

**GRANDFATHER'S CIDER.**  
You can talk about the fluffy, puffy bread as white as snow.  
The apple bars and golden macarons.  
The pumpkin pies of monstrous size all abiding in a row.  
Various other things that "mother made." But in this vivid retrospect I live once again in the past.  
There is one thing from me I might not take—it's the pleasant recollection (in its spell it binds the fast)  
Of the apple cider Granddad used to make.  
I remember—I remember long ago when life was sweet.  
As we'd gather round the fireplace at night.  
As we'd pile the logs on higher, keepin' up a roarin' fire.  
As we all would scoot up close—my 'twas a sight!  
Then we'd pass a cup of chestnuts, while the old folks told us tales.  
And we'd round off with a monstrous chunk o' cake.  
Then we'd all look sort o' solemn like we weren't but we did  
Drink the apple cider Granddad used to make.

**A QUERY.**  
If the farmer who tills  
Makes his living by tillage,  
Does the doctor who pills  
Make his living by pillage?

**WIT AND WISDOM FROM NEW BOOKS.**  
Good health is very much like money; it is valued most by those who have to work hardest to get it, it is squandered by those who come by it easily.—Caleb Wright.  
Your face is not your misfortune.—Jarvis of Harvard.  
The good word of a plain fisherman or hunter is worth more than the degree of doctor of divinity from a learned university.—The Bunting Passion.  
In order to be happy, a woman needs only a good digestion, a satisfactory complexion, and a lover.—The Spinster Book.  
For their ban 'no law brought in yet against telling the truth about a party after they're gone, thank God—though 'tis a dangerous offense while they're livin'.—The Striking Whore.  
You are not to suppose that the one man was a saint and a hero, and the other a fool and a ruffian. No; that sort of thing happen only in books.—Ruling Passion.  
Clay lost a bad word, but determined that he would not lose the log.—Some Boys' Doings.  
There are but two sorts of women in the world—those who take the strength out of a man and those who put back.—Kim.  
Any man who's got a woman wrapped around his finger has also got her wrapped round his throat.—The Cavalier.  
If you want to forge the head of fortune, scheme!—scheme!—all the time! Outscheme the other fellow!—Lazarus.  
As it must happen in this world, the answer to our prayers comes in a way and at a cost we little dream of.—Sybil.  
I know something better than the usefulness of piety. It is the piety of usefulness.—The Lion's Whelp.  
There are many lies in the world, and not a few liars, but here are no liars like our bodies, except it be the sensations of our bodies.—Kim.  
Who can make a conscience out of expediency? Expediency says "It may be," conscience says "It is!"—The Lion's Whelp.  
She had imbibed in her Sunday School days the usual formulas of dogmatic religion, but upon matters of morality her ideas was of the vaguest description.—King Midas.  
There is nothing more aggressive than the virtue of an ugly, untempted woman, or the determination of a young man to set every wrong thing in the world right.—Lazarus.  
The wider your understanding and the greater your charity, the more patiently you will live and let live.—The Vandewellers.  
It is probable that the dress and manner of these darkies were the foundation of the stories, believed by some men who carried whiskey when they went hunting, that there were monster apes in the forest.—Some Boys' Doings.  
All the Same to Him.  
A well-known American tells the following story of a member of the "po' n' white trash," who endeavored to cross a steam by means of a ferry owned by a black man.  
"Uncle Mose," said the white man, "I want to cross, but I can't get the money."  
"Doan' you got no money 't all?" Uncle Mose queried.  
"No," said the wayfaring stranger, "I haven't a cent."  
"But it don't cost but three cents," insisted Uncle Mose, "ter cross de ferry."  
"I know," said the white man, "but I haven't got the three cents."  
Uncle Mose was in a quandary, but only for a moment or two.  
"Boss," he said, "I tote you what. Er man what's got no three cents am on de odder."  
King Urging Peace.  
King Edward's effort to bring about peace in South Africa, it is believed in London, have good prospects of success.  
The King sent for Joseph Chamberlain yesterday. For two hours they discussed the South Africa situation. It is believed that the King advocates concessions to the Boers.  
The British Cabinet, which met Saturday morning, was in session again from 11 P. M. Saturday to 1 A. M. Sunday, and assembled in Downing street for another conference Sunday morning.  
Advices from the War Office indicating a probable early end of hostilities have been received by the general commanding at Dover. Nevertheless more troops sailed from England for South Africa Saturday and others are scheduled to sail today.  
Japanese Robinson Crusoe.  
HONOLULU, April 8, via San Francisco April 14.—The steamer China brings from Nagasaki a story of a rescued Japanese Robinson Crusoe after seventeen years of solitary life on a deserted island near Genasan, off Corea.  
The Japanese master of a fishing schooner first discovered the man on what was supposed to be an uninhabited island, but he was afraid to take him off as he looked like some wild animal with shaggy hair.  
He reported the case to the Japanese Government and a torpedo boat was sent to the island. The man was brought back to Nagasaki, but it was some days before he could speak a word, and his mind appeared nearly gone. He had lived entirely on seaweed and fish. He had no tools or iron implements of any kind.

