belonged to the family, discovered the sleeping child and brought it back to safety. Then he lay down and died of exhaustion.—Telegram to Chicago Chronicle, dated Winamac, Ind., June 12.

## THERE ARE ALSO UNCULTIVATED PEOPLE IN AMERICA.

Suppose a stranger landing in New York for the first time were to proceed to the slums of that city, and were to reside exclusively amongst the lowest sections of the population. Suppose, after a stay of six months, he were to return to Europe and write a description of the American people, characterizing as average types those people with whom he had associated in the slums. It would be no greater libel upon the citizens of the United States than the repulsive anecdotes and reports which have been current in the different magazines and newspapers about the character, habits and conditions of life of the South African Dutch.

The Boers, like everybody else, are

subject to the law of variation of type. There are tall Boers and short Boers, though the latter are rare; educated Boers and some who are still unlettered, though I myself never met one who has not been able to read or write. The general charge of their being a dirty race is quite untrue. There are Boers who carry cleanliness to the point of absolute discomfort. I remember one place where we could not enter the house without finding the passages filled with the contents of a room that was being cleaned out. The floors were always being wiped or oiled, and the mistress of the house was such a martyr to cleanliness that she reduced her guests to a state of positive discomfort.

With regard to the Boers and education, I might say at once that the Dutch in South Africa are not cultured in the sense that is understood in Europe. They do not know much about Ruskin or Carlyle or Emerson, or any of the great English-speaking masters of prose and thought. But the better classes are all educated sufficiently well to read and write with ease, and to carry on the business connected with their farming pursuits. They have to think out the problems of life themselves, and one of the things that most forcibly strike anyone who does not look at things superficially is the wonderful reasoning power possessed by such men as President Kruger, Mr. A. D. Wolmarans, and other leaders of the Boer party. They rely upon their experience, and as they have had to think out every situation for themselves, they are full of resources in times of emergency.—Hon. Montagu White, in Harper's Weekly.

## MR. BRYAN ON THE TRUST QUESTION.

William Jennings Bryan has an article in the current North American Review, which, in view of the universal belief that he is to be the democratic nominee for the presidency, will be read with interest alike by friend and opponent, as he deals with the issues as he believes his party will present them in the forthcoming campaign. In the course of his article Mr. Bryan unequivocally shows that he will not subordinate the currency question to any other. He states the issues to be, in the order of their importance: Bimetallism, anti-trusts and anti-imperialism. As to the first and last he covers familiar ground. Concerning the second he makes the following suggestion:

Instead of shutting a monopoly out of one state and leaving it 44 states to do