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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.

GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

Georgias, when asked how he had managed to grow old so pleasantly and so full of observation, said: "I have never been wont to do anything for the sake of pleasure."

An Accurate Critic.

The New York Evening Post appears to be a pretty accurate long-range critic of the Virginia primary system. The Evening Post, discussing the subject, says:

The fear is, of course, that the machine which controls State Legislatures will also be adequate to control the primaries. It has also been pointed out that an ante-primary canvass is an expensive thing, to be undertaken only by a rich man. The final test of the Virginia experiment, however, must be, as the Richmond Times-Dispatch points out in reply to its various critics, whether or not the party came out and voted. An official vote of close to 80,000 was recorded; the vote cast for Judge Parker in the State last November was 89,638. The estimate of $10,000 paid out by each of the candidates in "legitimate" campaign expenses seems large, but the question is, Does this mount higher than the sum actually spent in winning a State Legislature?

It is a question whether a candidate for the United States Senate in a closely contested canvass would have to pay less in the way of legitimate expenses to have elected to the Legislature men favorable to his candidacy, than to pay the expenses of a campaign conducted under a primary system. The latter is probably the more costly.

Illinois Republicans are going to have a primary next April to choose a candidate for the Senate to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who will try to succeed himself. The Illinois papers, as a rule, think the primary system worked well in Virginia this year. The Tennessee papers are not agreed as to the excellence of the primary method. The Democratic State Committee will meet to-morrow for the purpose of deciding whether a candidate for the seat of Senator Carmack, whose term expires March 3, 1907, shall be chosen in a primary. The senator, who wants to succeed himself, of course, is said not to be warmly in favor of the primary method, while ex-Governor "Bob" Taylor, who proposes to make the race for Carmack's seat, is advocating a popular vote.

The method is fair and just. The primary election method of making nominations is growing in popularity. It ought to do so.

A Reckless Talker.

The Times-Dispatch had hoped we were to have a political campaign in Virginia this fall, conducted along lines which would enable intelligent voters to derive information concerning public questions. The Republicans nominated a good ticket, which seemed to give assurance of a campaign of this character.

But our hopes have not yet been fulfilled, nor our expectations justified. We have had to point out several inaccuracies in the speech delivered by Judge Lewis at the opening of the campaign in Harrisonburg last Saturday. Representative Slemp also made one or two misstatements which demanded correction.

Mr. J. L. Gleaves, who was temporary chairman of the convention that nominated Judge Lewis, said in a speech at Luray a day or two ago that graft had been shown to exist in many branches of the State government.

Where?

Who?

Has Mr. Gleaves the facts and figures to support his assertion? Assuredly he would not make such a charge recklessly, without having information with which to back the assertion. To do so would be to demonstrate him to be, in the language of the street, a "hot-air artist," or worse.

Mr. Gleaves is not a candidate, nor do we know how far he represents the men who are in charge of the Republican campaign. But the people don't want empty assertions in place of facts, and the sooner Mr. Gleaves is stopped from making such speeches the better it will be for the party for which he is working.

Viva Voce and Secret Ballot.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal replies at much length to an editorial of ours in which we opposed the adoption of the viva-voce method of voting. Our contemporary discussed the subject with characteristic vigor, but it fails to convince. It tackled a most difficult proposition when it undertook to show that the practice of intimidation and bribery is easier under the secret ballot system than under the viva-voce.

Our Petersburg contemporary says it had more particular reference to the bribery of election officials than to the bribery of voters, when it asserted that bribery could be more easily practiced under the secret ballot system. We agree with our contemporary as to that. Now, does The Index-Appeal prefer the wholesale debauchery of the electorate, or the general intimidation of voters, to the corruption of the officials who conduct our elections? The corruption of election officials would be practically impossible under the viva-voce system. The corruption of the electorate would be a matter of utmost ease.

Does The Index-Appeal mean to assert there is wholesale corruption of election officials in Virginia? It does not appear that there has been much to complain of in this regard since the new constitution went into effect. There was fraud in the municipal primary in this city. Its discovery caused a great popular protest to be voiced against it. The primary for the nomination of State officers, held a few weeks after the municipal primary, was absolutely fair and honest.

