

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL MEET

ment to Consider Questions Relating to the South's Welfare in Session

STATES WERE REPRESENTED

Carolina Executive is Unanimously Made Temporary Chairman of Gathering at Washington and Delivers the Opening Address.

Washington, Special.—Eleven States, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Virginia are represented by delegates to the Southern Industrial Parliament, which began its sessions here Tuesday and will continue through Friday. There are also present representatives from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who are interested in the objects for which the parliament was called, which includes the exchange of ideas regarding matters of importance to the development of the South. The feature of the day was the address of Gov. Robert B. Glenn, at the morning session.

Addresses were made by W. W. Lumpkin, of Columbia, S. C.; M. V. Richards, of the Southern railway, who discussed mainly immigration to the South, Dr. Charles A. Cary, of the Alabama Agricultural College, who urged steps to exterminate tick fever among the cattle and advocated that the Southern people raise more live stock, particularly for beef purposes.

T. B. Thackston, of South Carolina, was elected permanent secretary of the parliament. Gov. Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, was unanimously elected presiding officer, and delivered the opening address. At the outset of his remarks he received applause by stating that while he had come to Washington with his heart filled with love for the section in which he lived, there were no men living that loved, honored and revered "the great Nation in which we live" more than the delegates who are here today from South of the Mason and Dixon line.

After drawing a pen picture of the development of the country during the last hundred years, Governor Glenn touched upon the devastation wrought in the South by the contest between the States, and said the people of that section had gone ahead with a will to redeem, reclaim and build up. He spoke of the enormous production of cotton, iron, timber and other commodities in the South, and declared that it had risen to the place where it ought to stand—equal, if not superior, to any other section of the universe in which we live. But, he said, while the harvest of the South was great the laborers were few. Laborers were needed anywhere and everywhere, and he declared that the South held out opportunities, and if they would come there was no reason why they could not have the same returns, the same wealth and be even greater and grander than in any other section of the country. But while men of brains and energy were wanted, the South did not want the riff-raff of the countries of the world.

Governor Glenn then aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he denounced the methods of certain immigration agents of the Western railroads to turn the tide of immigration from the South by sending abroad maps showing the marvelous prosperity in the West, but picturing the Southern States in black, in order to show that the negroes have the superiority over the whites; that the South is a place where very few, if any, whites live; where men of money can't endure, and where the white laborer cannot endure because it is the home of the negro and where the negro is made an equal partner with the whites. "That assertion," he vehemently declared, "is false, and I herald it here today. It is the duty of every honest man in the United States, whether he is a Northerner, Southerner or Westerner, to remove this calumny from the best and purest people this country has ever known."

Nearly every section of the country, he said, had claimed and obtained a share of the enormous immigration to the United States from abroad during the last 25 years. The failure of the South to get a part of the new comers not only accounted for the present labor famine in that section, but in many other ways, he said, had been disadvantageous to the United States. The kind of labor the South needed, he said, was not a debatable question. He described the system of wages in the South as being almost universally on the share plan, and advised those actually engaged in efforts to induce emigration to the South from other sections or from foreign countries to present that plan, and not be misled into a comparison of wage scales. If laborers for the present could not be gotten from this country, it was certain, he said, that with proper effort the right kind of men could be obtained abroad. Mr. Sergeant declared that 22 per cent of the immigration to America came into the State of New York, the great bulk of the aliens remaining in New York city. They do not, before coming here, he said, look up the geographical situation, simply going to where their friends have preceded them. What was needed was to offer advantages to aliens coming to the United States whereby they may gather some knowledge of the country outside the great centers of population. It would be a good thing not only to the alien, "You may land," he also to furnish him information regarding the opportunities in various sections of the country.

Returns With a Plan.

New York, Special.—Mayor John Weaver, of Philadelphia, came to New York especially to consult with Elihu Root about his fight with the Philadelphia Republican organization on the gas situation and returned at night with a well defined plan as outlined by the former secretary of war to be carried out in a crusade against the gas monopoly.

