RICHMOND HEADLIGHT.

VOL. I. NO. 4. ROCKINGHAM, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901. Send One Dollar and Get It.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

General Directory.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Services every Sabbath morning and night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Pastor, Rev. F. M. Shamburger. Strangers invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday night and at 11 a. m. on 1st and 3rd Sundays. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Pastor, Rev. G. O. Greeves.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every 4th Sunday morning and night. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Pastor, Rev. Hassel.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor not yet secured. Will publish later.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
COMMISSIONERS.
W. C. LEAK, Chairman.
E. C. TERRY,
E. D. WHITTOCK.
CLERK OF COURT.
W. I. EVERETT.
REGISTER OF DEEDS.
WALTERS S. THOMAS.
SHERIFF.
T. S. WRIGHT.
CORONER.
DANIEL GAY.
SURVEYOR.
N. A. GRAHAM.

COUNTY BOARD SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
ROBT. A. JOHNSON, Chairman.
W. A. WEBSTER,
J. A. B KER,
J. H. WALSH, Secretary and County Superintendent of Schools.

TOWN OFFICERS.
W. N. EVERETT, Mayor.
W. L. SCALES, Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMISSIONERS.
J. P. LEAK,
J. C. STUBBS,
M. T. HINSON,
GEO. WARBURTON,
R. A. HOLT,
B. NICHOLSON, Marshal.
JACK MORTON, Assistant Marshal.

BANK OF PEE DEE.
T. C. LEAK, Sr., President.
W. L. PARSONS, Cashier.
W. R. GRAHAM, Bookkeeper.
JNO. L. ARMISTEAD, Clerk.

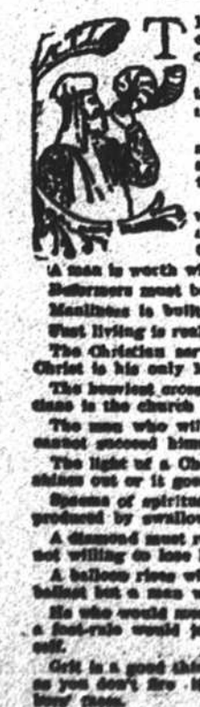
FARMERS' BANK.
Officers not elected.

SAVINGS BANK.
W. L. PARSONS, President.
W. L. SCALES, Cashier.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
J. L. BUNDY, Proprietor; Miss Pauline Walsh and Mrs. Ed Lyon, operators.

S. A. L. DEPOT OFFICE.
R. FRED BREWER, Agent; assistants in office, Messrs. Mauney, Simmons and Trawick.

RAMS' HORN BLASTS



THE brave man is ever a believing one.

Love is a conviction that supersedes the senses.

If you would avoid sin do not seek out temptation.

The only true divine service is the service of humanity.

A man is worth what he gives.

Reformers must be transformed.

Manliness is built on godliness.

Dust living is really but slow dying.

The Christian serves all men but Christ is his only Master.

The heaviest cross of many Christians is the church collection.

The man who will not serve others cannot succeed himself.

The light of a Christian life either shines out or it goes out.

Spasms of spiritual indignation are produced by swallowing lumps.

A diamond must remain dirt if it be not willing to lose half itself.

A balloon rises when you throw out ballast but a man will sink that way.

He who would measure the sun with a foot-rule would judge God by himself.

Grit is a good thing to have so long as you don't fire it in your neighbors' faces.

The man who rests to pillow on popular opinion finds it hard to sleep for fear the bubble will burst.

The trouble with some scientists is that they live in the coal-mine of their investigations and call their candle the sun.

Galveston Bill Passed.

Austin, Tex. Special.—The bill placing a commission in charge of the municipal affairs of Galveston Friday passed the Senate and now goes to the Governor. The bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners by the Governor and the election of two by the people of Galveston, and taken effect June 1. The bill contains a clause under which the city debt of Galveston can be refunded at re-at rates.

JUDGES NOT GUILTY.

Acquitted By the Senate-Court on Every Charge.

ELEVEN DEMOCRATS VOTED "NO."

Famous Trial Finished—Court Adjourns "Sine Die and Forever," and Tired Senators Go Home.

The high court of impeachment at noon Thursday, by a vote of 27 to 23 against conviction on article 1 of the impeachment charges exonerated Chief Justice D. M. Fuches and Associate Justice R. M. Douglas from charges that they had violated the laws and constitution of North Carolina by issuing a mandamus to compel the payment of $900 salary to Shell Fish Commissioner White.

