GRAND DUKE SERGIUS IS SLAIN

ɔther High Russian Official Blown to Atoms By Anarchist Bomb Thrower

ɔOLIEARY ASSASSIN IS ARRESTED

Uncle of the Czar and Governor General of Moscow Instantly Killed While Driving, From His Palace in the Ancient Capital by a Bomb Thrown Beneath His Carriage From a Sleigh by a Member of the Socialistic-Revolutionary Party.

Moscow, By Cable.—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin Palace, and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the axe of the famous red square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, and the chief of the reactionaries, met a terrible death shortly before 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the Grand Duke a bomb charged with the same high-power explosive which wrought Minister Von Phieve's death. The missle was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewed the snow for yards around. Every window in the great, lofty facade of the palace of justice was shattered, and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away.

HAD REPEATED WARNINGS.

The assassin belongs to the noted "fighting group" of the solialistic-revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials and long since passed sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The Grand Duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of repeated warnings, and elaborate precautions were taken to ensure his safety.

The scene of the crime was the great open triangle within the Kremlin, bounded by the arsnel, treasury and courts of justice, in one angle of which is the Nicholas, or, Little Palace, where the Grand Duke dwelt. At the opposite corner is the Nikolasky gate, the exit to the town beyond the ramparts.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME.

A few minutes before the bell of the gate sounded the hour of 3, the equipage of the Grand Duke emerged from the gates of the palace and proceeded, followed by sleighs containing secret police. It swept to a smart pace towards the gate, passing the Choudeff Cloister, Ivan's Tower, the great Czar bell and long rows of cannon captured from Napoleon in the winter retreat of 1812. In a minute the carriage was in front of the courts of justice, where the walls of the triangle approach, forming a narrow entrance to the Nikolasky gate. There a man clad in workman's attire stepped forward from the sidewalk and threw a bomb, which he had concealed beneath his coat. A terrrible explosion followed, and a hail of iron pelted the grim stone walls of the arsnel and courts of justice. A thick cloud of smoke, snow and debris rose. When it has cleared, a ghastly sight was presented.

On the snow lay fragments of the body of Grand Duke Sergius, mingled with the wreck of the carriage. The Grand Duke's head had been torn from his body, and reduced to a shapeless pulp, and the trunk and limbs were frightfully mangled. A finger bearing the ducal seal ring was found lying several yards away. The crimson tint and sickening smell of blood were everywhere. Only a few fragments of cloth indicated that the body had once been clothed. The coachman lay moaning with pain beside a deep hole in the pavement. The horses, draging the front wheels of the carriage, had dashed off, maddened with pain, to sink dying before they reached the gate.

ASSASSIN GLORIES IN DEED.

The assassin was thrown to the ground and stunned by the force of the explosion, but he quickly arose and ran toward the gate, attempting to escape. His haste and the blood streaming from his face where he had been wounded by fragments of the bomb, attracted the attention of a sergeant of police who seized him before he could draw his revolver. The man did not deny the crime, but on the contrary gloried in its success. He expressed his satisfaction that he has been able to kill the Grand Duke without involving the latter's innocent wife. He avowed his membership in the Social revolutionary army, but refused to give his name, and at the jail his papers were found to be false.

CAUSES OF POPULAR HATRED.

Much of the responsibility for the catastrophe at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas in Moscow, when several thousand people were crushed to death at the time of the distribution of the imperial gifts, was laid at Grand Duke Sergius' door. It was held that he had not taken sufficient precautions and the Liberals after the affair here of January 22 placed the major portion of the blame on his shoulders.

THE CZAR PROSTRATED.

The news of the assassination of the Grand Duke reached Tsarskoe Selo while the imperial family was entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia. It created the greatest consternation. The Emperor is reported to have been comletely prostrated. All festivities in honor of the Prussian guest were at once abandoned.

Friday afternoon Ambassador McCormick and the other ambassadors drove to the palace to express their official condolences, also leaving their cards at the palaces of the various members of the imperial family.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF TRAGEDY.