Not the Work of Terrorists.

St. Petersburg, by Cable.—Though no details of the assassination of Prince Nakachidze, have been received the impression here is that the outrage was the work of the Armenian revolutionary committee in revenge for the attitude taken by the prince during the racial war between Armenians and Tartars in February last, and it is not attributable to the Russian terrorists, even though the latter are extremely active in many parts of the empire. The Armenians laid the responsibility of the deaths of those slain in February at the door of Prince Nakachidze.

Tuskegee Trustees Meet.

Tuskegee, Ala., Special.—At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, former Mayor Seth Low, of New York, and former Mayor W. M. Dwyer, of Birmingham, Ala., were elected, among others, to membership of the board. The annual exercises of the thirty-seven agricultural and trade divisions of the school were held Wednesday. The subjects included many of the most practical nature, each being illustrated in an interesting manner.

President Invited to Tampa.

Washington, Special.—A delegation of Florida Republicans, headed by James M. Coombs, National committee man, and including Henry S. Chubb, chairman of the State central committee; John M. Cheney, Republican candidate for Congress last autumn, and George W. Allen, of Key West, called on President Roosevelt and extended to him an invitation to visit Tampa when he makes his trip to Florida next October. The President said he had already promised to visit Jacksonville and he hoped to be able to include Tampa in his itinerary.

Suddenly Killed.

Bristol, Va., Special.—Olson A. Kenyon, a prominent lumberman of Naom, Mich., was killed near Damascus, Va., Monday in an accident on a logging railroad. He was largely interested in the T. W. Thayer Lumber Company, operating in that section. The body will be sent to Naom, Mich.

Buying 193,000 Acres in Florida.

Brunswick, Ga., Special.—A deal involving one million dollars and 193,000 acres of land in Liberty and Franklin counties, Florida, was closed Wednesday. The purchasers are a syndicate of Chicago and St. Louis capitalists. The closing of this deal, which has been on for the past several weeks, a majority of those interested have been in Brunswick, means the building of a railroad to Apalachicola, Fla., a distance of 40 miles. The road will then extend northward 100 miles to Quincy, and it is understood that it will then head for Atlanta. The purchase also means the settlement and building of a city at St. Joseph.

Denounce Immigration Plan.

Decatur, Ala., Special.—The Business Men's League, at an enthusiastic meeting here, has denounced the South's plans of flooding the South with foreign immigration. The resolutions set forth that while labor is badly needed in the whole Tennessee valley north of Alabama, the farmers are opposed to the promiscuous importation of shiftless and uneducated foreigners. The resolutions call for men from the North and Northwest to come South.

News of the Day.

Six men were killed by the explosion of a locomotive at Columbus, Ohio. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., again addressed his Fifth class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York after a five months' absence in Europe, which has caused little improvement in his physical condition. London, by Cable.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says he learns from a trustworthy source that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet is still off Masampo, on the southeastern coast of Korea.

100 COLD AND WET FOR COTTON

Good Stands Are Generally Reported From Eastern and Central Sections, But Present Conditions Are Adverse.

Washington, Special.—The weather Bureau's weekly bulletin of the crop conditions says: "While good stands of cotton are generally reported from the eastern and central sections of the cotton belt, cool nights have checked growth and the staple is suffering from lack of sunshine and cultivation, complaints of grassy fields being received from nearly every State in these two sections. Planting is finished in South Carolina and Alabama, nearly completed in North Carolina and Mississippi, but about 25 per cent. of the area remains to be planted in Louisiana and Arkansas. Chopping is well advanced in the Carolinas, continue in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and has begun in some places in Arkansas. In northern Texas, though cotton was damaged somewhat by heavy showers and is still poor in places, is very weedy, and much planting is unfinished, the prospects are improved. With more favorable conditions for replanting and cultivation, the crop looks better and cultivation and chopping are progressing. Cotton is growing well in southern Texas; chopping and cultivation are general; squares are forming and some has been laid by. Boll weevils and other insect pests are active in some counties. Tobacco plants are plentiful in Kentucky, and transplanting continues in that State, as well as Indiana, Maryland and North Carolina. Considerable has been planted in Virginia, but the soil is too wet, locally, for this work. The crop is suffering from lack of proper cultivation in North Carolina, and the weather has been unfavorable for plants in Ohio."