The vote on each of the other four articles of impeachment follow: Article 2, guilty 26, not guilty 24; article 3, guilty 26, not guilty 24; article 4, guilty 25, not guilty 25; article 5, not guilty 34, guilty 16. Thirty-four votes were required for conviction. There were 11 Republicans and Populists in the court, all of whom voted for acquittal. An average of the above votes, shows 26 for acquittal to 24 for conviction.

The Senate chamber was filled to overflowing when President Turner called the high court of impeachment to order at 10 o'clock. Spaces in the lobbies reserved for ladies were occupied at 9 o'clock, so anxious were people to get a seat. Fifty Senators answered to the roll call.

WATSON RESUMES HIS ARGUMENT

Mr. Watson, for the prosecution, then resumed his argument.

Mr. Watson closed at 11:15 o'clock.

Senator London moved that a vote on impeachment be had at once without debate.

Senator Travis said he thought it best to have a short conference in executive session.

Senator Brown said each Senator had five days in which he could file his opinion.

London's motion prevailed, ayes 45, noes 1.

Senator Justice moved that each Senator have two minutes to explain his vote instead of ten minutes as allowed by rule. Adopted, ayes 46.

The clerk then read article 1 of impeachment. The vote on said article was ayes 27, noes 23.

Guilty—Alexander, Arrington, Aycock Bray, Broughton, Burroughs, Calvert, Foy, Gudger, James, Justice, Lindsay, McNeill, Miller, of Pamlico; Morrison, Morton, Scott, Smith, Speight, Thomas, Travis, Vann, Ward, Warren, Webb, Woodard—27.

Not guilty—Brown, Buchanan, Candler, Crisp, Currie, Dula, Fushee, Glenn, Henderson, Leak, London, Long, Marshall, McAlister, McIntosh, McIntyre, Michael, Miller, of Caldwell; Pinnix, Roberson, Stickleather, Stringfield, Sugg—23.

Democrats voting not guilty were Brown, Currie, Foushee, Glenn, Henderson, Leak, London, Long, McAlister, McIntyre, Stringfield and Sugg.

Manager Allen then arose and said he hoped the future would show that the action taken here today was a wise one; that article 1 was the most serious of all the charges, and if it met with the approval of the Senate the managers would withdraw the other charges.

Senator Arrington moved that a verdict of not guilty be entered on the other charges.

Senator Justice and Woodard said they desired to go on record and wished either that the articles be either withdrawn or voted on. The president ruled Senator Arrington's motion out of order.

Senator Aycock moved that the managers be allowed to withdraw the articles of impeachment.

Senator Henderson opposed the motion.

Mr. Jarvis, of counsel for respondents, said they had no authority to agree or disagree to the withdrawl of charges. Aycock's vote was not put and the clerk proceeded to read article 2, of the articles of impeachment.

The vote was as follows:

Guilty—Messrs. Alexander, Arrington, Bray, Broughton, Burroughs, Calvert, Foy, James, Justice, McNeill, Morton, Scott, Smith, Speight, Thomas, Travis, Vann, Ward, Warren, Webb, Wood, Woodard—24.

Not guilty—Aycock, Brown, Buchanan, Candler, Crisp, Currie, Dula, Fuushee, Glenn, Gudgen, Henderson, Leak, Lindsay, London, Long, Marshall, McAlister, McIntosh, McIntyre, Michael, Miller, of Caldwell; Pinnix, Roberson, Stickleleather, Springfield, Sugg—26.

The various articles were then voted on. On article 3 the vote was guilty 24, not guilty 26. On article 4 the vote was guilty 25, not guilty 25.

NOT GUILTY 34, GUILTY 16.

Article 5 had the following vote:

Guilty—Bray, Burroughs, Foy, Gudger, Justice, Lindsay, Miller, of Pamlico;, Morton, Scott, Smith, Travis, Vann, Ward, Warren, Webb, Wood—16.

Not guilty—Alexander, Arrington, Aycock, Broughton, Brown, Buchanan, Calvert, Candler, Crisp, Currie, Dula, Foushee, Glenn, Henderson, James, Leak, London, Long, Marshall, McAllister, McIntosh, McIntyre, McNeill, Michael, Miller of Caldwell, Morrison, Pinnix, Roberson, Speight, Stickleather, Stringfield, Sugg, Thomas, Woodard—34.