Opinion That It Will Inaugurate a Reaction Not Generally Shared, and a High Authority Declares That the Parliament Will Be Summoned as Announced—The Crime Universally Denounced.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The assassination of Grand Duke Sergius undoubtedly was the work of the fighting organization of the Socialistic-Revolutionary party, which condemned and executed Count Bobrikoff, governor general of Finland, and M. Sipiaguine and Von Phlihve, Ministers of the interior. It is regarded as a direct challenge from the terrorists to the autocracy, and a revival of the famous duel between the Nihilists and the government 25 years ago.

Opinions differ as to the political effect of the tragedy, some inclining to the view that the killing of a member of the imperial family may result in Nicholas II, reviving a period of reaction; but this opinion is not generally shared.

Peace Formally Considered.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—It is learned on exceptional authority that the question of peace was formally considered by Emperor Nicholas and his ministers at the conference held at Tsarkoe Selo. No particulars are obtainable, as, before the discussion began, the Emperor exacted from each one present a solemn promise not to divulge the slightest hint of what transpired. The belief, is, however, that the possible conditions and terms were under consideration.

ɪmproved Demand For Print Cloth

Fall River, Mass., Special.—Sales in print cloth market for the week estimated at from 175,000 to 200,000 pieces. An improvement in the demand for goods, and especially 36 and 38 1-2 widths, is reported, the bulk of the trading during the week being confined to these styles. Regulars, which sold last week at 2 11-16, are now quoted at 2 5-8.

Whole Family Asphyxiated.

Cleveland, O., Special—Four persons found dead in a small house at 1-2 Central Avenue today. The c: Charles Heller, Josephine his wife; George Nolan, a ; May Nolan, wife of George d daughter of the Hellers. neighbors entered the No- today the natural gas was g in the stove, but the filled with a strong odor e only living thing in the a small dog, which was ped in a blanket. It was

nd Near Railway Track.

ro, Special.—The body of a gro was found lying beside the d track about a mile this side eston by the engineer of the A. N. C. "Shoo-Fly," going east. He w the body as the train was approaching and stopped. An examination revealed that the negro had been shot in the head. The coroner, Dr. Thomas Hill, of this city, was notified and went down to Beston this afternoon to investigate the affair.

Killed by Falling Timber.

Concord, Special.—Friday evening about 4 o'clock a 'phone message from Pioneer Mills brings the news that Mr. Manuel McWhirter, the 19-year-old son of Mr. Samuel S. McWhirter, was killed at his home by falling timbers. It seems that they were raising an addition to the house and the young man had gone under the house to put up some props when the heavy timbers fell on him, striking him in the breast. He lingered unconscious for about an hour, when he died.

Lookout Inn Damaged.

Chattanooga, Special.—Investigation made showed that Lookout Inn, the noted summer hotel on Lookout mountain, had been damaged to the amount of $1,000 by recent bad weather. The roof was broken in several places by the weight of snow and ice upon it and burst pipes were found all over the building. Repairs will be made at once so that the hotel can be opened on time next month.

Japs Lose Vantage Point.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff, General Kuropatkin's chief of staff, telegraphs that the Russian artillery, February 13, destroyed the buildings and walls of Nangusi, from which the Japanese had been bombarding the Russian trenches. The Japanese were driven out. In regard to the attack on the bridge between Guaplin and Fantziatun, February 12, General Sakharoff says the Japanese force comprised 100 cavalry and 200 Chinese bandits. Russian frontier guards drove off the attackers, who subsequently destroyed a few rails, blew up a telegraph pole southward of the bridge, and then fled.

Fresh From the Wires.

The German Reichstag has referred the commercial treaties to a special committee.

Presidena Roosevelt has sent Lady Gregory $25 toward the purchase of Irish pictures for the proposed gallery in Dublin.

A British squadron, under Prince Louis of Battenburg, in October next will visit America, the commander making stops at Washington and Annapolis.

Russia is alarmed at a threatened epidemic of cholera in the spring.

George von L. Meyer, American Ambassador, was the only Ambassador accompanying the King of Italy on a shooting trip.

The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag decided to strongly fortify Kiaochou, Germany's Chinese port.

Attorney Shearn, at the Coal Combine hearing, said the railroads had made the coal strike a source of profit.

It is thought the present British Government will last until the end of this session of Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION NOW OVER

Both Houses of South Carolina General Assembly Closed Their Work Saturday.

The Clemson Bill.