Public sentiment can make election officials honest. But the sentiment against vote-buying and vote-selling cannot prevent them. Vote-buying and vote-selling are most easily practiced under the viva-voce system. Public sentiment could not effectively aid in the cause of fair and honest elections were we to return to the viva-voce system.

A Disastrous Peace?

Mark Twain expressed the opinion, when he learned that Russia and Japan had agreed upon the terms of peace that "this peace is entitled to rank as the most conspicuous disaster in political history." He thought the war a holy war, charged with the higher mission of the emancipation of Russia from 'an insane and intolerable slavery."

The great American humorist spoke with utmost force and great feeling, evidencing close study of conditions among the Russian people, and deep sympathy for them. Dr. Seaman, the celebrated authority on military sanitation, practically agrees with Mr. Clemens, though not wholly on the same grounds. Dr. Seaman thinks peace will prove "detrimental to Japan and the rest of the world." Mark Twain thinks it will prove disastrous to the movement for constitutional government, concessions in favor of which have been wrung from the autocracy, owing to the disasters of war. It has been said more than once since the movement for a constitution gained such momentum that the Mikado was freeing Russia. Mark Twain, and other friends of Russian liberty, fear that peace will make the ruling party in Russia return to their former unyielding attitude in the matter of granting reforms.

There is another view that Russians could not hope for material betterment of governmental conditions so long as the country was at war with what the vast majority of the people regarded as a heathen nation. A war distracted the attention of the people from their miseries. When peace shall have been established, and the army restored to a peace-footing, allowing thousands of peasant soldiers to return to their homes, bringing stories of cruelty and corruption as practiced by their commanding officers and civil officials, the liberty movement will greatly gain in strength. Those who hold to this view thus explain the course of the court and the aristocracy generally in wanting to continue the war. It was saving them from something infinitely worse.

The events of the future must determine which view is correct.

A Republican Error Corrected.

The Tazewell Republican, which has the reputation of being a reliable newspaper, seems to be as unfortunate as Judge Lewis and Mr. Slemp and Mr. Gleaves have been recently in the matter of making assertions. The Republican recently printed the resolutions adopted by the Virginia Constitutional Convention, authorizing the Committee on Reporting and Printing of that body to award the contract of editing and printing the debates of the convention, and made this comment:

We are informed, under the above resolutions, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, of Charlottesville, was chosen to do the work of editing the debates of the convention, and that his salary for the work was fixed at $125 per month. We are also informed that the editing has not yet been completed, and that a draft is drawn upon the treasurer each month for $125, signed by Carter Glass, who, we suppose, as a member of or chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures, feels authorized to make these drafts on the treasury. These drafts have been presented each month for a little more than two years. If we have not been misinformed about these matters, we would like to know what the people think about them.

Mr. Carter Glass, who is the editor of the Lynchburg News, says the work of preparing the debates of the convention for publication has been prosecuted in accordance with the order of the committee. Mr. Lindsay is not being paid by the month. He was employed at a fixed compensation. He has not received a check for about twelve months. He will not receive another until the work is ready for delivery. He completed the work of editing long ago, and the contract for the printing has been awarded. The delay in finishing the work has been occasioned by the system of sending the proofs to members for revision of their remarks. The delay has not cost, and will not cost, the State one penny. Mr. Glass says the entire cost of publishing the debates will be nearly, if not quite, $4,000 less than the committee estimated. It is thought the proceeds from sales of the work will cover the cost.

Who Said Barbecue?

Why not have a great Democratic barbecue at Staunton one of these fine fall days during the campaign? asks the Staunton Dispatch. Our contemporary calls attention to the fact that while the Whigs and Democrats used to enjoy such days in ante-bellum times, there are men in Augusta who never saw a barbecue.

Let us have that barbecue. We shall watch with eagerness to learn how the suggestion is received by the Staunton and Augusta people, and are shameless enough to ask for an invitation right now. And we want to see a fat Augusta county steer cooked whole, along with two or three juicy wethers, and we want a liberal share of the Brunswick stew, without which a Virginia barbecue would not be complete. And when we have finished discussing the menu outlined above we want to hear two or three good Democratic speakers discuss the pending political issues.