Senator Henderson then offered a judgement as the will of the Senate that the respondents, D. M. Fushees and R. D. Douglas were found not guilty on all the articles of impeachment.

Adopted. Ayes 40.

At 1:45 o'clock Senator Morrison moved that the court adjourn sine die and forever. Adopted. And the court adjourned.

Immediately on adjournment an immense throng pressed forward and shook the hand of the judges in congratulation. There had been no demonstration whatever during the two hours of taking the vote, the president having announced before the taking of the first ballot that none would be permitted. There was hand clapping when the court had been announced adjourned sine die.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Substance of the Charges Against Justices Furches and Douglass.

In substance the five articles of impeachment are as follows:

Article 1—That on or about October 17, 1900, Judges Fushes and Douglas, with Chief Justice Faircloth, now deceased, under color of their offices, did unlawfully and in violation of the constitution of North Carolina, in the case of White vs. Auditor, cause to be issued a mandamus compelling the payment of a claim of salary to Theophilus White, shell fish commissioner.

Article 2—That on the same date as above the said judges "did usurp legislative authority, and, to assume to themselves legislative functions, and intending to bring the General Assembly of North Carolina into disrepute, public [illegible] unmindful of the be[illegible] their oath of office as members of the [illegible] Supreme Court of North Carolina, and of their oaths of office, and in contempt, disregard and defiance of the provisions of chapter 21, public laws of 1899," did cause to be issued the mandamus aforesaid.

Article 3—Charges a violation of the law by the issuing of the mandamus after the passage of a resolution of the Legislature, in adjourned session, for inquiry into the shell fish matter.

Article 4—That the judges directed the issuance of the aforesaid mandamus not in conformity to law, nor according to the ordinary course of practice of the courts.

Article 5—Charges the judges with deciding the office-holding cases in a manner to nullify the action of the Legislature, and to suit the purpose of the said judges.

The Official Judgment.

The following is a copy of the official judgment in the impeachment trial:

"In the Senate of North Carolina,

"March 28, 1901.

"State of North Carolina vs. David M. Furches, Chief Justice and Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Whereas, the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, on the 25th day of February, 1901, exhibited to the Senate articles of impeachment against David M. Furches, Chief Justice, and Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court, and the said Senate after a full hearing and impartial trial, has this day, and voting, has failed to convict the said respondents by a vote of two-thirds of the said Senators,

"Now, therefore, it is adjudged by the Senate of North Carolina, sitting as a court of impeachment, at their chamber in the city of Raleigh, that the said David M. Furches and Robert M. Douglas are acquitted of the charge preferred against them in the said articles.

"It is further ordered that a copy of this judgment be enrolled and certified by the Lieutenant Governor, as presiding officer, and the principal clerk of the Senate, and that such certified copy be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

"W. D. TURNER,
"President of the Senate."

Carnegie for Mayor.

New York, Special.—The district committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Club, at a meeting held Monday night, adopted resolutions endorsing Andrew Carnegie as mayor of Greater New York. A committee was also appointed, of which Abraham Gruober is a member, to communicate with Mr. Carnegie and secure his consent to be a candidate

Mrs. Nation in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky. Special.—Mrs. Carrie Nation opened her lecture tour here, a small audience being present in the opera house. Her lecture on the "Home Defender" was in the main an impassioned review of her experience in Kansas. She called on Lexington women to follow her example in ridding the State of saloons. In the house Mrs. Nation prayed with the inmates of resorts and kissed several good-bye.

Piano Factory Burned.

Milwaukee, Wis., Special.—Fire Friday night wiped out the big piano establishment of William Rohling and Sons, on Broadway, and wrought further destruction to adjoining property, entailing a loss close to $300,000; fully covered by insurance. The fire started in the Rohling store. The building and contents were licked up in the space of an half hour and the fire quickly spread to buildings on other side. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ARP ON CARNEGIE.

Applauds the Millionaire for the Good He is Doing.

HE MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Says the Great Steel King Could Reach the Masses in a Better Way Than by Libraries.

"Scale it, Mr. Fricks, scale these profits down 5 per cent. for the next fiscal year. The books show that we are getting rich too fast. Put down the price of steel rails and put up the price of labor. We are but trustees for our fellowmen and a million a year is enough for us."