Debate began Friday in the senate on the Pollock bill. This is the house bill to establish at Winthrop an inspection bureau to examine fertilizers. Clemson now derives the total income from the privilege tax and if the bill passes the senate Winthrop will be a part beneficiary in it.

The bill has been on the calendar for some time, ever since it came over from the house. Senator W. J. Johnson has on the senate calendar a similar bill but he will let it rest now that the Pollock bill has arrived.

A good deal of speech-making was engaged in Friday on this bill, but no action was taken. Its consideration occupied both the morning and evening session.

The house of representatives has declined to pass any legislation to amend the dispensary law. Saturday the senate bill was considered as a substitute for Mr. Brantley's bill, and the whole matter was indefinitely postponed after a long fight.

Will Increase Levy.

The "supply bill," or the bill to fix the levy for taxes for the current year, was given second reading in the house of representatives Saturday. The levy for State and county purposes is raised in the bill from 5 to 5 1-2 mills. This is the first time in two score years that the levy has exceeded 5 mills. This bill occupied practically the entire time in the House.

In the Senate routine business only was considered. Many members were absent.

The Reformatory Bill.

The Reformatory bill came up in the Senate Tuesday but was not disposed of. The bill to give part of the fertilizer tax to Winthrop College failed to pass.

Earlies in the session the militia bill passed third reading without a murmur. As it has already passed the House, it is now ready for ratification. The bill to cede the land for the State armory was also favorably reported. The bill to allow Robert L. Limehouse of Dorchester to be admitted to the bar without examination was unfavorably reported and this report was adopted. The judiciary committee recommended that the bill to reduce passenger rates be continued until next year and this was done.

Senator McIver submitted a resolution that three senators be appointed to examine the books of the State officers. There is a resolution in the house providing for the appointment of five representatives.

The report of the findings of the ways and means committee of the House and finance committee of the Senate in the matter of the legislative committee and Secretary of State Gantt was read and will be printed in the journal.

A communication from the legislature of Arizona asking that our senatorial and congressional representatives be asked to plead for statehood for that territory was received as information.

Both houses of the Legislature rounded up uncontested measures Wednesday, with the result that a hundred or more of these were passed, and the calendars are relieved of practically all of their dead wood and are both short. The Legislature has now practically finished its work, and is to be judged by what it has already done. All that remains to be done now is for the two houses to agree on the measures that have already passed one branch or have passed both with amendments that have to be agreed upon.

Mr. K. D. Edwards introduced a resolution forbidding the use of the hall of the House for State ball purposes. The resolution will be killed.

The House refused to raise the pay of Supreme Court Justices to $3,500. Instead it passed the bill as it came from the Senate raising the pay $150 each.

The Appropriation Bill.

The free conference committee on the appropriation bill reported that it had been agreed that differences between the two houses should be settled as follows:

The salary of the electrician of the State House shall begin January 1, 1905.

A stenographer at a salary of $350 per annum shall be allowed to the immigration department.

The House concurred in the amendment to increase the comptroller general's printing appropriation from $2,500 to $3,000.

The Senate receded from its amendment as to purchasing "Efird's Digest." To the bill was added a subdivision: "For the purpose of purchasing land and building armory in accordance with the act passed in 1905, $7,750.

Also as a subdivision: "The commission for the completion of the inside of the State House is authorized to sell the old boilers now in use and complete the work now in their charge."

The Senate receded from its amendments increasing the appropriation to the South Carolina college. The report of the free conference committee was adopted and thus the appropriation bill passed.

Committees.

President Sloan announced the appointment of the following committees:

To examine the books and accounts of certain State officers—Senators Butler and Douglass.

To examine biennial sessions legislation—Senators McIver, Rogers and Hood.

To investigate the work of the code commissioner—Senator Hudson.

To investigate the affairs of the State dispensary—Senator Warren.

To examine into the financial and physical condition of the State colleges—Senator Hardin.

To examine the fish and oyster industry of the State—Senators Christensen and McLeod.

To examne the penal and charitable institutions of the State—Senator Brooks.

SENATE.

By far the most important work of the Senate was on the reformatory bill. This bill was fought to an issue and finally a vote was taken and at first appeared by the deciding vote of the president of the Senate that the measure had survived. A second vote was taken and the bill by one vote was continued until next year.