Meanwhile, our services are at the disposal of those who are trying to bring the Augusta people back to the ways of the fathers, assuming that we are to be bidden to the feast.

The Good and the Bad Citizen.

An editorial article in The Bristol Herald of yesterday regrets the decision of Judge J. H. Price to remove from that city to practice law elsewhere. The city in which he proposes to locate is not mentioned. The editorial is remarkable in that it is seldom that a newspaper takes occasion to express editorially the general regret felt at the loss of a citizen by removal.

But it is in good taste, and we can well understand the motives which inspired our Bristol contemporary to pen that editorial. An honest, able, public-spirited man of affairs is an asset in any city upon which the whole community draws dividends. Judge Price is that kind of man.

We have not mentioned the fact of Judge Price's removal from Bristol as an item of news in which the State generally is interested, but simply as illustrative of the value one man can become to his home town. So reckless and careless and slipshop are we in the use of words that we apply the term "good citizen" to every man who manages to keep out of jail, though he may be utterly lacking in interest in public affairs, in civic pride, in public spirit. Between such a man and one of the character of him whose removal from Bristol causes such keen regret on the part of our contemporary, the difference is almost as great as between the good citizen and the bad citizen. The man who is barely a good citizen is very nearly a bad citizen.

The Daniel's Hill philosopher is of opinion that the G. O. P. cry of graft in Virginia might be sent over to Washington very properly.—The Lynchburg Advance.

And the vast majority of the fair-thinking voters of Virginia will agree with Senator Daniel.

Richmond, Va., has caught up with Charlotte, N. C., and now has a Monday morning paper. The Times-Dispatch is now issued every day in the week.—Raleigh Post.

The capital city of the old North State still lingers in the rear rank.

With Tillman and Clarke, of Arkansas still in the senate, Follette on the way, and Vardaman, of Mississippi, and Governon Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, trying to get there, we may look for some lively times in the north end of the Capitol.

At a banquet the Mikado fed Secretary Taft on whale meat. The elder statesman had probably heard of the Secretary's heft and had informed their imperial master's chief cook.

Colonel Watterson insists that a capable man "cannot afford to go to Congress on a salary of $5,000 a year." Maybe not, but are there not some trimmings for "capable" men?

Judge Parker is now drawing a hundred thousand a year as salary. Financially speaking there are some things that beat even the Presidency.

Coming right down to business we wonder if it will ever be known just how much Portsmouth made out of the roosting there of the dove of peace.

Down in his secret heart of hearts General Linevitch is doubtless rejoicing that the Portsmouth umpires called the game before his time at bat.

There is a full grown big stick in the forest for President Castro, and President Roosevelt, or some other great and good man, will soon be cutting it.

It is needless to say that the Chicago judge who recently decided that hat trimming is not an art is an old bachelor.

Let us not complain of an early fall when we can be sure that it will bring relief to the yellow fever infected section of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt's bear hunting experience doubtless contributed no little to his success in calling off the dogs of war.

Nebraska has had a frost. Louisiana would pay a big sum for one about now.

Russia may have been just bluffing, but she saved a big pot that was in considerable danger at the time.

"Millions for Defense."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is the popular opinion that the famous expression "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute" was uttered by Charles Coatesworth Pickney, but Dr. John Bassett Moore, in writing of John Marshall in "Lord's Beacon Lights of History," states that the correspondence of that period (1797) shows that the words employed by Pickney were "No, no, not a sixpence," and that "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute" was the sentiment expressed at a public dinner given in honor of John Marshall, at Philadelphia, by both houses of Congress, after his return from France. The circumstances which gave rise to this sentiment was the refusal of the French Directory to receive the American envoys—Marshall, Pickney and Gerry (who were sent to adjust differences arising from the doctrine of neutrality, maintained by the United States, while England and France were at war)—unless a sum of money was placed at the disposal of Talleyrand, then Minister of Foreign Affairs. One authority says the sum demanded was a quarter of a million dollars, while another says two and a half million dollars. All histories that I have seen ascribe the quotation to Pickney.