The Session Wednesday.

Washington, Special.—A discussion of immigration and an address by Gustav H. Schwab, of New York, on "Foreign Commerce and Ocean Transportation" were the features of Wednesday's sessions of the Southern Industrial Parliament. The immigration question was discussed by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Commissioner Frank P. Sergeant, of the Immigration Bureau. Permanent organization was effected by the election of Gov. Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, as president, and other officers as follows: Dr. W. C. Murphy, of Washington, secretary; T. P. Thaxton, of Columbia, S. C., treasurer. Vice presidents: Alabama, Wm. Richardson, Huntsville; Georgia, W. O. McGowan, Hoffman; Mississippi, Henry Kernaghan, Jackson; North Carolina, R. S. Reinhardt, Lincolnton; South Carolina, E. J. Watson, Columbia; Tennessee, Robert Gates, Nashville; Texas, Chas. Schwartz, Corsicana; Virginia, C. L. Holland, Danville. Executive committee: W. T. Brown, Regland, Ga.; P. J. J. McCarthy, Batesville, S. C.; J. A. Brown, Chadbourne, N. C.; Albert Akers, Nashville, Tenn.; E. C. Robinson, Houston, Tex.; J. S. Browning, Pocahontas, Va.; H. L. Vest, District of Columbia.

Real Tornado in Georgia.

Reidsville, Ga., Special.—The most destructive tornado that his swept Tattnall county for years occurred Tuesday afternoon, lasting ten minutes. During this brief period a section between Reidsville and Collins was practically cleared of all crops, and only the strongest trees remained standing. Houses were leveled, and it is remarkable that thus far report of but one life having been lost has been received. The victim was a negro employed at the saw-mill of A. C. Parker & Son. A falling smoke-stack struck the man. At Collins, a family of five were struck by lightning. They were stunned, but were revived. Their house was destroyed. So heavy was the accompanying hail that the stones lay on the ground to a depth of 12 inches.

Linevitch Ready to Fight.

St. Petersburg, by Cable.—The news from the front continues to point to the imminence of a renewal of fighting on a large scale. General Linevitch is pressing the Japanese center both on the line of the railway and on the mandarin road but whether he is simply feeling Field Marshal Oyama's strength or has assumed a genuine offensive, is not yet clear. There is no doubt, however, that Linevitch has made complete preparation for a battle. All the Russian sick and wounded, who were at Harbin and places south of there, have been transported westward to Irkutsk, and orders have been given to clear the intervening hospitals. The sanitary trains have also been ordered to the front.

Drowned Self and Children.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—A special to The News from Sulphur Springs, Tex., says that Mrs. Tip Sanders drowned herself and three children in a creek near her home two miles south of town Tuesday. The oldest child was a boy six years of age. The other children were girls aged 3 years and 10 months, respectively. The tragedy it is said, was the result of domestic troubles. Sanders, the husband, left home this morning to work on the public road. Returning home for dinner, he found a note on the table from Mrs. Sanders telling him that he would find the bodies of his wife and children in the creek.

Contesting Yachts Sighted.

New York, Special.—Lord Brassey's yacht, Sunbeam, a contestant in the trans-Atlantic cup race, was passed Tuesday by the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, bound for this port, 817 miles from Sandy Hook. Captain Nierich, of the North German Lloyd steamer Bremen, which arrived from Bremen, believes he sighted the Atlantic, which is supposed at least among the leaders, on Sunday morning, May 21st. The yacht was then 827 miles from Sandy Hook, more than one hundred miles further east than when sighted the day previous by three liners.