Among the other important matters was the Senate's concurrence to the free conference committee's report on the appropriation bill.

When the appropriation bill came over from the Senate, Mr. Moses asked for it to be submitted to the ways and means committee that the amendment might be considered. The committee took the bill under consideration and reported unanimously for concurrence in the following senate amendments:

Salary of governor's stenographer, $600 to $750.

Comptroller general's printing fund, $500 to $850.

Railroad commissioners' stenographer, $400 to $480.

Circuit judges, $24,000 to $30,000.

Solicitors, $12,300 to $15,600.

Court stenographers, $10,200 to $12,900.

Insurance, Cedar Springs, $1,344.

Printing, general election, $5,000 to nothing.

William Elliott, Jr., fee, $1,000.

Dispensary commission, expenses, $3,000.

And several small claims.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment as follows:

Increases for South Carolina college: $300 for stenographer of commissioner of immigration; $3,000 for tax department.

Increase in appropriation for purchase of copies of "Efird's Digest" from $300 to $600.

Some Important Work.

The conference committee appointed on these four items consisted of Senators Raysor and Efird and Representatives Harrison, Spivey and Beamguard. When this committee was unable to agree, the free conference committee appointed on the bill consisted of Senators Manning, Brice and Hardin and Representatives Moses, Lyon and Sinkler.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment appointing the attorney general instead of the secretary of state as a member of the board to build the State armonry. The other commissioners are the governor and the adjutant general. The House also agreed to the Senate's amendment to appropriation bill taking out of the hands of the secretary of state, historical commission and comptroller general the supervision of the construction of fireproof receptacles for documents in the State House. The State house commission is charged with the execution of this work.

The House members of the free conference committee on the solicitors' bill consisted of Messrs. Gaston, Brantley and Cothran. The matter at issue was the proposed raise in salaries.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the supply bill and to the legislative appropriation bill and the bill providing for jurisdiction and pay of magistrates. These were sent to the engrossing department for enrollment as acts.

The House of Representatives yesterday granted the use of its hall to the Conference for Education in the South at its meeting here the 26th of April.

PAY CERTIFICATES.

The pay certificates were filled out at the afternoon session and the members of the House came up and received their per diem at $4 for 40 days and mileage. The pay certificates were cashed at the banks, which kept open until dark for the accomomdation of the members.

"All those in favor of the motion of the senator from Lee, that the senate do now adjourn, will make it known by saying, aye, and those opposed no. It appears to the chair that the ayes have it. And the senate stands adjourned sine die," said President Sloan and his gavel fell sharply three times. And so at seven minutes after four o'clock Saturday afternoon the work of the senate was over for the year of 1905.

It had been a long and tiresome day and yet nothing was done. It was the wait which wore everybody out. The senate met early in the morning, hoping to get through by noon at least, but there was an unavoidable delay, and after waiting several hours for some bills from the engrosing department the few senators who had remained in the city decided to come back in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock or thereabouts the last acts were ratified and the work was done.

When the body met in the morning at 9 o'clock there was a scanty attendance. A large number of the lawmakers had left the city. Empty chairs glared at one where the day before had sat the senators. The senate took a recess and the members of the body wandered back and forth between the house and their own chamber, or else sat about and talked about the session and politics in general. Everybody was yawning and stretching their arms by 11 o'clock, but there was even then no end. The trouble lay in the engrossing department, and yet it was in no way the fault of that excellent department for the employes had worked until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. While waiting for the acts to be ready for ratification, the senate held a short session about 11.30 o'clock and the usual resolutions were submitted by Senator Brown thanking the president, officers of the senate and newspaper men. The resolution to President Sloan was no empty and formal tribute, for he has held his office with great dignity and clearness this year. While his rulings are decisive, he is always willing to explain them courteously, and no appeal was made during the entire session, nor a parliamentary manual called into use for reference, even in the most delicate situation.

The first two of the resolutions read as follows:

"1. Resolved, That the senate desires to put on record its high appreciation of the ability, courtesy and dignity with which its president, the Hon. John T. Sloan, has discharged the difficult and delicate duties of his office.