**THE TILLMAN AND HAMLIN ENCOUNTER NOT THE FIRST.**  
Concord Times.  
The first fight of the Senators from South Carolina has caused much comment and created the impression that such an occurrence never took place before. "The World's Events" has published extracts from the speech of Gen. Thos. L. Clingman when he, being a member of Congress, in 1856 defended Hon. Preston Brooks of South Carolina, for causing Senator Sumner for having abused his uncle (an old man), Senator Butler. An effort was made to expel Mr. Brooks from Congress, but failed. Gen. Clingman said: "Though I have not been here a great many years as a member, yet about a dozen collisions on the floors of the two houses have occurred in my time. \* \* \* I recollect that during my first Congress Mr. White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rathbun, of New York, had a set-to just near where I now stand, during a period of great excitement, and when politics ran very high, with reference to a personally offensive charge against Mr. Clay. \* \* \* I recollect, too, that in the next Congress a gentleman from Georgia and another from Tennessee had a struggle over on the other side of the chamber, and several large desks were overturned, and the gentlemen apologized for disturbing our deliberations. Also, towards the close of that session, while the house was in session at a late hour in the night, during a sort of triangular fight, a gentleman from Alabama struck a gentleman from the northwest over the head with a cane, and cut it so that it bled very freely. \* \* \* I remember, too, going into the Senate that night, near one o'clock \* \* \* and a Senator asked me what we had been doing in the House, I replied that we had just had a little fight there among three of the members. 'Why,' said he, with an air of exultation, 'we had two in the Senate to-night,' and it was true. It was on that occasion that a Senator from Pennsylvania was standing up making a speech, and a Senator from Mississippi, not liking his speech, went up and struck him in the face or attempted to strike him, and they had a regular set-to.  
During the next Congress two members from North Carolina had a collision just behind where I am standing. \* \* \* I recollect also that during the Congress of 1852 two gentlemen from Mississippi had a fight over the way; they were stout gentlemen, and made quite a commotion. \* \* \* There have also been several duels. \* \* \* During the Congress before the last, while the House was in session, and just by the door of the postoffice, a member from New York beat the postmaster-general or some other member of the cabinet. \* \* \* Why, there was a man shot in the door of this hall some years ago while there was a fight going on between two members in the House. I might allude to many other circumstances of this kind. My object is to let the House see that this occurrence (Brooks' assault on Sumner), as compared with similar cases, is sought to be greatly magnified."  
It was true that in none of the cases mentioned by Clingman was the offending member expelled, and in most of the cases not even an apology was demanded.  
The vote to expel Brooks was 120 to 95 and failed. Brooks resigned, went home and was triumphantly received.  
From Gen. Clingman's speech it would seem that in old times when such as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Badger, Clingman and others were the dominant spirits, a gentleman even on the floor of Congress had to be a little particular as to what he said of another gentleman.  
It would seem, too, that not only gentlemen "from Southern plantations," but even those from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and the Northwest would resent an insult.  
Is the present an improvement on the old way?

**A LONELY WIDOWER.**  
A convict at a French penal settlement, who was undergoing a life sentence, desired to marry a female convict, such marriages being of common occurrence. The Governor of the colony offered no objection, but the priest proceeded to cross-examine the prisoner.  
"Did you not marry in France?" he asked.  
"Yes."  
"And your wife is dead?"  
"She is."  
"Have you any document to show that she is dead?"  
"No."  
"Then I must decline to marry you. You must produce some proof that your wife is dead."  
There was a pause, and the bride prospective looked at the would-be groom.  
Finally he said: "I can prove that my former wife is dead."  
"How will you do so?"  
"I was sent here for killing her."  
The bride accepted him notwithstanding.

**REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP BY A SOLID DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY WITH THE AID OF 37 INSURGENT REPUBLICANS AS HAS PERHAPS EVER BEEN WITNESSED IN THE HOUSE.** It resulted in overruling a decision of the chair and thus adding a paragraph to the Cuban reciprocity measure, taking off the differential on refined sugars as long as this measure is in effect. This could not have been done but for the solid Democratic vote and this vote would not have been solid but for the caucus held Thursday night, and at this caucus Mr. Swanson of Virginia, was very largely instrumental in securing the solidly against rather great obstacles. It is another lesson, too, in the advantages of an effective opposition in any legislative assembly.—Charlotte Observer.