Five Firemen Injured.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—Five firemen, one of whom will probably die, were injured in a fire which destroyed two buildings here Tuesday, entailing a property loss of \$40,000, with only \$8,000 insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp. W. D. Kirk, a fireman, was caught under a falling wall and so badly crushed that he is not expected to recover.

Mexican War Veterans.

Dallas, Texas, Special.—About 150 veterans of the war with Mexico are here to attend the annual reunion of members of the National Mexican Veterans' Association, which began today. The Texas Association of Mexican War Veterans also held a meeting here. The session of the two bodies will be brief. The average age of those present is in excess of 80 years.

Much Graft in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Special.—The grand jury presented indictments against two commanding officers of the police department, in connection with a sensational report of the existence of corruption on a grand scale in the police and detective departments. The jury declares that lottery shops and gambling exist with little interruption on the part of the police, and that the Sunday law is openly violated. The grand jury also declares, because the police accept of corrupt money to permit them.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady 8 1/2
New Orleans, quiet 8 1/4
Mobile, dull 8 1/4
Savannah, quiet 8 1/4
Charleston, quiet 8 1/4
Wilmington, steady 8
Norfolk, firm 8 1/4
Baltimore, normal 8 1/2
New York, quiet 8.50
Boston, quiet 8.65
Philadelphia, quiet 8.75
Houston, steady 8-1/2
Augusta, quiet 8-3/8
Memphis, firm 8 1/4
St. Louis, steady 8 1/4
Louisville, firm 8 1/4

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:
Strict good, middling 8.15
Good middling 8.15
Strict Middling 8.15
Middling 8
Tinges 6-1/4 to 7-1/2
Stains 6-1/4 to 7-1/2

Board of Equalization.

After a session of two days, the State board of equalization has taken a recess for two weeks. At that time the board will meet to hear protests from the representatives of any corporation which may urge a reduction of the assessment placed on their property. As was published yesterday, the board has decided to take 60 per cent. of the market value of the stock of an enterprise as the basis upon which taxes shall be collected.

The most important business was the adoption of the report of the committee on assessment of property of cotton mills. This report as adopted makes a number of changes in the assessed valuations of last year, and as the majority of these changes were increased it is probable that the board will have its hands full when it reassembles.

The assessment on cotton seed oil mills and on fertilizer factories were also adopted as recommended by the committees. The board decided to put a valuation of \$650,000 on the property of the Columbia canal. This property has belonged to the Columbia Water Power Company, but negotiations are on foot to have it sold to the Columbia Electric Street Railway Company. The matter of taxing this property has been in the State courts for some time. When the matter came up, Mr. Quinby stated that he had information to the effect that the canal had made \$30,000 profit last year.

Oil Mill Assessments.

The State board left the majority of the cotton seed oil mills as the assessment for last year. The following changes were made:
Southern, Aiken, \$18,720; Kathwood, Aiken, \$12,000; Townville, Anderson, \$9,600; Seaboard, Barnwell, \$22,500; Victor, Cherokee, \$20,000; Southern, Chester, \$25,200; Southern, Florence, \$27,000; Independent, Florence, \$20,000; Timmons, \$25,000; Kershaw, \$27,000; Clinton, \$25,110; Southern, Laurens, \$22,000; Bishopville, \$22,000; Dillon, \$25,000; Simpsonville, \$12,000; Prosperity, \$13,200; St. Matthews, \$15,000; Spartaburg oil mill, \$24,000; Campobello, \$10,500; Cowpens, \$12,000; Fair Forest, \$10,300; Victor, York, \$15,000; Walterboro, no return, penalty attached, \$22,500.