"2. Resolved, That the senate tenders to the Hon. Richard I. Manning, its president pro tem, its thanks for his able, courtly and efficient performance of the duties of the chair."

These two resolutions were adopted by a rising vote on motion of the Senator from Newberry. President Sloan expressed in fitting words his gratification that his services had been appreciated.

The report of the committee to investigate the boiler explosion was read and the senate again took a recess. About noon the speaker and the clerk came over from the house, and a number of acts were ratified, but this did not finish all of the work, for the appropriation bill and several other important measures were still in the hands of the engrossing department. At 1.30 it was decided to adjourn until 3.30 o'clock and at this hour the senate again came to order, with Senators Hay, Earle, McLeod, C. L. Blease, Brice, Christensen, Williams Efird, Davis, Rardin, Wells and E. S. Blease present.

The speaker and his clerk were announced, and to the surprise of the senate, the members of the house who were in the State house also attended the ratification of the acts. There were five acts in all and the speaker left the chamber at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock.

A committee of Senators Wells, E. S. Blease and Efird was appointed to inform the governor that the business of the senate had been dispatched and presently Private Secretary Norment appeared with the regular message. Clerk of the Senate Hemphill informed the house that the senate was ready to adjourn and Clerk of the House Hamer visited the senate with a similiar mesage. Senator McLeod then made the motion to adjourn.

SERIOUS FIRE LOSS

The City of Indianapolis Suffers By Sunday Blaze

LOSSES ARE MUCH OVER A MILLION

For Four Hours Flames Originating in a Drug Establishment Threatened the Entire Wholesale District of the City, But Were Finally Controlled After Extensive Ravages.

Indianapolis, Special.—Fire which started in the large wholesale millinery house of Fahnley & McCrea, located in South Meridian street, Sunday night spread to adjoining buildings, and within 45 minutes had completely destroyed eight buildings and is now menacing that portion of the wholesale district bounded by Meridian street and Georgia street, Jackson Place and the Union station.

Several explosions have occurred in the A. Kiefer Drug Company's warerooms, and on account of the inflamable material stored in the adjoining buildings the fire is yet beyond control. A storm of firebrands is falling over the business portion of the city, and many fires are expected to result. The damage already done is estimated at over a million dollars.

Among the heaviest losers are Fahnley & McCrea, wholesale milliners; the A. Keifer Drug Company; Griffith Bros., wholesale milliners; Delmetsch & Co., toys and druggists' sundries; the United States Express Company's warerooms; the Savory Hotel; St. Charles Hotel, and Sherman House. The roof of the sheds at the Union depot is on fire.

Later—The total loss is $1,500,000. When the fire was brought under control, eight bulidings, among which were three hotels, had been completely destroyed. One fireman was hurt by falling walls.

Death of Young Battle.

Annapolis, Md., Special.—Midshipman Samuel Westray Battle, of the second class at the Naval Academy, and a son of Surgeon Samuel Westray Battle, United States Navy, retired, of Asheville, N. C., dropped dead as the brigade of midshipmen were called to dinner formation shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday. He had just taken his place as third petty officer of the second battalion's ninth company when he was stricken with heart failure. He fell before any one reached him, and was dead when picked up by his mates. Young Battle entered the academy in August, 1902, from Asheville, and was 21 years old. He was popular with his class and schoolmates and stood well in his studies. He was an oarsman and pulled stroke in last year's varsity eight at the academy, but did not become a candidate for the crew this season. He was also a member of the academy hop committee and was prominent socially. His parents have been notified by the authorities, but no arrangements have been made yet regarding the funeral.

Will Be No State Funeral.

St. Petersburg—By Cable—It has now been definitely decided that the remains of Grand Duke Sergius will not be brought to St. Petersburg for the present, but will be placed in a temporary receiving vault of the Chaudoff Monastery to await the completion of the alterations now in progress in the Romanoff mausoleum in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the permanent interment will occur, among the tombs of his ancestors. Another reason is that even Governor General Trepoff has recognized the fact that no precautions can furnish an absolute guarantee of immunity against an act of terrorism; and at a great state funeral, where ancient custom requires that the Emperor and all of the Romanoff family assemble and follow the coffin on foot, a single bomb might wipe out the dynasty.