**Gen. Wade Hampton.**  
Baltimore Sun.  
In the death of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, the South loses one of the most distinguished of its leaders, a man endeared to it by the prominent part he took in the war of 1861-65, as also in the concerted movement by which some ten years after the war the carpet-bag governments were driven from power. As a soldier General Hampton was successful and gained distinction. Entering the army as a private, he participated in the capture of Fort Sumter, as a colonel he was at the turning point of the victory of Bull Run; was promoted to Brigadier-General, at Seven Pines; became Major-General on account of his services at Gettysburg, and, at the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, in May, 1864, was made Lieutenant-General and placed in command of all the cavalry of Lee's army. The cavalry actions in which he defeated Sheridan and Wilson added greatly to his reputation, and it is said that as a soldier he enjoyed General Lee's confidence to an exceptional degree.  
His career after the war was hardly less distinguished, as it fell to his lot to lead the people of his State in the critical campaign of 1876, when, by a display of force the carpet-bag politicians and their negro voters were intimidated and power was restored to the natives whites. For a time there was danger of interference from United States troops stationed in the State by President Grant to uphold the Chamberlain regime, but General Hampton kept his followers well in hand and his election to the Governorship was recognized, when in 1877 the troops were withdrawn by President Hayes. The example of South Carolina's success was contagious and in a few years the whole South was freed by Hampton's methods from the domination of the inferior race. His services were rewarded by his election to the United States Senate, in which body he served till 1890, when he was displaced by Tillman, the leader of a new generation of politicians, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland, the ex-Senator continued to serve the country till 1897, when he retired to his home in Columbia. The General and Senator was an example of a noble type of men which South Carolina is honored to have in her service.

**Place in the Cabinet Asked for the South.**  
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Atlanta Constitution's agitation of the right of the South to representation in the cabinet may, perhaps, bring results. Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, has taken active interest in the matter, and today, in company with Representatives Blackburn and Moody, of his State, called at the White House for the purpose of laying the matter before the President.  
Senator Pritchard pointed out that one-third of the country, in point of population, is practically ignored in the present make-up of the cabinet, and he argued the impossibility of the Republicans gaining headway in the south with such a sectional line drawn. He said that in urging the matter he represented all the southern Republicans not only in public but in private life. While he had friends whom he might urge for such a position, he said he did not speak in the interest of any candidate. In this connection it has developed that Senator Pritchard himself was offered a place in the McKinley cabinet, but he has told his friends that he would not, under any circumstances, take such a place. He still hopes for a turn in the political tide in North Carolina which will return him to the Senate. He believes, however, that the appointment of a southern man to the cabinet would increase his own chances.  
Senator Pritchard said after his conference with the president that it was impossible to say whether anything would be done on the lines he had urged. With regard to possible southern candidates, he mentioned Captain Price of Salisbury, and Judge Bynum, of Greensboro, in his own position, excellent men for such a position, and there were a number of republican candidates in each of the southern states worthy of such an honor. He repeated, however, that he was arguing in favor of no one man.

**An Awful Crime in an Iowa Town.**  
Des Moines, Ia., April 14.—While returning from Highland Park Methodist Church, on the northern outskirts of the city, last evening, Mary Peterson, 15 years of age, and Thomas aged 11, children of Peter J. Peterson, a well-to-do dairyman, were murdered by some unknown person, believed to be a negro. The boy, when found at midnight, was alive but died within 15 minutes, without being able to give a description of his assailant. When assaulted the children were returning from church, where they had been attending the evening service. The bodies were discovered by the roadside by a farmer who heard the moans of the lad. Their heads were crushed in, presumably by a brick.  
**Successful Test of a New Embalming Fluid.**  
The body of John Cook, an aged negro who died six months ago, at Battle Creek, Mich., and which was turned over to an undertaker in order that he might test a new fluid, has been exhumed.  
It has the consistency of vulcanized rubber and might readily pass for a statue of black marble, as the petrified flesh is hard enough to take a polish. There is no trace of decomposition or fullness, the features retaining their form.  
The experimenter says the fluid will preserve the body for centuries.  
**Lion and Bull Fight.**  
EL PASO, TEX., April 13.—The most brutal encounter between wild beasts ever seen in this part of the country took place to-day in the Jurez, Mexico, bullring between a young Numidian bull from South Africa and a bull from the wilds of Mexico. About 3,000 persons, principally made up of Americans, witnessed the battle from the grandstand. The fight was a cage and lasted nearly an hour, and was finally stopped by the Mexican authorities, who admitted that their own national sport of bull-fighting had been outclassed in point of brutality.

