

SABBATH SCHOOL
INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR
JUNE 26, 1892.

1. "Give the King Thy judgments, O God, and Thy righteousness unto the King's son. A psalm penned by a King, dedicated to a King and concerning the King of Kings. Solomon was a type of Christ in wisdom and in the peace and prosperity of his kingdom. No man can be a type of Christ as to His character, but only as to office. Christ is King and King's Son, divine and human, and all judgment is given to the King's son. 2. "He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment." Compare Isa. xl, 5; xxxiii, 4, 17. When Jesus shall be made over to the earth, the righteous branch of David reigning and prospering, executing judgment and justice upon the earth, in the days of Israel's restoration, then shall all things that were formerly brought terror and dismay shall be subdued and be employed in the service of the King.

3. "He shall judge the poor of the people. He shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor." Contrast the oppression of the poor in Amos ii, 6, 7, and the times of Israel's restoration, the meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace (Ps. xxxvii, 11; Math. v, 5). The references are very plain to the restoration of Israel and the Kingdom of Christ, which will be a Kingdom of peace, and shall endure through all generations. In Jer. xxxi, 33; xxxiii, 20, 21, the references are very plain to the restoration of Israel and the Kingdom of Christ, which will be a Kingdom of peace, and shall endure through all generations. In Gen. i, 14, in the fact that the lights in the firmament were appointed to be signs, tokens, and omens, and to give seasons, days, and years, we may see a reference to this also in Gen. i, 14, in the fact that the lights in the firmament were appointed to be signs, tokens, and omens, and to give seasons, days, and years.

4. "He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass, as showers that water the earth." Compare Isa. xl, 3; Hos. vi, 3; and note the abundance of the rain which will be upon the morning when He will bring Israel (Ps. xlv, 5, margin). All Gospel blessings are appointed to be signs, tokens, and omens, and to give seasons, days, and years. In Rev. xxi, 16, Mat. v, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

5. "In His days shall the righteous flourish, and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth." He will be the true Messiah, who will be the King of Israel, and the King of Peace. The Saviour teaches us that in this present world, instead of flourishing, we must expect hatred and persecution and trial, and so also teach the apostles by the Spirit (John xv, 18-20; xvi, 1, 2; Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10; II Tim. iii, 12). He shall be the King of Israel, and the King of Peace. The Saviour teaches us that in this present world, instead of flourishing, we must expect hatred and persecution and trial, and so also teach the apostles by the Spirit (John xv, 18-20; xvi, 1, 2; Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10; II Tim. iii, 12).

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The value of the system consumed in London is about \$8,000,000.

TO RELIEVE DEPRESSION.

A Plan For Converting Land Into Bankable Security.

Edward Atkinson, the Boston Political Economist, Weaves a New Scheme For Getting Money.

The following interesting communication from Edward Atkinson to the Manufacturers Record presents a novel plan for increasing the value of real estate as security for loans:

Boston, Mass.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I observe that an article which I lately wrote in the Century magazine upon the Torrens system of registering land titles has attracted the attention of General Alexander and other of my Southern friends. I may venture to call attention to a matter whereby land may be converted into a security on which money can be borrowed from banks and bankers without the necessity of making a conveyance of the land as security for each loan. It is a plan which has not yet been adopted, and to which there may be objections unknown to me, but in all but one respect the suggestions that I make are a part of the common practice in many places, especially in Philadelphia and Baltimore. What I suggest is this:

The conveyance of land by the ordinary method is by registry of deed, under the guarantee of a title insurance company and on condition of the payment of a ground rent without any promise to pay a principal lump sum secured in part by mortgage in the usual way. I do not promise perpetual ground rent, but ground rents terminable at the option of the buyer or lessee on given notice, not terminable at the option of the seller or lessor. It is the common practice, notably in Philadelphia, to sell and convey land subject to a terminable rent under an insured title to capable men, who, being in good health, also get their lives insured for an amount equal to the value of the land. The lessee then join a building society, and thus procure the means for building a house on the leased lot, becoming ultimately their own landlords by paying up their assessments in the building society and by ultimately compounding the rent by payment at a valuation in one sum either in installments or in one payment.

The plan which I suggest is to add one single element to this method, namely, that the obligation to pay rent upon the land should be represented by a certificate which may be called rent certificates, to be registered at the office of the title insurance company, containing provisions which shall be similar to those in the rental certificate that on a given notice at a certain period in advance of a payment of rent at such office of registry the lessee of the land may become entitled to purchase each or all of these rent certificates by depositing at such office of registry a given sum of money for each certificate.