The following new mills were assessed: Salley, \$21,120; Peoples, Anderson, \$21,120; Starr, Anderson, \$12,000; Troy, \$12,000; Bradley, \$12,000; Farmers, Laurens, \$18,000; Hamlet, Little Mountain, \$8,000; Pomaria, \$9,500; Strater & Finley, Oconee, \$12,000; Taylor, Columbia, \$15,000; Highland Park, \$21,600.

Bids for Manila Bonds.

Washington, Special.—Bids were opened at the Insular Bureau of the War Department for the sale of \$1,000,000 Manila municipal bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, redeemable after and within 20 years, the proceeds to be devoted to sewerage and other public works. The highest bidder was the First National Bank, of Columbus, O., which offered 109.5625.

Director at Clemson Resigns.

Prof. J. H. M. Beaty, director of the textile department of Clemson College, has resigned to accept a position as assistant to Mr. Lewis W. Parke, president of several cotton mills in Columbia, Greenville and Greers.

Killed in Collision.

Two were killed, one fatally injured, two probably fatally and three slightly injured in a collision between a passenger trolley car and a Louisville and Nashville coal car on the Augusta-Aiken railway in a stretch of woods some miles from Augusta on the South Carolina side of the river.

Spartanburg Bond Issue.

Spartanburg, Special.—The street committee of the city council, which has in charge the petition for a \$100,000 bond issue to increase street improvements, after checking over the lists, find that there is not a majority of the treeholders' names affixed. Friday, the petition was being circulated again to get the requisite number, something like 100 signatures. The sentiment of the property owners is for good streets and sidewalks and the names will doubtless be secured in the near future.

State Bankers.

Anderson, Special.—The State Bankers Association was held last week, and the attendance was large and representative. One of the closing events of the session was the election of officers and the choosing of the place of next meeting. The officers elected are: President, W. J. Montgomery, of Marion; Vice president, W. J. Roddey, of Rock Hill; Secretary and Treasurer, G. H. Wilson, of Spartanburg. Greenville was selected as the place for the next meeting, the time to be announced.

ODGEN WRECK INVESTIGATION

Report Likely to Be Made Within a Week Placing Responsibility For the Accident.

Columbia Cor. Charlotte Observer: As forecasted in this correspondence several days ago, the Southern's attorney at the hearing begun before the railroad commission Tuesday to ascertain the cause of the wreck of the Odgen special in the Greenville yards on the morning of April 29, assumed the position that: Engineer Jas. R. Hunter, in charge of the special's engine, is entirely to blame for the accident on the ground that he violated the rules of the company in coming into the yards without having his engine "under full control, expecting to find the main track occupied—under such control as would allow him to stop within the distance he could see"—and that as the special was running as an extra with right of way only over trains of published schedules, the Greenville yardmaster, even in the face of the telegram placed on his hook at 7:18 notifying him that the special would arrive at 7:55, was in no wise responsible and was not to blame for having the freight boxes on the main track.

The main witness put up to outline and define this defense of the road was General Manager Spencer, who said that the telegram to the Greenville office was not sent with the view of curtailing the right of work or shifting trains, as practice showed that it was not safe to supersede these kinds of rules with respect to large yards like those at Greenville, except by a "No. 31 order," which having to be received for and checked back to the dispatcher it was not wise to use on a yard like Greenville's, for the reason that it was bad practice to allow engineers to get into the habit of running specials into such a yard not under full control.

Division Counsel J. T. Barron, of the Coast Line was present representing Engineer Hunter. Mr. Hunter's defense has not been outlined, but it is said that his position is that he violated no rule, but followed instructions strictly and is in no wise to blame for the Greenville accident.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden was not present, as he intimated in a letter to Governor Heyward a short time ago, he might be. The Odgen party was represented by Mr. J. E. Hege, a New York attorney. Dr. Julius D. Dreher, of Lexington, who was on the train, was present as a spectator, as were State Superintendent of Education O. B. Martin, Attorney F. H. Weston and ex-Attorney General G. D. Bellinger.