**Do Sheep Drink?**  
Charlotte Observer.  
We learn from The Danville Register that a profound discussion is being engaged in certain of the public prints as to whether or not sheep drink. One credible witness deposes that he has lived on a farm where they kept sheep and during a period of two or three years he observed that the sheep were kept in a pasture where there was no water and they were never carried any water, and therefore sheep do not drink. On the other hand the New York Press takes the opposite side of the argument and says:  
Nothing is more amusing than the seriousness with which apparently sensible people discuss the simplest subjects of everyday life. For example: A man wants to know if sheep drink. He never knew a person who could tell him whether one ever was known to drink or not. One of the prettiest stories in the Bible is that about Jacob rolling the stone from the well and watering Laban's sheep, tended by Rachel. After the watering the rascal kissed Rachel, lifted up his voice and wept. There is plenty of sheep-watering in the Bible.  
The Register informs us that the man whose sheep, in a waterless pasture, were never watered was guilty of cruelty to animals, and that the poor creature while able to get along somehow by eating the dew-wet grass in the early mornings, must nevertheless have suffered greatly from thirst. And the Press would clinch the argument by quoting Scripture, but if those stories of Eden and of the Flood and of the Red Sea, and the rest, are mythical, as we are often told now-a-days, maybe the sheep-watering stories are mythical, too—simply pastoral poetry, don't you know?

**The Wrong Leg.**  
There was an embezzler at law some years ago who had a cork leg that was a triumph of artistic deception. None but his intimates knew for certain which was the real and which was the sham limb. A wild young wag of the "outer bar," who knew the secret to take in a green, newly fledged young barrister. The sergeant was addressing a special jury at Westminster in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbor:  
"You see how hot old Bufus is over his case. Now, I'll bet you a sovereign I'll run this pin into his leg up to the head and he'll never notice it, he's so absorbed in his speech. He's a most extraordinary man in that way."  
This was more than the greenhorn could swallow, so he took the bet. The wag took a large pin from his waistcoat, and leaning forward, drove it up to the head of the sergeant's leg. A yell that froze the blood of all who heard it, came from the judge's wig almost all off, rang through the court.  
"By Jove, it's the wrong leg! I've lost my money," exclaimed the dismayed and conscience-stricken wag, quite regardless of the pain he had inflicted upon the learned sergeant.—London Answers.

**To Judge the Age of Lace.**  
In fixing the approximate date of any given piece of lace it is well to remember that machine made thread was not used till after the beginning of the twentieth century. Before that time the threads ran in lengths of about twenty inches, for the weaver could stretch no farther than his distaff and had to break off and join again, so that after unraveling some twenty-five inches of thread no joint is found in the lace is surely after the introduction of machine made thread. The "bride's orme" alone are enough to go by. In the fifteenth century the bar had only a knot or a dot as ornament, in the sixteenth a double or single loop and in the seventeenth a star. The edging also helps. A sharp angle in the scallop fixes the date in the middle ages, the rounded scallop came in with the nineteenth century, with the seventeenth a dotted scallop, and the eighteenth century one is more elaborate, a large alternating with a small scallop and dots along in the center of each.—Connoisseur.

**Some Tyrolean Epitaphs.**  
A German traveler has discovered some quaint epitaphs in a Tyrolean cemetery. On a tombstone in a valley of Tux was this inscription: "In pious remembrance of the honest widow Anna Kriedl, forty years long."  
A miller is thus remembered: "In Christian memory of H—, who departed this life without human assistance."  
A farmer whose initials only are given and who appears to have been the author of his own epitaph has this memorial: "Here rests in God F. K. His twenty-seven years as man and thirty-seven years as husband."  
On the tomb of a man who fell from a roof and was killed are these words: "Here fell Jacob Hosenkopp from the roof into eternity."  
This wall of a desolate husband caps the climax: "Tears cannot bring thee back to life. Therefore I weep."—Household Words.

**A Watch 340 Years Old.**  
ITHACA, N. Y., April 14.—Elmer E. Manning, of Lake avenue, to-day received an ancient family heirloom in the shape of a watch which was made about 1560. It is the work of one Michael Gruber, a German mechanic, who lived at Nuremberg, Germany, and died about the year 1600. It was still run by hand. The watch is still run keeping perfect time. It is about the size of an ordinary watch and extremely flat. The cases are made of silver, while the works and the hand, for it has but one, are made of gold alloy. It has three levers instead of the balance wheel, such as is used in the watches of to-day. The valuable relic descended to Nathaniel Jacobs of Canandaigua from his uncle, the Hon. Charles Sumner. At the death of Mr. Jacobs, it fell to Mrs. James Race of Elmira.