INTERSTATE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

A Highly Interesting Meeting to Be Held at Asheville in March.

The Second Annual Interstate Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet in Asheville, N. C., March 11-14, 1905. The programme will be a very attractive one, including some of the leading religious speakers of the country. Address on topics of the work will be made by S. D. Gordon, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O., (expected); Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, Newberry College, S. C.; A. C. Knebel, New York; W. D. Weatherford, New York; Dr. Geo. J. Fisher, New York; C. L. Gates, Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. King, Charleston, S. C.; H. J. Knebel, Charlotte, N. C.

Topics—"Advance Steps" will be the general Theme. Studies will be made of the various departments, Religious, Educational, Physical, Social, Boys' and "Advance Steps" will be suggested.

Special features—The "Quiet Talks," by S. D. Gordon, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Gordon has few equals in giving helpful messages relating to the Christian life.

The Men's Meeting in the Great Auditorium.

Platform meetings.

The Boys' Meeting in the Association Auditorium.

The Reception to Delegates and Local Membership on Saturday evening.

The presentation of Educational Work, by E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio.

Address by Dr. J. A. B. Sherer.

Each delegate and visitor must be supplied with credentials. The meeting will be a very prontable one and a large attendance from both States is expected and desired.

A $3,500 Verdict.

Nashville, Special—In the circiut court the jury in the case of the Southern Railway company vs. the United States Marble company reported a verdict for the defendant of some $3,500 damages, $1,200 being land and the remainder for damages sustained to other property and non-user of the property. The jury of view is said to have allowed $200 more than the verdict calls for, and this has been the rule that the original jury of view was more liberal than the verdict of juries which sat on the case after appealed to court. This is one of the many condemnation proceedings.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIXTH.

"Heroes of Home Missions."—Jer. 1:7-19.

Scripture Verses.—John 15:18-20; Acts 8:1; Acts 19:23-27; 1 Cor. 16:9; 2 Cor. 11:25-28; Acts 2:41, 47; 11 22-24; 19:17-20; Phil. 1: 12, 13.

Lesson Thoughts.

What is heroism? Is it readiness to meet danger, merely, without regard to consequences? This is only recklessness. Heroism is a willing response to the call of duty even in the face of known difficulties, dangers and possible death.

The greatest inspiration to missionary heroism is the promise, "I am with thee to deliver thee," saith the Lord. Let opposition come; it cannot overwhelm.

Selections.

It is affecting in the highest degree to read the diary of David Brainerd, missionary to the American Indians. Here is a specimen.—"Here I am, Lord, send me; send me to the ends of the earth; send me to the rough, the savage pagans of the wilderness; send me from all that is called comfort in the earth; send me even to death itself if it be but in thy service and to promote thy kingdom."

Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. (2 Tim. 2:3.)

John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, says that he had considered these words, and his experiences show that he obeyed them. No one can tell how much the nation owes to his example of Consecration and zeal, which has stimulated others to missionary service.

Marcus Whitman, whose hazardous ride across the continent in 1842-3 did much to save Oregon to the American Union, said, "My life is of little worth if I can save this country to the American people."

Peter Cartwright was one of a large class of early missionary heroes who endured incredible hardship and opposition in preaching the gospel. His harness was cut, his horse's mane and tail were shaved by ruffians, and he was more than once threatened with horsewhippings, and waylaid at lonely places in the woods. Nothing but the stanchest courage on the part of these pioneer preachers, nerves of iron, and faith like that of the heroes mentioned in Hebrews, saved the cause of the gospel from defeat.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIXTH.

Medical Missions.—Matt. 11. 2-5; Acts 3. 1-8.

Matthew declares that the message which Jesus sends to John Baptist as evidence of his Messiahship was that the blind received their sight, the lame walked, the lepers cleansed, and that the dead were raised up. When one looks at it, it is wonderful how the whole ministry of Jesus was largely a ministry of physical healing. Jesus was the first medical missionary. So in the apostolic church the very first evidence they gave of divine power was the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple, as described in our lesson. How much the gospel now needs to be a physical ministry to the bodies of men as a preparation for spiritual healing.