JOHN H. MACKIE.

Richmond, Va., September 6, 1905.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light to fresh northeast winds.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light northeast winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Richmond's weather was fair and cool. Range of the thermometer:

9 A. M.	70	6 P. M.	77
12 M.	75	9 P. M.	73
3 P. M.	79	12 midnight	71

Average.....74 1-6.

Highest temperature yesterday	79
Lowest temperature yesterday	62
Mean temperature yesterday	70
Normal temperature for September	71
Departure from normal temperature	1

THERMOMETER THIS DAY LAST YEAR.

9 A. M.	70	9 P. M.	66
12 M.	78	12 midnight	64

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Place.	Ther.	High. T.	Weather.
Asheville, N. C.	70	80	Cloudy
Augusta	80	90	Clear
Atlanta, Ga.	78	82	Clear
Baltimore	70	78	Clear
Buffalo, N. Y.	66	70	Cloudy
Charlotte	78	82	P. cloudy
Charleston	80	90	Rain
Chicago, Ill.	68	68	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	72	78	Cloudy
Davenport	68	70	Cloudy
Galveston, Tex.	84	88	Clear
Hatteras, N. C.	74	80	Cloudy
Jacksonville	84	94	Clear
Key West, Fla.	80	88	Rain
Memphis	70	80	Rain
Mobile	84	90	Clear
New Orleans	82	90	Clear
New York City	70	74	Cloudy
Norfolk, Va.	72	78	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	68	74	Clear
Raleigh	74	82	Cloudy
Savannah	82	92	P. cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	70	70	Rain
Tampa, Fla.	80	92	Rain
Vicksburg	86	90	Clear
Washington	68	78	Clear
Wilmington	76	82	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

September 8, 1905.

Sun rises	5:46	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	6:29	Morning	
Moon sets	12:40	Evening	12:32

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
September 8th.

1705—According to Defoe, it was on this day that the apparition of Mrs. Veal appeared to Mrs. Bargrave, at Canterbury, to say that Drelincourt on Death was the very best book on that subject.

1757—The Duke of Cumberland, in behalf of England, signed the Convention of Closter Seven, by which the electorate of Hanover was left in the hands of the French, and the whole army, consisting of 40,000 Hessians, Brunswickers, etc., disarmed.

1782—Tremendous cannonade and bombardment from Gibraltar with red-hot balls and carcasses upon the Spanish besiegers. Two floating batteries were consumed.

1793—The British, under the Duke of York, raised the siege of Dunkirk, in France, defended with great bravery and resolution by Hoche.

1794—Battle of Brescia; the Poles defeated by the Russians, under Suwarrow, with the loss of 8,000 men, and their whole park of artillery.

1798—The first number of the Allemeine Zeitung (General Gazette) published at Augsburg, in Bavaria. It is considered one of the most celebrated newspapers in the world, and is represented by correspondents in all countries.

1829—A grand fête celebration at Lyons, France, in honor of General Lafayette, who was visiting that city.

1853—The first chamber in Holland adopted the much disputed law on religious liberty by a vote of twenty-two to sixteen.

1854—The government of Brazil passed a law prohibiting an army officer under the rank of colonel from marrying without the permission of the government.

1864—Petersburg, Va., cannonaded and shelled by the Union troops.

1868—Professor Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, anounced the discovery of a minor planet, shining like a star of the tenth magnitude.

Fight with the Indians within two miles of Fort Lyons; two Indians and two soldiers killed.

1870—The United States recognizes the French Republic as the defacto government of France. M. Thiers leaves Paris on a peace mission.

1904—Signals flashed around the world in honor of opening of International Geographical Congress in Washington, D. C.

For the Secret Ballot.

However true it may be that the viva-voce plan affords the surest safeguard against fraud, it may be safely predicted that the present generation at least will never see a return to the "open and better way." The secret ballot is the only method of securing an independent and undictated suffrage among the large class of employees in the cities where there are manufacturing industries.—Charlottesville Progress.

Who Knows?