General Counsel Thomas, assisted by Division Counsel B. L. Abney, and Attorney W. H. Welsh, conducted the examination for the railroad, while Attorney General Gunter was present in the interest of the State. Members of the commission cross-examined the witnesses.

Among the railroad officials present as witnesses were: General Manager H. B. Spencer, General Superintendent C. S. McManus, Charlotte Division Superintendent P. L. McManus, Savannah Division Superintendent H. A. Williams, Assistant General Counsel Thomas, Assistant General Superintendent H. Baker, Charlotte Chief Dispatcher W. M. Lineberger, Savannah Division Chief Dispatcher, T. P. Baird, Columbia Shops Master Mechanic C. G. Arthur, Charleston Division Superintendent Heether, and others.

The testimony taken before the commission was all on the lines that the engineer of the special train was running contrary to orders in that he should have approached the yard with his train under full control. To this main fact all the evidence tended. The commission will probably make its report for a week or more.

Not Wanted in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—The Israel Epstein, or Elstein, whom the Paris police stated in last night's dispatches was wanted here, was formerly a small merchant in Augusta. About twenty years ago he left here, going first to Columbia, S. C., and then drifting to parts unknown, leaving several accounts unpaid, and they were put in the hands of a local attorney. Lately, information came that Epstein was in Paris and in good circumstances. The attorney communicated with the prefecture of police in Paris and asked that Epstein be locked up. There is no criminal charge against the man from here.

Met Fatal Accident.

Bristol, Va., Special.—Olson A. Kenyon, a prominent lumberman of Naom, Mich., was killed near Damascus, Va., Monday in an accident on a logging railroad. He was largely interested in the T. W. Thayer Lumber Company, operating in that section. The body will be sent to Naom, Mich.

Togo Still Off Korea.

London, by Cable.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says he learns from a trustworthy source that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet is still off Masampo, on the southeastern coast of Korea.

\$75,000 Fire at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—H. Binswanger & Co.'s plate-glass and mirror factory and builders' supply store were destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. Loss about \$75,000, fully insured. The plant, which has employed 80 people, will be rebuilt at once.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JUNE FOURTH.

The Making of a Christian: Helping One Another.

Eph. 4: 1-6; Heb. 10: 24, 25.

Sometimes patient endurance is the best way to help one another; sometimes the very opposite. In proportion as we realize our union in one body with our Lord, in that proportion will we form a union equally close with all Christians.

We must know one another before we can help one another, and we cannot know one another without thinking long about one another. The acquaintance with one another that is the basis of mutual helpfulness cannot be had without frequent meeting together. That is only one reason for constant church attendance.

Suggestions.

If we are really to help others, we must not consider what help we should like to give, nor what help they would like to receive, but what help they need. Helping others is a fine art not to be mastered without long apprenticeship.

If you are in earnest about helping others, you will not wait for large occasions, but you will begin with the first worried face, with the first crying child.

Helping others is a fine art not to be mastered without long apprenticeship. If you are really to help others, we must not consider what help we should like to give, nor what help they would like to receive, but what help they need.

Illustrations.

If you would remember anything, you must tell it to some one. If you would hold any talent, you must use it for some one. If there is any part of your body that can be injured without all the other parts suffering, that is a token of terrible disease in the whole body—of paralysis. So when you do not suffer in the sorrows of your brethren, horse and carriage, do not merely use your best. If you have a take the arm of some weary traveler, and walk briskly by his side.

When you open the door to let in a visitor, you let in a gust of fresh, purifying air. However rich a man is, he cannot do without some other man.—Joseph Parker.

If I do not highly value my own manhood, I cannot greatly help my fellow man.—Gladstone.

A society that has no associate members is without a blessed field for work. A society whose associate members are not becoming active is not tilling its field.

Quotations.

How rich a man is, he cannot do without some other man.—Joseph Parker.

If I do not highly value my own manhood, I cannot greatly help my fellow man.—Gladstone.

A society that has no associate members is without a blessed field for work. A society whose associate members are not becoming active is not tilling its field.