If the Good Samaritan had sat down by the side of the wounded man and preached to him of his sins he might have done him little good; but when he bound up his wounds, took him to the inn, and cared for his physical need he became a true medical missionary. Medical missions are the natural and logical expression of Christianity. The gospel has a message to the body as well as to the soul. The deplorable physical condition of many heathen, the superstitions and prejudice of the peoples concerning medicine and disease, make this phase of missionary work doubly important. In many cases the body must be doctored before the soul can be saved. In many more cases the healing of the body opens the way to the soul. In other instances the only form of missionary work possible is medical work. Hence the missionaries of all churches have found the medical work the right hand of evangelism. Much of our missionary work, both by parent board and women's organizations, is by hospital and dispensary. In Africa and the islands of the sea medical missions break the power and destroy the prestige of the medicine man and the witch doctor. It takes no high culture to see benefits of surgery and medicine. In China medical missions have been the open door through which the Gospel has reached the better classes. In Mohammedan lands they have disarmed fanaticism. Worldly people may look askance at some forms of our missionary work, but they cannot help applaud our medical work. Far out on the picket line of missions fearless men and women are doing the most heroic work of missions in grappling with cholera, small-pox, plague, leprosy, diphtheria, and other contagious and terrible diseases. They are the heroes of modern missions.

Preacher Goes to Chain Gang.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—AConstitution special from Commerce, Ga., says: "Rev. J. D. Woodward, a Baptist minister charged with bigamy, has been tried in Jackson Superior Court, found guilty and sentenced by Judge Russell to serve four years in the chain gang. During the trial it developed that Woodward had been married four times and that three of his wives are still living. When brought into the court room, wife No. 3 and children were present. When he entered the room one of the children saw him and said: "Mamma, yonder is papa."

Oil Men Organize.

Seventy-four of the largest independent oil mills in Mississippi met at Jackson Tuesday and organized the Mississippi Cotton and Crushers' Association. It was also decided to build a $500,000 refinery and by-product plant at some point in this State, and a committee to confer with the manufacturers of such machinery and get their bids.

Americans Going to Canada.

In 1896, American immigration into Canada amounted to only forty-four persons, and in 1903 it amounted to 47,780 persons.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 26.

Subject: The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, John vi. 1-14—Golden Text, John vi., 51—Memory Verses, 11, 12—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The gathering multitude (vs. 1-4). 1. "After these things." The events of the second year, but particularly the report of the twelve, the murder of John, and the report that Herod was inquiring for him. The twelve apostles who had been sent out over Galilee were preaching and healing the sick, when, suddenly, like a flash from a far distant cloud, came the news that John the Baptist had been beheaded by Herod Antipas in Macherus castle. The disciples hastened to Jesus, probably at Capernaum, as chickens hasten to their mother when the hawk hovers near. "Over the sea." From Capernaum, where the apostles met Jesus on their return, by boat, privately, to escape the crowds (Mark 6:31, 32). They all retired across the sea of Galilee to the lonely plain at the foot of the hills near Bethsaida, just outside of the dominions of Herod Antipas. They needed this retirement (1) for physical rest, (2) for instruction, (3) for communion with God. 2. "Multitude followed." The people came from all directions, for at this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and villages. The preaching of the apostles had stirred the whole country.

3. "A mountain." The high ground near Bethsaida, which there closely approaches the lake. "Sat with His disciples." Read Mark 6:30-32. Here they could rest and report. 4. "The passover." But because of the reason mentioned in chapter 7: 1 Jesus did not attend. This was His third Passover, a year before His death. "Feast of the Jews." This was stated for the benefit of John's Gentile readers. This gospel was written in Asia Minor, among Roman customs. "Was nigh." The fact that the Passover was nigh at hand, so that many must have been starting on their journey to Jerusalem around the lake and through Perea, partly accounts for the concourse of such multitudes.

II. Jesus confers with His disciples (vs. 5-9). 5. "Lifted up His eyes." This was in the afternoon, toward evening, "when the day began to wear away" (Luke 9:12). The Jews had two evenings; the first began at 3 o'clock, the second at 6 o'clock. "A great company." He was moved with compassion and walked among the people, teaching them many things and healing their sick. His disciples called His attention to the fact that this was a desert place, and as the multitude had been there since morning, it was time to dismiss the congregation so the people could go and buy victuals, lest they faint by the way (Matt. 14:14, 15). "He saith unto Philip." He was probably the provider for the disciples, as Judas was the treasurer. "Whence are we to buy bread" (R. V.) Christ had fed their souls and healed their bodies, and now He proposes to feed their bodies, and thus show that He is able to provide for all their necessities. 6. "To prove Him." Philip had known Jesus for more than two years, and it was time that he, and the rest of the apostles, should begin to have wide conceptions of Christ's ability. "Knew what he would do." Christ proposed the question to test Philip's faith.