Angelina Morgan is writing "Plain Talks to Husbands." She needn't print it. Most of those particularly interested have already heard them.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Who knows? Perhaps the lecturers of individual husbands on seeing their "plain talks" set down in cold type may experience a reaction.—New York Herald.

Hiatus Filled.

At last there is a Monday morning paper in Virginia, the Richmond Times-Dispatch having undertaken to issue every day in the week. It certainly fills a hiatus that has been keenly felt by regular newspaper readers. Thennessee is better off in this respect, as Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis all have Monday morning papers.—Bristol Courier.

Quaint Cure for Gout.

Dr. William Osler recently recited a quaint old cure for gout: "First, pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster who never wished to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client, and, sixth, apply it hot to the gout tormented part. A speedy cure must follow."—New York Tribune.

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CITY PRICES.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SEPTEMBER 10, 1905.

STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

SUBJECT: The Life Giving Stream.—Ezek. xlvii: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."—Rev. xxii: 17.

By REV. J. E. GILBERT, D. D.,
Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The Book of Ezekiel, written in Babylon, was designed to prepare the Jewish captives for return to their homes. It consists of a series of bold and impressive visions, much like those granted to John. Their delivery began B. C., 595, and continued during the space of twenty-one years. The vision of the dry bones represented the restoration and sought to revive the national hope. Seventeen years after the prophet was made to know the glory that would come when the exiles were gathered in their own land. He saw the new temple which should be built at Jerusalem, the well-appointed ordinances of the altar, the ministrations of the priests, and learned the rules for public worship. After these pictorial representations came a figurative and vivid portrayal of the religious benefits, proceeding from the temple, as the center of the religious life of the nation, described in to-day's lesson.

WATERS (verses 1 and 2).—Brought to the door of the temple, Ezekiel found waters issuing from the threshold, the fountain of which appeared to be on the south side of the altar. There is no mistaking the significance of this. Water is mentioned many times in Scripture as an emblem of salvation. See the great invitation (Isaiah, lv: 1), and the beautiful allusion of the weeping prophet (Jeremiah II: 13). The son of Pethuel, in the eighth century, predicted the great good (Joel, III: 18), and Jesus used the same term, in the same way (John, iv: 10), possibly recalling a familiar prophetic utterance (Zacharlah, xiii: 1). Ezekiel saw these waters emerging from the temple, indicative of the well-known fact that the church is the medium of divine grace, and he saw them flowing northward and eastward, from which direction had come the Assyrian and Chaldean armies, bringing all the woes upon Israel and Judah. Here is a counter religious influence to overcome the national misfortunes.

INCREASE (verses 3, 4 and 5).—The vision was panoramic, and various changes were introduced. Flowing forth from the sanctuary the waters constantly increased. The angels attending the prophet took four measurements a thousand cubits apart, finding that what was at first but ankle deep became at last a river in which a man might swim. This was directly opposed to what might have been expected. A liquid diffuses itself and ultimately disappears. This increase is a figurative representation of the kingdom of grace, small and insignificant at its beginning, but growing in its progress. Other Old Testament writers (Habakuk II:14) set forth the same idea, but in different terms (Isaiah xi: 9). This was the intent of Jesus in the parable of the mustard seed (Matt. xi:31, 32), all of which has been realized in the marvelous spread of Christianity. On the day of Pentecost the church numbered one hundred and twenty souls (Acts 1:15), all in Jerusalem, while now five hundred millions in all lands confess Christ.

TREES (verses 6 and 7).—A second change in the vision presented a large number of trees, which sprang up on both sides of the river, and the prophet looked with wonder. This symbolized the transformation which would be effected through the benign influence of religion upon men. As the earth was cursed because of sin (Genesis III:18), the bowers of Eden exchanged for thorns and thistles, so with man's return to God, Paradise will be restored, and the wilderness shall be made to blossom as the rose (Isaiah xxxv:1). That this representation is just, no one can doubt who considers what has transpired in every land where pure religion has gone. The whole face of external nature has been changed, and in many places the condition approaches that which was seen by John (Revelation xxii:4). It is probable that this feature in Ezekiel's vision had reference to the personal blessings which men would enjoy (Psalm 1:4), as elsewhere described (Jeremiah xvii:8).