If Mr. Carnegie had said that ten years ago, he wouldn't be so perplexed now about giving away his money. He says it is a sin for a man to die rich, and as life is uncertain and death is sure, he seems to be in a hurry about getting rid of his millions. The five millions he has settled upon his aged and indigent laborers is a benefaction that everybody commends. The twenty-five millions he has given to the cities for public libraries is not especially commended by anybody except those who received it. It is about on a par with Rockefeller's twenty-five millions to the great universities. Neither gift reaches the masses of the people nor alleviate the condition of the poor. George Peabody's and Peter Cooper's charities were more sensible and effectual. George Muller's life work, who without a dollar of capital to begin with, established orphanages in London until he had over 12,000 in charge when he died, and from year to year maintained, and educated them, was a much grander charity than giving millions to colleges and libraries. George Peabody's millions built blocks of good comfortable tenement houses for the laboring poor of London, houses that were furnished and equipped with every comfort and every safeguard for the health of the tenants. Besides that, he left a large fund for the promotion of education in the South. There are many charities far more needed by the people than giving them a chance to read free books. The poor do not have time to read very much. A right hungry man can hardly get religion, much less enjoy a story book. But still we commend Mr. Carnegie for his good intentions, and if he had given two or three thousand dollars to Cartersville, I would have said. "Mr. Carnegie, you are a [illegible]-hearted Christian, sir!" [illegible] will elect him mayor of New York.

The reason why the public praise Mr. Carnegie so is because the public is surprised. Such munificence is so uncommon that it is unexpected. The gift is really no act of generosity, for as he says himself it is a sin to keep it and die rich. He got all his millions from the labor of the people, and now he is trying to pour some of it back in the jug. That is right and honorable for the ore was God's and the labor was the toil of his men. He ought to pour it back and give some to the toilers whose sweat earned the money. This is pure morality and common sense. Every man has a moral right, and it is his duty to make sufficient profit to maintain himself and family in comfort, and even in luxury, and also to lay up something for his children and for old age and for the accidents of life; but beyond that his rights under a Christian civilization do not go. He then becomes a trustee for his fellowmen who are in need. Not that he should parcel out and deliver to each one his share, for it cannot be done, but he should make some investment that would insure the greatest good to the greatest number. Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie is scattering his money. He is sowing wheat among the tares. He is giving largely to the wealthy cities who can provide their own libraries. He is scattering his money; I mean the surplus, that has grown to be a burden. He has just finished a million dollar mansion in New York and has another in Scotland, and a few millions in reserve for contingencies. We hope that these small holdings will not interfere with his intentions to die poor No, there is no peculiar grace in the gifts of Carnegie or Rockefeller. They are a surprise, that's all, for not one in a hundred of the millionaires do such things. Most of them hold on and pile it up for their children to quarrel over. The Standard Oil Company has just declared a dividend of twenty millions for Rockefeller. He crushed out and absorbed all competing mills and still sells oil to the consumers at 15 cents per gallon. Cheap, isn't it? But he could sell it at 10 cents and make a hundred per cent. It is the common people, the masses, the toilers and the poor who buy the oil, and every gallon takes a nickle from them that ought not to be taken. God made the oil, and gave the labor. Mr. Rockefeller had but little to do with it. Most of his millions really belong to God and the laborers. It is no sufficient answer that he has endowed a college. The children of the laborers are not in it. It's too far away and too high up.

These colossal fortunes are becoming alarming. They endanger good government, for it is still a fact "that riches and virtue are rarely found combined." Laws grind the poor and rich men make the laws. It is too late. The opportunity has passed, for rich men make the laws. Millionaires control the United States senate and will resist any tax that limits or lessens their estates.