7. "Philip answered." Our Lord saw that His apostles needed lessons in faith, and this miracle was as much for their benefit as for the benefit of the hungry multitude. "Two hundred pennyworth." The penny was a silver coin and was worth about sixteen cents. The value of the bread necessary would be, therefore, about $32. Jesus said, "Give ye them to eat" (Luke); the apostles then asked in dismay, Shall we go and buy this great amount of bread? Jesus asked how much they had (Mark), and Andrew said, Five loaves and two small fishes.

9. "A lad here." The multitude had not thought of their temporal necessities, so anxious were they to see and hear Jesus, and this lad, "who had charge of the provisions of the company to which he belonged," had all that could be found. "Loaves—fishes." The loaves were round, flat cakes like large crackers. Barley was their poorest food. The fish were small, dried or pickled, and were eaten with bread, like our sardines.

III. The multitude fed (vs. 10, 11). 10. "Make the men sit." In orderly ranks for the convenient distribution of the food. Mark says they sat by hundreds and fifties. The men alone were arranged in companies and numbered, while the women and children were served separately, as Oriental custom required. "Much grass." The grass was ready for mowing at this time of the year. "About five thousand." Besides women and children (Matt. 14:21). There must have been 10,000 persons to feed. Jesus had arranged them so they could easily be counted.

11. "Jesus took the loaves." Thus acting like the master of a family among the Jews, who took the bread into his hands to give thanks to God before any at the table were permitted to eat. Jesus had one loaf for a thousand men, besides the women and children. We may have but little, but if we will give the little we have to Jesus He will multiply it a thousandfold and pass it back to us, and grant us the privilege of passing it out to the starving, sin-burdened multitudes. "Given thanks." Jesus thus sets us an example; we should never eat without first thanking God for our food, and asking His blessing upon it. "Distributed to the disciples." There has been much discussion as to just how the miracle was performed. There is no doubt but that the food multiplied all along the line. Jesus handed out to His disciples; it increased in their hands as they handed out to the multitude, and as it was passed from one to another the bread and fish continued to swell in their hands until they all had enough and to spare.

IV. The fragments gathered up (vs. 12, 13). 12. "When—filled." Here is one miracle of our Lord attested by at least 5000 (probably 10,000) persons. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every demand of soul and body. He is the bread of life. Whether we demand "little or much" it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fulness in His mercy and love that only those who eat can understand. "Fragments." "The broken pieces which remain over." R. V. "That nothing be lost." The design is to bring out the preciousness of the food which Jesus had given. 13. "Twelve baskets." The word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets.

V. A testimony given (v. 14). 14. "Then those men." "The people." R. V. "The miracle." About which there could be no doubt. "Truth." An expression denoting certainty. "That prophet." All who had seen this wonderful miracle were so profoundly impressed with it that they said there can be no doubt but this is the Messiah—the Prophet that should come into the world, according to the prediction.

DEVIL GUARDED THE GOLD

His Satanic Majesty's Portrait Indicated Treasurer House.

In this instance, as often, His Satanic Majesty proved a good guide to riches. Recently workmen were papering a wall in an old house at Perpignon, in the south of France. On the wall was fixed, as a curious ornament, a very ancient sculptured chair. The workman found it necessary to remove this, and discovered that the back of the chair had hidden a mural painting of the devil, horns, tail, cloven foot, diabolic grin—all.

Sounding the wall with their hammers the workmen easily found there was a hollow space behind it, into which they broke. There lay a big pile of tarnished gold pieces, some French, most of them Spanish.

Of course this wealth amounting to some thousands of francs, reverted to the owner of the house. He rewarded handsomely those who found it, and does not concern himself whether it was accumulated by the aid of the sulphurous personage whose portrait indicated its hiding place.