Example: Let it be assumed that John Brown buys or leases from James Brown a lot of land of which the valuation is \$1,000, upon which he builds a house valued at \$2,000. The ground rent is to be \$60 a year. This rent is represented by ten registered certificates of rent, each of \$60 per annum, provision being made that at any period within the month in advance of the payment of the rent beginning due, John Smith may file a written notice at the registry that, on the payment of \$100, together with the rent then due, he desires to become the owner by purchase of rent certificate No. 1, and so on through Nos. 2, 3 up to 10. When he has purchased all the rent certificates at \$100 each he will have become his own landlord. These rent certificates constitute a lien upon the land as good to him, John Smith, as they are to the original holder, and he need not cancel them.

Or let us suppose that John Smith, being the owner of land free of encumbrance, upon which his house stands and which constitutes his farm, executes rent certificates recorded upon that farm with a trust company, title insured, and himself becomes the possessor of such certificates, would not these become the first lien upon the land, not as a mortgage, but as a lien, subject to foreclosure if the rent is not paid. Would not these transferable rent certificates then become available to be deposited with banks, bankers or trust companies as security for temporary loans from season to season?

I am not a lawyer and cannot tell what technical difficulties there may be in the way, but this seems to me to be the easiest way, under our present form of registry of title by deed, to put land into a form in which it can be assigned as security for a loan, and the only way of going through an examination of title, and without the execution of papers of conveyance and mortgage each time that a loan is made.

In presenting this subject, permit me to call attention to the fact that the craze for more depreciated money in the form of depreciated silver coin or for government paper or for government loans, has about run its short and dangerous course. The South, of all sections of this country, gets of product upon the sale of its exports greater interest in maintaining the present standard of value on the unit of a gold dollar than any other section of this country. Its lack has not been wanting money, but want of credit—want of banking institutions, and want of facilities for borrowing money upon good security. The South, of all sections of this country, can least afford the discredit of debased silver, and also possesses the surest control over the gold of the world, if it chooses to maintain the standard of value. It, therefore, seems probable that the movement which is now being made for taking the tax off the circulation of State banks, supplemented by methods which may render it easy to borrow true money of the best kind on the best kind of security, will presently place the Southern States again on the road to progress, and to greater and greater development.

In view of this and in view that I present these somewhat crude suggestions for readily converting land into a bankable security on which loans may be negotiated, payable in standard coin of the best kind; that is to say, in coin which is worth as much after it is melted as it

THE ALLIANCE TICKET.

Talk of Nominating Senator Stewart of Nevada for President.

OMAHA, NEB.—The news of the death of L. L. Polk, President of the Farmers' Alliance, was received with many manifestations of regret among the party leaders. It seemed assured that Polk would be either first or second at the Omaha Convention. It was apparently generally understood that the independent nominees should be selected with a view to concentrate the West and South, as the latter section should receive the second place.

To day a new plan developed which seems to meet with much favor among the leaders of the new party in this section. It is proposed to nominate United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada for President, and Thomas E. Watson, Representative in Congress from Georgia, for Vice President. It is now said that Gen. Weaver, who has been most prominently mentioned for the first place, is strongly inclined to favor this ticket.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Few criminals of any kind live to be old men.

Plants grow faster between 4 and 6 A. M. than at any other time during the day.

The Ohio River, which is very nearly 1000 miles long, has a mean descent of only 5 1/2 inches to the mile.

Cawker City, Kan., has adopted an ordinance requiring every owner of chickens to keep them on their premises.

San Francisco has an earthquake-proof hotel. It is constructed of iron, and in the form of two hollow squares, one within the other, arranged so as to brace each other.

The arrivals in this country from Sweden, Norway and Denmark are next in importance to those of Great Britain and Germany, and exceed by one-fourth those from Ireland.

In Burma it is rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that the donor has been very wicked, and is desirous to make amends.

The original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon" is now in one of the banks at Richmond, Ray County, Mo., in custody of J. D. Whitner, a straight and non-poligamous Mormon.

A red bird died at the advanced age of twenty-three years in Zanesville, Ohio, the other day. It had become so feeble that it could not mount its perch in a tree, but it sang until a year ago.