As God is one, so should the church be one.

We are to recognize each other as brothers of a common faith, and help each other in the building up of character. In Hebrews we have the further exhortation to "consider one another," and only to be done by assembling together and exhorting one another. This is what results from the usual church service.

The law of mutual dependence runs through human society. We depend upon a thousand other workers and toilers for the common necessities of life. The law is even more in evidence in the spiritual life. We are touching our fellowmen on every side. As Alpine travelers are bound together by ropes, so we are by ties of influence. We are in a very real sense our "brother's keeper." We are members one of another. Let us notice how this law works in the Church.

Often the fact that we are selfish and "seek our own" is a stumbling block and a hindrance to our fellow-Christians. Our indifference toward the sufferings or trials of our brother may be the means of his fall. A failure to speak the encouraging word, or do the helpful act may result in the backsliding of a brother. A neglect of helpfulness in a time of trial often disheartens. A crown may do more to discourage than a sermon can help. Having our way, pushing our plans without considering others, may be the means of hindering a whole church.

How often one sunny Christian is the life and inspiration of a whole church! One Christian who is thoughtful and sensible may help a hundred to be better and do more for Christ. The Master is our example in this. He went about not pleasing himself, but doing good. Recognizing the fact that we have influence, let us use it for helpfulness. If you are conscious of strength, use that strength—not to harm, but to help.

Such a spirit of thoughtful regard for the rights and opinions of others will do more to recommend religion than many sermons. It will attract souls to the church and to Christ. It will build up the kingdom of righteousness on earth. By this blessed unity wrought by the spirit of Christian endurance the church becomes as one living person from whose single heart and voice God hears the songs of glory.

Whether the cat lost any of its nine lives is uncertain.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 4.

Subject: The Resurrection, John 11: 1-13—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20—Memory Verses, 19-21—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Mary and the angels at the tomb (vs. 11-13). "Mary." This was Mary Magdalene, out of whom Christ had cast seven demons, a physical rather than a moral disorder. She was a native of Magdala, a town on the Sea of Galilee. She must be distinguished from "The woman who was a sinner" (Luke 7:36-50), and from Mary, the sister of Martha. "Stood without." The other women and the disciples had left the tomb and Mary was alone as she supposed. "Weeping." Christ had done much for her, and she had great love for her Lord. "Stood down." She stooped in order to obtain a view of the interior of the tomb.

The sepulchre. The sepulchre seems to have been a square room built out of the rock, partly above ground, its roof being as high as the top of the door. "Two angels." Peter and John did not see the angels. They were ministering spirits to comfort those who were in such great sorrow and need, and they gave explanation of what had been done, no one else being able. Matthew says there was one angel, Mark says a "young man," while Luke says "two men." "In white." This was an emblem of purity (see Rev. 19:8).

"Why weepeth thou?" Are you quite sure that this empty tomb does not show that you ought to be rejoicing? II. Jesus appears to Mary (vs. 14-16). 14. She turned to go again with the other women to Jerusalem, who had already departed, but she had not as yet gone so far as to be out of the garden. 15. "Jesus saith." This was His first appearance. He afterward appeared on this same day to the other women returning from the sepulchre (Matt. 28:9, 10), to Peter (Luke 24:34), to two disciples going to Emmaus (Luke 24:13-35), and to ten apostles (vs. 19-23). "Why weepeth thou?" She had cause sufficient to rejoice instead of to weep. "Gardener." And therefore a servant of Joseph of Arimathea, who owned the tomb, and who, of course, would be friendly. "Borne Him hence." Thinking that perhaps Joseph had ordered His body taken to some other place. "I will take Him away." She would be responsible for His removal to a proper place.

16. "Mary." Jesus stirred the affection of the weeping woman at His side by uttering her name in tones that thrilled her to the heart and created the new sublime conviction that He had risen as He had said. "Rabboni." My Master. "A whole world of emotion and devotion in a word." As Mary uttered the word she must have fallen down at the feet of Jesus, embracing them.