But it is wrong for us to envy the rich. In the economy of life and the results of happiness it seems necessary to have rich men. They build ships, railroads, canals, telegraphs and telephones, cotton and woolen mills, reapers, mowers, flour mills and a thousand other plants that furnish us with food and clothing and add to the comfort of mankind. The world would make slow progress without them, but when they begin to unload their vast profits mankind will criticise the manner of it. Generally they unload it on their children, who never earned a dollar of it. Some of them would carry it all to heaven with them if they could. Many of them give a part of it to some church or charity as a kind of passport to heaven. An old friend of mine who was pretty hard up borrowed $5 from me one morning to pay one of those darn little just debts as he called them. He said his creditor was annoying him, but before he left my office a committee from the country called and asked us to help to build a country church. I gave them a dollar, but my friend subscribed $5 and handed over the bill that I had loaned him. After they had left I asked him why he gave me much and he said: "Well, I always give that much to help build a church. I do not belong to any, for I have not yet felt good enough to join, but I have lived in five counties and practiced my profession in fourteen and I have helped to build country churches in all of them. It may be that death will catch me unawares before I do join the church and St. Peter will refuse me admission into the heavenly gate. But I will have one credential, for I can say: 'St. Peter, I know I have not been a good man and am not fit to mingle with the saints, but I have got a little stock in every country church from Rabun's Gap to Tallapoosa—and maybe he will let me in—may-be so. Major, could you lend me another $5 without inconvenience?' Of course I did, for he was one friend whom I never refused. He did join the church and I believe he is in heaven now.

Charity is the greatest and most blessed of all virtues. As the poet says: "It is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that doth receive." But when a man with $100,000 income gives away $1,000 of it to ease his conscience and secure a passport to heaven he makes a mistake. It will do neither. A man's standing in the community is determined more by his charity than anything else. How much does he give to the church and how much to the poor is discussed by his neighbors and he is rated accordingly.

Not long ago I gave a problem to the young people. If a man sells a sow and pigs for $12 and gets as much for one-tenth of the sow as he did for nine-tenths of a pig how many pigs did she have? I have received scores of answers—most of them making it nine pigs and some ten pigs—one smart girl makes it seventy-two pigs and one smarter man proves that the sow had 1,791 pigs. Strange to say every answer is correct. Nine pigs gives $9 for the sow and $1 each for the pigs; Seventy-two pigs gives $2 for the sow and 11 2-9 cents for a pig and it would take seventy-two pigs to make the $16. Nine cents for the sow would give 1 cent for each pig, and therefore require 1,791 pigs to up the $12. It is a see-saw sum. As the price of the sow goes down the number of pigs goes up and any number is correct. Now let me ask the school boys and girls to hold up a little on compositions and speeches. Please excuse me for I have not the time. It would take every hour in the day to comply with all their requests.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Thanks Cabled Funston.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department has made public a portion of the cablegram sent to General MacArthur, conveying the appreciation of the President and Secretary of War of General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. It is as follows:

"MacArthur, Manila.

"The President directs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of General Funston and of the officers and men of the army and navy engaged with him in the Palanoc expedition. The Secretary of War personally joins in this expression.

(Signed.) "CORBIN."

Port Royal Station Not to Be Abandoned.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It is unlikely that the Fort Royal naval station will be abandoned by the government, for it is the intention of Rear Admiral Crowinshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, to use the place as a winter station for the training squadron. Dredging operations, when completed, will make the station more convenient for large vessels to approach.

The Danville Strike.

Danville, Va., Special.—The Riverside Cotton Mills are idle. The strike situation remains in State quo. A committee waited on the mills management Monday and submitted the resolutions adopted Saturday night, but as non-resident stockholders had been wired to and could not get here before Tuesday no answer could be received. The mills will not be opened till the operatives are ready to work. This is done to prevent trouble.

Newsy Notes.

Another counterfeit of the $5 silver certificate, issue of 1890, has been found.

A New York stock Exchange seat yesterday sold for $52,000, an advance of $2,500, over previous prices.

An opponent of the billion dollar Steel Trust will be the Hockert-Baldwin Billet Company, of Findlay, O.

A Royal Prerogative.

The ruler of Great Britain is entitled to every whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of Great Britain. In olden days the queen took the head of the whale for its whalebone, the king its tail.

FUTURE OF SOUTH.

Will Dominate the Union and be World's Richest Spot.

THE NEGRO WILL BE ABSORBED.

Slavery Was Wrong—Wisdom in Division in Politics—No More "Solid South."

New York, Special.—In its forthcoming issue, Leslie's Weekly will print a paper by Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate ruider, on "The Dawn of the Real South," in which he says:

"The real south is just at its birth. The growth of this child of the nation may be gradual, but in the end the south will be far richer and more powerful than the north. In the days to come the south will become the dominant section of the country.

"Without the War of Secession the south could never have hoped to attain the future that is now certain. Slavery was a great incubus, paralyzing natural energy. By abolishing this wrong our war benefited every State south of the Mason and Dixon line. The negroes are producing more as freemen than they ever did as slaves, and the great mass of the people are better off today than they were under the old antebellum system.