LIFE (verses 8 and 9).—In its third change the vision opens a still larger and more interesting view. It is declared by the angel that "everything shall live whither the river cometh." Special mention is made of the multitude of fishes that shall be produced, possibly, as the rabbi's thought, because these were the earliest forms of animal life (Genesis 1:20), but more likely because the fish live in the water and are dependent upon it. This mighty river, entering the Dead Sea, where no life was found, would cause life to spring forth and abound. The intention is to teach that religion in its onward progress carries life to the dead. Not merely is man protected against danger (Isaiah xl:9) and permitted to enjoy greater comfort, but a higher intellectual and a higher spiritual life comes through the Gospel (John 1:4). Hence Jesus declared that the purpose of His coming to earth was to bring more abundant life to men (John x:10). And certain it is that the Christian lives as no other does or can.

SERVICE (verse 10).—Carrying out the figure last employed, the angel completes the account by representing men on the banks of the river who come to ply their arts as fishers. They are to be seen along all the water-course, and along the side of the sea into which the stream flowed, even from Engedi to Enoglaim, two towns on opposite banks of the Dead Sea. There they spread their nets in a safe, well-watered place. These fishers represent the ministers of religion (Matt. iv:19), who gather along the waters of salvation, who have no other hope of reaching men, who would esteem all other places and devices vain and useless, who bring here with great gladness their various helps and labor with marked success in the service of their Master (I Cor. xv:58). So long as they faithfully perform their part, souls are gathered in and added to the household of the righteous (Acts II:47).

MARSHES (verse 11).—A little distance from the healing and life-giving stream there might be seen ground of little or no value, mirey places in which a man or beast might sink, covered with salt, as in the day when God destroyed the cities of the plain (Gen. xix:25). There was no power to redeem those lands and make them ready for the fisher's nets, simply because the water that proceeded from the temple had not flowed that way. This figure is intended to illustrate the desolate condition of the world where the Gospel had not gone. See the benighted condition of the heathen, whose shocking degradation awakens profound pity in the hearts of all who behold them (Rom. 1:24). See the deplorable state of the ungodly in our great cities, in darker London and in the haunts of shame in New York. Nothing can purify these sinks of iniquity but the stream of salvation. Until that pours its waters into the homes and hearts of the miserable people, they must forever remain what they are.

FRUITAGE (verse 12).—An old English writer interprets this verse as referring to believers (Psalm 1:3), and says, "Wherever the Gospel is successfully preached nourishment and delight are afforded to the souls of men. They never fade or wither or are exhausted. Their fruitage, according to the circumstances and occasions, is various, as if a tree should yield a succession of different kinds of fruit in great abundance through the months of the year, and even the leaves serve as medicine to their souls. The warnings and reproofs of the word, and the salutary corrections of the Father's rod, though generally less valued, and always less pleasant, than Divine consolations, yet tend to heal their maladies and to restore them to holiness and happiness." If believers are intended, the emblem shows that they are rendered flourishing and useful by the Spirit and Word of God; that they exercise various graces in succession, and that their doctrine and practice tend to benefit mankind.

SUMMARY.—The more carefully we examine the things of God and religion, the more interesting will be our discoveries. All our invaluable privileges and advantages are conveyed to us through the Gospel. They flow in a steady stream from Christ, our Temple, our Altar, our Door—springing from the everlasting love and mercy of God, through His atoning sacrifice (John III:16). No obstructions of spiritual blessings from the fullness of Christ to the souls of His beloved people; and the course of the greatest rivers might far more easily be stopped than the progress of His Gospel through the labors of His servants. It has hitherto diffused its influence gradually, and it will run wider and deeper in its energy and effects, until it shall fill, heal and fructify the whole earth. Such was the sublime teaching conveyed to Ezekiel to encourage him and make him faithful to the captive Jews in Babylon.

Brief Items From Everywhere.

Grimmest of Jokes.