A tree was cut in the Puget Sound (Washington) forest the other day from which seven cuts were taken without a knot, their combined length being 179 feet. The tree scaled 45,994 feet.

Mrs. Sanders and five daughters, of Henderson County, Tennessee, have feet which are marvelous for size. Mrs. Sanders wears number fifteen shoes and the youngest daughter number twelve. The average-sized foot of this wonderful six is number fourteen.

Professor Lora, the Greek rifle shot, is attracting much attention by his feat of shooting a glass-cloth from his own head. The trick is performed by shooting at the trigger of a rifle held in a frame with the muzzle sighted at a glass ball dangling by a string directly over the marksmen's head.

A costly wardrobe owned by one of the Chinese wardrobes, whose magnificent and varied toilettes have driven the society belles wild with envy. The celestial dignitary never appears at public entertainments twice in the same costume, and his silk and satin garments are valued at \$150,000.

Many readers will be much surprised to learn that at the battle of Leipsic the Russians brought into the field numbers of Baskir Tartars who were armed only with bows and arrows. So we read in General Marbot's memoirs, written by himself and lately published. The General was himself wounded by an arrow in the battle.

A Maryland farmer adopts this method of ridding his premises of English sparrows: Whenever they get too plentiful he equips each man on the farm with a flat board, and they all proceed after dark with lanterns to the bird-roost. The sparrows fly toward the light, and as they come within reach the man with the boards knock them down by the score.

Charles G. Leland traces the origin of the saying in reference to a small place, "there is not room enough to swing a cat," to a superstition current in Transylvania. In this country, it is said, if a cat runs away, when recovered she must be swung three times around to attach her to the dwelling. The same is done with a stolen cat by a thief, if he would retain it.

Made Them Face the Music. This story about General Custer is picked up by the Buffalo Courier: The gallant cavalryman believed in having martial music on all possible occasions. He would have a band out at 5 o'clock in the morning and the last thing in the evening. One day when the narrator's regiment had just come into camp General Custer ordered the band out. The men were tired and reported that they had lost the mouthpieces to their instruments. "Very well," said the General, "you may take pickaxes and shovels and help repair the ropes. You may find the missing mouthpieces while you are working." It is unnecessary to state that the band played soon after.

Chain-Gang for Charleston. CHARLESTON, S. C.—At a special meeting of the city council the chain-gang bill was ratified and became an ordinance. The following compose the board of commissioners who will have the matter in charge: Alderman J. D. Murphy and A. A. Kroeg and Messrs. Benj. Melanin, Jr., Gadsden Phillips and Henry Sahl.

THREW A BOTTLE IN THE YARD.

For that Reason Mr. Sullivan Killed Mr. Gilreath.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—J. M. Sullivan, a native of this place and a son-in-law of the late John W. Stokes, shot and killed He man G. Gilreath, a member of the City Council and a prominent citizen.

The killing occurred on the southwestern corner of Main and Coffee streets, and was witnessed by many persons. The cause which led up to the murder were of a trivial character.

Mr. Gilreath was a member of the Buncombe Street Methodist Church. He was in the garden of the parsonage with the pastor, the Rev. J. Thomas Pate; Mr. Gilreath's coachman was doing some ploughing for the minister.

While walking around on the freshly ploughed ground Mr. Gilreath kicked up an old bottle and carelessly tossed it into the next yard, owned by Sullivan's mother-in-law, and where Sullivan resides with his wife and three children.

This act of Mr. Gilreath caused the killing. The men met Monday and Mr. Sullivan became alive, and it is said, told Gilreath to "fix him-if," that "the cage is down and will stay down between us."

They met again in the morning, and Sullivan told Gilreath he was no gentleman. Gilreath replied with the same expression. Sullivan told him to go away, and the Alderman, being a peaceable man, turned to walk away. Sullivan followed him, and as he was about to step in his buggy, shot him in the back, and fired again before Gilreath fell to the ground. Both balls took effect, the last one in the head, and the first in the body.

Gilreath never spoke again. He was a half brother of Major W. W. Gilreath, and a first cousin of the Sheriff Sullivan was well connected, but once got into a difficulty with his father and shot him. He is in jail, and will be closely guarded. He is about 57 years old. Gilreath was 40 years old and was well to do.

BLOODSHED IN EDGEFIELD.