"Socially, as well as industrially, the abolition of slavery was highly beneficial in its results to the masses for slavery was a great wrong and no community can exist in the highest state of happiness when its systems are based on a wrong.

"There are the soundest reasons for asserting that the negro's status is bound to improve. While they are not as near to equality with white people as they were under the system of slavery, they are certain to be absorbed by immigration and in this engulfment they will disappear. This is the natural and wisest solution of what we now call the 'race problem.'

"Richmond is the city most likely to become in time the banking centre and commercial headquarters of this country and therefore of the world. The days of that famous old city as a political capital are past, but its career as the central point of manufacture for the whole south, and from there for the world at large, is just beginning.

"While great forces have been working for the change, industrially and socially the political change is hardly less marked. It is well nigh folly today to speak of the 'solid south.' That, by the way, was a phrase of my own invention. When Hayes became the Republican candidate for president, I urged in a letter (Aug. 1876) that it was better for some southern men to support him because, if he were elected, his administration must necessarily rest on whatever supported it. It was better for the southern people to divide between the parties, so that, no matter which side won, there would be men friendly to southern people who would control its southern policy. This contention is fully realized today, and the 'solid south' belongs wholly to the political part."

The Manila Scandals.

Manila, By Cable.—The sensational frauds in the commissary department which were developed by the arrest of Captain Frederick L. Barrow and others, will be probed to the bottom Orders have been issued that no guilty man escape. The number of men implicated in the frauds is undetermined and high rank will not suffice to shield delinquents. Colonel Woodruff, the chief commissary at Manila, said to the representative of the Associated Press that the irregularities were exaggerated, and that the troops were always well supplied with stores. Colonels of the returning volunteer regiments wrote to Colonel Woodruff, in praise of the commissary department.

A Boer Uprising.

London, By Cable.—Dispatches from Cape Town and Brussels talk of General Botha and General DeWet joining a gathering of 12,000 men for operations against General French in the Transvaal. Two hundred Boers have reappeared near Richmond, Cape Colony, and the town guard has been called out to defend the place.

Newsy Notes.

Only one Federal office commission in Baltimore will expire within a year—that of Assistant Treasurer Sloan.

The President has appointed Capt. Edwin M. Shephard a rear-admiral.

A brakeman on a New York Central freight train was killed at Depew, N. Y., by his train being ditched.

Thousands of cords of wood in shaft No. 1 of the Republic iron mine, at Republic, Mich., have been burning since Tuesday.

Joseph A. Colin, a New York post-office clerk, concerned in stealing $43,000 in registered mail, got four years in Sing Sing.

Miners Strike at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Five hundred miners employed by J. C. Batterson, a sub-contractor for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, at Bessemer, struck Monday, because the operators refused to pay for yardage work in the entries to the mines. The men claim he should pay for it and he contends that the men should do this work without pay. It is believed the differences will be settled in a few days.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 7.

Subject: The Resurrection of Jesus, Luke xxiv., 1-12—Golden Text, I Cor. xv., 20—Memory Verses, 4-7—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "The first day of the week." Christ was in the tomb part of Friday, all day Saturday and part of Sunday, which was called three days according to Jewish reckoning. He arose very early in the morning on the first day of the week. The manner of the reuniting of Christ's soul and body in His resurrection is a mystery, one of the secret things that does not belong to us. The first company of women were three: Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, the mother of the beloved disciple, John. They began their journey to the sepulchre before dawn, reaching the place at sunrise. At the appearance of the angel the Roman guards were so frightened that they fell as dead men, and it would seem that they fled from the tomb before the women came. "Very early in the morning." They came at the earliest moment after their Sabbath. They probably left their homes in different parts of the city at different times, some of them reaching the tomb at sunrise. So, in our service of love for Christ, we ought to come early in the morning of life before we have wasted our energies in sin. "Bringing the spices." Powdered aromatic substances and fluid perfumes appear to have been used in laying out the dead body for burial. They proposed to apply these spices to His body to keep it from putrefaction, which is another proof that they did not expect Him to rise again.