NEW YORK, September 7.—By the brief span of one minute, a pretty girl missed death at the hands of a love-crazed man yesterday evening, whereupon he, finding she was beyond his reach, sent into his maddened brain the bullet he had meant for her, and fell dead at her door. Yet before he ended life he found time to perpetrate the grimmest of jokes. "Death will be sweet to me," he wrote in a note; then he put a lump of sugar in his mouth and took himself out of the world. The sweet cube was found half melted when an ambulance surgeon examined him.

The girl was Miss Frances Westin, 19 years old, living on the fifth floor of No. 14 West 117th Street. The man who found death sweet was Francisco Cassario, a Porto Rican.

Can't Even Telephone.

MANHASSET, L. I., September 7.—The Secret Service men and others in Oyster Bay have been making much recently of attempts on the part of a well dressed woman, who usually wore a blue gown, to see President Roosevelt. The woman is Mrs. F. W. Lee, and it is said she comes from Chicago.

She and her husband have been occupying a cottage here for some time past. Why she wishes to see the President she will not say, asserting it is a private matter.

All her efforts have been balked because she will not tell her business to Secretary Loeb, and Mrs. Lee considers this discourteous. Mrs. Lee drove over to Oyster Bay to-day in her dog cart and attempted to telephone to Sagamore Hill from a place in the village. The wires to Sagamore Hill, however, loop through the business office in the village and consequently this method of communicating with the President failed.

Stole Horse to Sell Carcass

NORISTOWN, PA., September 7.—Harry Miller, of Chestnut Hill, was held here yesterday on the charge of horse stealing, and his brother, Byron E. Miller, who conducts a bone boiling establishment at Kulmry, Berks county, was committed in default of $500 bail on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

Five weeks ago a horse and wagon were stolen from John Metzger. After some detective work, Constable Wolfe located Miller at Chestnut Hill.

He admitted his guilt, and at the hearing before Magistrate Harry to-day made a statement to the effect that he had killed the horse valued at $200, and sold the carcass to his brother for $15.

Unusual Double Wedding.

CHESTER, PA., September 7.—Miss Mabel Avery Young and Paul R. Lilly were married at the bride's home last night by the Rev. W. D. Thatcher. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Young, parents of the bride, were united for the second time in their lives, it being their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The same minister performed the second ceremony. There was a reception, and both pairs went on a wedding trip together.

An Original Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., September 7.—Baffled in repeated attempts at self-destruction, Peter Ardine, 32 years old, stood on his head in a padded cell until a blood vessel burst, causing death from hemmorrhage.

Ardine jumped into the Passaic River Monday night, was rescued and taken to jail. During the night he inflicted several wounds on his body and had otherwise tried to kill himself.

After having been examined as to his sanity and recommitted, Ardine succeeded in lacerating his arms and body in attempts to sever a vein. Last night he was placed in a straightjacket.

Thus secured, Ardine would jump from his cot and stand on his head in a corner. Believing that this would do him no harm, the keepers refrained from strapping him to the cot. During one of his frantic actions, after he had jumped from the cot and had stood on his head for a few minutes, a blood vessel was ruptured and he died.

Platt Sued and Garnisheed.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 7.—Mae Catharine Wood, who gained notoriety by bringing suit against the President's secretary, William Loeb; Consul General Wynne and others, brought another sensational suit here yesterday against Senator Thomas C. Platt and the United States Express Company, of which he is president, alleging that the defendants were indebted to her for $25,000 attorney's fees in helping them defeat the post-check bill before Congress in 1902.

To emphasize her claims, Miss Wood garnisheed Platt's salary as president of the express company and attached all the company's property in Omaha.

The services Miss Wood says she performed were in watching the records of the Postoffice Department, of which she was a clerk, and in reporting to Platt such things as he should know. She discovered that Postmaster General Payne would recommend to Congress the passage of the famous post-check system, which would have caused great loss to the express companies. She told Platt, who, she says, "hurried to the department at an early hour of the day the same was to be submitted and caused said recommendation to be greatly modified before being reported."

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Legality of Marriage Questioned.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The privacy of the Field wedding has raised a question of its legality, since the police forcibly prevented the entrance of all persons after thirty friends of the Field and Caton families had entered the church.