Result of the Actions of a "White Cap" Mob.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—About 12 o'clock Monday night several white men went to a negro house in town where several negroes were, and knocked at the door.

One of the white men, John E. Paul, pushed open the door, and as he was entering the room he was shot and killed by one of the inmates.

One of the negroes has been arrested and a posse are looking for the others.

This is the legitimate result of the actions of a mob calling themselves "White Caps."

LYNCHING THREATENED.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—About 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night, Governor Tillman received the following telegram:

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Gov. B. R. Tillman: There are threats of lynching Henry Griffin, who killed John E. Paul. The friends of Paul live here, and it will require a guard, possibly until court, to prevent it. It will be best to move him to some other jail. W. S. Ouzt, Sheriff.

The Governor replied, instructing Sheriff Outts to protect the prisoner at all hazards.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The coroner's jury, investigating the killing of H. G. Gilreath by J. M. Sullivan, this morning rendered a verdict of felonious and willful murder. Some of the jurors desired to express the verdict in stronger words.

BETTIE THOMAS-LEWIS CASE.

An Important Suit by Which a Multitudo Woman Receives a Fortune.

A special from Wytheville, Va., says: The famous Bettie Thomas-Lewis case was decided in the Court of Appeals, Judge Leake's decision in favor of the defendant being sustained. Judge Lacy dissented. The opinion was delivered by Judge Fauntleroy and was fully concurred in by three of the other judges.

The estate is valued at \$225,000, and it is said that Bettie Lewis will receive about \$90,000 by her share after the expenses of the trial have been paid. Each of the lawyers will receive \$10,000 with the exception of Mr. Edgar Allan, whose portion, it is said, will be \$50,000. Nearly \$18,000 goes to the heirs-at-law.

Bettie Lewis is a mulatto and is the illegitimate daughter of the late Mrs. W. A. Thomas, who was a well known resident of Richmond. The case has been in the courts since the spring of 1890 and has attracted great interest throughout the entire country.

A Receiver for the Railroad.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: "Upon the petition of W. P. Clyde, T. C. Maden and W. A. Goadly, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, Judge Bond has appointed F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, of Baltimore, receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, and its leased and operated lines of rail and steamboats. Mr. Huidekoper is new in Atlanta and has received possession from President Oakman. Orders will be immediately issued appointing the same operating officers now in control. This movement has been taken in anticipation of possible adverse action by Judge Spear, upon the Georgia Central petition now before him, for the protection of the property in the interest of all a equity holders."

Orders have been issued by the receivers for the transfer of the offices of the company from Atlanta, to Washington where the headquarters will be re-established.

The operation of the various lines of this great system will continue, at least for the present, without change, and to the general public the condition of receivership will make no difference.

Sockless Jerry Renominated.

WICHITA, Kan.—Jerry Simpson was renominated for Congress here by acclamation by the People's party convention.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Telegrams and News of Importance From Everywhere.

Some Remarkable Events Happening Within and Without the State.

Father Mollinger, the faith-cure priest, died at Pittsburgh at 1:50 p. m. Wednesday.

A horse breeder's association will be formed at Raleigh, N. C., on August 18. William Walter Phelps is now talked of for Secretary of State.

The Utah delegation to Chicago is composed entirely of Gentiles.

Congressman Stackhouse of South Carolina was the eight Representative in the present (52d) Congress to die.

Eighteen persons were prostrated by heat in New York city Monday, and four died.

The British House of Commons has added \$50,000 to the fund for England's exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago—\$300,000 altogether.

Ex-Congressman Jesse J. Yeates, of the first district of North Carolina, is very sick in Washington of Bright's disease and is not expected to live.

A very remarkable marriage occurred near Allendale, in Barnwell county, S. C., one day last week. A man 87 years old married a little girl 14 years old.

An anthracite coal mine which has been developed in Peak Creek mountains, near Pulaski, Va., for several years, has recently developed a vein twelve feet thick.

The House has passed a bill to declare Indian children citizens when they reach the age of twenty-one, provided they have had a year of industrial training.

The Kansas People's party State convention met at Wichita, Thursday, and nominated L. D. Welling for Governor, Mrs. Lease succeeded in getting a woman's suffrage plank in the platform.

One hundred South Carolina teachers will attend the annual meetings of the Southern and National Education Associations which meet in Atlanta and Saratoga Springs, respectively.