2. "The stone rolled away." As the women journeyed they questioned who should roll away the stone, but when they reached the tomb they discovered the stone was rolled away. The tomb was cut in the side of a rock, like a cave, large enough for several persons to enter. The entrance was protected by a stone, sometimes round, like a large millstone, rolled in front of the opening. The difficulty was a serious one, for the stone was very large (Mark 16: 4); covering an aperture of at least three or four feet in height and two or three in breadth, and it would take two or three men to move it. Sometimes duty seems impossible, but as we go on obediently the difficulty vanishes, as it did before these women.

3. "They entered in." Mary Magdalene seems to have been in advance of the rest and only looked in (John 20: 1); the others entered. "Found not the body." The linen grave clothes were there, but the tomb could not hold Christ. The empty grave was the boundary line between the old dispensation and the new. The sublimest expectations of the Old Testament were now fulfilled in the resurrection of Christ.

4. "Much perplexed." They did not know what to do or where to go. Their thought was, "They have taken away the Lord, and we know not where they have laid Him." "Two men." Angels, Matt. 28: 5. Matthew speaks of but one, the one who did the speaking, and Mark speaks of him as a young man. "Shining garments." Matthew says his countenance was like lightning and his raiment white as snow. The raiment was emblematical of the glad tidings which the angels came to announce, and also of purity and fellowship with God. Rev. 3: 4, 5.

5. "They were afraid." It is no wonder that the women were afraid. Matthew says that the keepers "did shake and become as dead men." "They." The angels. "Said." "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" It admits of doubt whether the Greek expression here would not have been more literally rendered, "the living one"—the great source of life, the life of the world.

6. "He is—risen." He was crucified, but is risen. Instead of anointing Him as dead they may rejoice in His being alive from the dead. Death hath no more dominion over Him. The resurrection morn was a time of gladness to the disciples of Jesus. It brought (1) joy, (2) victory, (3) faith, (4) hope. It is the true comfort of all believers. How mournfully do the women go to the tomb, but how joyfully do they return. The risen Christ is the remedy for every trouble; His resurrection is the pledge of ours. But that which causes rejoicing on the part of some will bring consternation and despair to others. The proofs of the resurrection are ample. 1. He appeared frequently at different times and places to many. 2. The apostles believed it so fully that they based their hope of eternal life upon it. 3. They were completely transformed after the resurrection and attested their faith by their own death. 4. The very existence of the Christian church and its power for good in the world. 5. The spiritual life put in the hearts of His people (Rom. 8: 11)—the fact that He saves men and makes His promises good to them proves conclusively that Christ is alive from the dead. "Remember." Call to mind what you have forgotten in your sorrow over His death. "In Galilee." This was their home (chap. 23: 55), and nearly a year before He had told of His coming death.

7. "Saying." See chap. 9: 22, 44, 45; 18: 31—33; Matt. 16: 21. "Rise again." Jesus had tried to impress them with this truth in order to comfort them in the hour of their great sorrow, but they failed to comprehend its meaning.

9. "Returned from the sepulchre." Matthew says the angel told them to go quickly and tell His disciples that He was risen, and that they departed quickly with fear and great joy, and did run to bring the disciples word.

10. "Mary Magdalene." She was a native of Magdala, a town on the Sea of Galilee, and was foremost among the honorable women who ministered unto Christ and His disciples, being especially devoted to Christ for His mercy in casting out from her seven evil spirits. Luke 8:2, 3. There is no evidence that she was ever a bad character. "Joanna." Wife of Chuza, the steward of Herod Antipas (chap. 8: 3), and hence a woman of some influence and wealth. "Mary, the mother of James." Called James the Less to distinguish him from James, the brother of John. She was the wife of Alpheus (compare Mark 3: 18), who seems also to have been called Cleophas. John 19: 25.

11. "Believed them not." They thought they must surely be mistaken; they could not understand or comprehend their words.

12. "Then arose Peter." John went with Him and reached the sepulchre first. John 20: 2, 3. They heard the story from Mary Magdalene, before the women returned. "The linen clothes." This was the fine linen in which Joseph of Arimathea wrapped the body. This small circumstance is no mean proof of the resurrection of our Lord. Had the body been stolen away all that was wrapped about it would have been taken with it.

McKinley's Western Trip.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The work of arranging the itinerary of the President's trip to the Pacific Coast is proceeding slowly at the White House and almost everything on the programme up to the present time is provisional and subject to change. The trip will be so arranged that there will be no traveling on Sundays. Secretary Cortelyou, who is planning the itinerary is not able yet to give out even an approximation of the route and stops.