III. Jesus commissions Mary (vs. 17, 18). 17. "Touch Me not." Cling not to Me. The translation "touch Me not" gives a false impression; the verb does not mean to "touch," but to "hold on to" and "cling to." Mary was not yet ascended. Jesus appears to have held Him by the feet and worshiped Him. "Go to My brethren." First servants, then disciples, then friends; now, after the resurrection, brethren. "I ascend." I am clothing Myself with My eternal form; I have laid down My life that I might take it again and use it for the blessedness of My brethren. "My Father," etc. Father of Christ by nature and of men by grace.

18. "Mary—told the disciples." An apostle to the apostles. Mary was the first to see Jesus and the first to proclaim His resurrection. IV. Jesus appears to the apostles (vs. 19-23). 19. "At evening." The events of the day had been many and important, and the apostles, except Thomas who was absent, were probably talking over what they had seen and heard. "Doors were shut—for fear." There is nothing to show that the Jews designed to molest the disciples, but because Christ had been put to death they had reason to fear for their safety. "Jesus—in the midst." In verse 26 John refers to the fact that the doors were shut in a way to leave but little doubt that he intends to convey the impression that Christ entered by His own power while they were shut. "Peace be unto you." His usual salutation and benediction. 20. "He showed." Luke makes mention of several other things that took place before He showed them His hands and side. See Luke 24:37, 38. Jesus proceeded to convince them that He was indeed a real person. "His hands and feet." Luke says hands and feet. This leaves no doubt that Jesus was nailed to the cross and not tied on as many were. Jesus told them to handle Him (Luke 24:39), which they probably did. "Glad." They were terrified at first, but when they knew Him they were glad. "When they saw." It was at this time that He gave to them another proof that He was the same Jesus whom they had known. He called for food (Luke 24:41-43) and did eat before them. Afterward the apostles called attention to what now occurred as a proof of their Lord's resurrection (Acts 10:41).

21. "Hath sent Me." As I was sent to proclaim the truth of the Most High so I send you for the very same purpose, clothed with authority and influenced by the Spirit. 22. "Breathed on them." Intimating by this that they were to be made new men. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Out of His fullness their minds and hearts were to be filled, and thus they would be prepared to carry on the work after He had left them. 23. "Ye remit," etc. The Revised Version renders this, "Whosoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained."

At 70 Years of Age a Cadet.

It is not often that a man of seventy years of age goes to school. It is more rare yet to find one enlisted as a cadet, drilling an hour each day and taking a lively interest in his military duties.

The latter, however, is not strange when the fact is remembered that this same cadet, William Standifer of Hinds county, Miss., is a veteran of the civil war, was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army and bears scars to attest his bravery in many an engagement during four long years.

Now, in the sunset of his life, he again wears the Confederate gray, and steps as lightly forward to the straining muscle of "Dixie" as any sixteen-year-old cadet in the battalion of 400 at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi at Starkville.

Bishop Favors Child Labor Law.

The bishop of Rhode Island is taking a prominent part in the present agitation for a stricter child labor law, now pending in the state legislature.

PET CAT TRIES MURDER.

Turns on the Gas—Dog Won't Have It and Saves Family.

Leonard Winkler's cat is living on the fat of the land because the Winkler family is alive and well in spite of the attempt of the cat to asphyxiate them.

The only victims were the children's canary and a jungle fowl that had been sent to Mr. Winkler by an exhibitor at the world's fair.

It was the persistent barking of the dog, Sport, that aroused Mr. Winkler early in the morning. Going to the kitchen, he was nearly overpowered by gas.

He found that the cat had been having the time of its life with a ball of string, and in some way had got it twisted about the handle that turns on the supply of gas for the range and had started the flow of the deadly vapor.

Whether the cat lost any of its nine lives is uncertain.—N. Y. Tribune.