The special license issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury specifically states that the wedding should be celebrated in the presence of "all Christian people willing to be present."

The other forms of marriage license and also the Book of Common Prayer lay stress upon the publicity of the ceremony.

Divorced By Mistake.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Divorced by mistake twelve years ago, after being married thirty years, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler, of Athens, Pa., were remarried at Waverly yesterday.

Some twelve years ago a misunderstanding arose between the pair, and the wife sought the advice of an attorney, who advised a separation. The action was begun, and resulted in a divorce.

For twelve years the pair lived apart; then by accident they met, and learned, for the first time, that the trouble arose over a mistake.

She agreed to forgive and forget, and the romance terminated in the wedding ceremony.

Carnegie Company Out of It.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Carnegie Steel Company has withdrawn from the market for 1905. The order books are filled with contracts for structural shapes, steel rails, plates and billets and sheet bars.

This is the first time since 1892 that orders have been so plentiful. The tonnage for 1905 will be greater than that of 1903 and several million tons greater than that of 1904.

The Mark Hanna Chair.

CLEVELAND, September 7.—President Charles F. Thwing, of the Western Reserve University, who returned to-day from a two months' trip in Europe and a visit with Andrew Carnegie at the latter's castle in Scotland, announces that Mr. Carnegie has given $25,000 toward the establishment of a fund of $100,000 for the endowment of a chair of political economy at Western Reserve University to bear the name of the late United States Senator M. A. Hanna.

Pimple May Cause Death.

MELVILLE, N. J., Sept. 7.—Lillian Bispham is critically ill at her home in Broad Street. Miss Bispham scratched a pimple from her hand two days ago and caused blood poison. Three physicians haxe been baffled in their efforts to save her life, and it is thought she cannot recover. She was graduated from Millville High School in 1901.

Cruelly Playing Ghost.

LOUISVILLE, September 7.—Forced to daily come in contact with the cousin and almost perfect double of the man of whose murder he is accused, is the plight of Albert Walter, confined in the Jefferson county jail. Walter's examining trial on the charge of murdering Henry Gaar on the night of August 1st comes up on September 12th. Until that date, for an allotted time each day, he is under the surveillance of Henry Gaar, a turnkey on the jail, and the cousin and double referred to.

Gaar, on account of his resemblance to his dead cousin, has been directed to visit the cell of Walker each day without speaking to him. The idea is to impress Walter with the thought that the ghost of the murdered man is haunting him. How far this scheme has succeeded is shown by the actions of Walter. The approach of Gaar is sufficient to throw him into terror.

Indian Inspector Inspected.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., September 7.—Lawrence Brown, of Boone, Iowa, an inspector here for the Interior Department, was married to-day to Miss Florence Hargraves, a chorus girl, with the Irma Opera Company, which is on a tour of Oklahoma.

Brown was sent here to study the Indian tribal races and his first research revealed Miss Hargraves. Mr. Brown's family is prominent politically and socially in Iowa. His wife retired from the chorus immediately after the ceremony.

A "Spiritual Kiss" is All Right.

GREENSBURG, PA., September 7.—"Is kissing a fair parishioner of sixteen in keeping with the pastoral duties of a minister of the gospel, or does it constitute an offense against the morality of a community?" This was the question the jury in the case of Miss Daisy Porch, of Kecksburg, against Rev. George Hulme, pastor of the Church of God, at West Latrobe and Kecksburg, was called upon to decide. Miss Porch testified that the preacher, upon accompanying her home from prayer meeting one dark night last May, put his arm around her and kissed her three times.

Rev. Mr. Hulme denied having placed his arm about her, but confessed that he had kissed her once on the forehead, with the words: "Good-night; God bless you!"

The jury believed the preacher's story, and acquitted him, dividing the costs. A letter was submitted by the prosecution in which the minister told an elder of his church that he had given the girl a "spiritual kiss." Rev. Mr. Hulme is one of the most influential preachers of the denomination in Western Pennsylvania. He is thirty-seven years old, is married and has two children. His wife sat by his side during the trial.