Hackburn & Willett, of New Bern, N. C., have thus far shipped 10,900 barrels of cabbage this season and have 6,000 barrels more to ship. Their gross sale of cabbage alone from their farm will amount to \$40,000.

The daily mortality from cholera at Meshed, Persia, is now 400. The strictest sanitary regulations have been established, and the Ameer threatens to behead anyone who does not comply with them.

The Newberry Cotton Mills at Newberry, S. C., earned last year \$4 per spindle, the largest earnings with one exception among the mills of the State. A reserve fund is being accumulated with a view to doubling the capacity of the mill.

The Russian government has approved the proposal of Baron Hirsch providing for the immigration from Russia of 5,500,000 within the next twenty-five years. The exodus for 1892 has been limited to 25,000, but the number will be increased annually.

Elias Carr, candidate for Governor; R. A. Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; ex-Congressman W. R. Cox and H. A. Gudgeon, of Asheville, will participate in the St. John's Day exercises at the Oxford, N. C., Orphan Asylum and all of them excepting Mr. Carr will make speeches.

James H. Woodrow, son of Dr. James Woodrow, and proprietor of the Presbyterian Publishing House in Columbia, S. C., died Saturday of typhoid fever. He was thirty-two years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Senator Ransom had first one son and then another for private secretary in Washington. The second one looks so much like the first that most people fail to discover the substitution. The Senator's oldest son is now practicing law in Asheville, N. C.

The following are widows, living in the South of Revolutionary soldiers: Mary Brown, Knoxville, Tenn.; Nancy Loud, St. Paul, Va.; Nancy Jones, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rebecca Mayo, Newbern, Va.; Nancy Rains, Carter Furnace, Tenn.; Meridy Smith, Newman, Ga.; Mary Snead, Parkley, Va. They all draw pensions.

An offer to furnish a room in the Virginia State building has been received from the North Carolina Pine Lumber Co., of Norfolk. It is the desire of the company to furnish the room in an artistic manner for the purpose of displaying the beauty and skill with which North Carolina pine can be used in various kinds of trimmings.

John Smith, a prosperous farmer living eight miles east of Anniston, Ala., was strung to death by bees Monday. He was having a swarm of bees when the limb on which they had swarmed broke, falling upon them. In a moment he was covered with the bees and stung so badly that he died within a few hours, despite all the efforts of two physicians who were called in to attend him.

New Enterprises in the South.

The summary of new enterprises organized during the past week, as given in the current issue of the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, shows the following among the more important items:

A \$25,000 cotton compress company at Birmingham, Ala.; a \$5,000 tool company at Pensacola, Fla.; a \$1,000,000 electric light and railway company at Tampa, Fla.; a \$50,000 electric light company at Rome, Ga.; a \$60,000 saw mill company at Louisville, Ky.; a \$15,000 grain mill company at Richmond, Ky.; \$500,000 lumber mill company at New Orleans, La.; a \$40,000 asphalt works company at Washington, D. C.; a \$60,000 brick and terra cotta company at Columbus, S. C.; a \$250,000 machine manufacturing company at Harrison, Tenn.; a \$500,000 abattoir company at Dallas, Texas; a \$100,000 nursery company at Fort Worth, Texas; a \$50,000 compress company to build at Mineola, Texas; a \$10,000 dairy company at Alexandria, Va.; a \$50,000 brake manufacturing company at Charlottesville, Va.; and a \$25,000 tannery company at Leno, Texas.

LOOKS LIVELY FOR OMAHA.

The Third Party Convention May Be More Than She Can Chamber.

OMAHA, NEB.—V. O. Strickler, who has been deputized for the present in the place of H. E. Taubenecker, president of the national executive committee of the People's Party, is preparing for the convention to be held here July 24. He said: "The people of Omaha must do some active hustling in the next three weeks, or there is grief in a sore for us. We have secured accommodations for a little over 6,000 people, and there will be 10,000 here from this State alone."

"Every State will send big delegations, and Kansas and Iowa will pour immense crowds in upon us. Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the State committee, says that they will have ninety-two delegations, and will bring an army of sightseers. They want to arrange for a small hotel for their exclusive use."

"Indiana is in the same fix. A gentleman was here last week from Jerry Simpson's district in Kansas, and engaged fifty rooms at the hotels for visitors from that congressional district alone. This convention will bring from 30,000 to 50,000 people to Omaha, and they must be provided for."

Railroad Earnings in South Carolina.