**How Are Your Kidneys?**  
Dr. Hobbins' Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills. They cure all cases of Bright's Disease, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc. Sold by all druggists.  
**How To Cure For Fifty Cents.**  
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes you strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

**Negro Springs Big Donation in New York Financial Circles.**  
New York, April 18.—Granville Woods, a negro, created a sensation today in financial and railroad circles by claiming the rights to the controller system of the electric elevated railroads which are now created on second and third avenues on lines of George Gould's elevated road and are expected to be installed on the other line of the road as soon as possible.  
The negro, an inventor of note, has just received two important patents from the Government recognizing him as the inventor of the electrical controller system used on the new trains of the Manhattan Elevated Roads.  
The patents are said to be worth over half a million and the road will be compelled to make some sort of a settlement if it continues the system.

**Governor Aycock a Second Henry Grady.**  
Or. Raleigh Post.  
WASHINGTON, April 11.—North Carolinians have no idea what an impression Governor Aycock made with President Roosevelt at Charleston. Several times he referred to the governor on his return trip and Mr. Roosevelt spoke in the highest terms of him. Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, Murat Halstead and all the newspaper men were carried away with North Carolina's governor, and they voice the sentiments of the President. One of the newspaper correspondents who accompanied the President said:  
"If Aycock was of the President's politics he would be invited to enter the cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt considers him a second Henry W. Grady."

**Suicide Party Planned.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—Alan Cogdell, an old and well-to-do farmer in Colfax township, near Rutherfordton, N. C., has made preparations for one of the most remarkable suicides on record.  
Cogdell is said to have sent out neatly printed invitations to a number of friends and relatives inviting them to a dinner to be given at his home, four miles from Ellenboro, on June 10, when he will do the honors at the table for the last time. The dinner will be served at 11 o'clock. Promptly at 12 o'clock, Cogdell says he will give his guests an opportunity of seeing him take his own life.  
The exact manner in which Cogdell contemplates committing the deed is not stated, but it is reported that he will shoot himself at the table after the repast has been concluded.

**Vanderbilt Compelled to Take a Shabby Turnout.**  
The Vanderbilt private car arrived at Aiken, S. C., recently from the North, containing Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.  
When the car arrived at the station the porter telephoned uptown for a carriage to take the distinguished party on a drive over the city. It happened that the funeral of a well-known negro, Dudley Dickerson, was taking place, and all the carriages in town were engaged. After a deal of hustling, a shabby turnout, driven by a small boy with a large whip, was secured and utilized.  
It is said the party was there to look at some real estate with the view of buying.

**Mr. Duke Buys "Chelolah."**  
SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 11.—It is reported here to-night that "Chelolah," the summer place of Alfred De Cordova on the North Branch River and also the adjoining farm owned by J. P. Miller has been purchased by James B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company. The property is about five miles from Mr. Duke's 1,000-acre estate on the Raritan River.  
It is understood that Mr. Duke has made the purchase in the interest of his brother Benjamin Duke, who will purchase other farms along the North Branch River and fit up an estate that will rival that of his brother James. "Chelolah" has been owned by Alfred De Cordova for fifteen years.

**Mail Killed With a Hammer.**  
Eugene Warner, a farmer, of Long Island, killed a bull last week with one blow of a hammer. Mr. Warner went to his barn to feed his horses and the bull attacked him. He was pinned against the side of the barn by the bull and could not move. The hammer lay on a shelf within reach, and he grabbed it and dealt the animal one blow between the horns and it fell over dead.  
Mr. Warner is a very powerful man and he believes that he crushed in the bull's skull with the blow, as the head of the hammer sunk in as far it would go. The bull was considered to be a very valuable beast, but the farmer says his escape was lucky, and he does not regret his loss.

**A Duplin County Giant.**  
Duplin Journal.  
Prince Grady, who resides in the lower part of Duplin, is attracting considerable attention on account of his very fine and large frame. His wrists are 8 1/2 inches round and his second finger is almost 4 inches long. His legs are already 8 feet and 11 inches, and Grady is still growing. He is now 17 years of age and the sole of his foot measures 14 inches and Grady reaches up into the air just 6 feet and 3 inches. By the time he becomes a man—or rather by the time he stops growing—Duplin county will have the distinction of being the home of the State's largest man.

**The strike now on at the Augusta (Georgia) cotton mills, which may involve a number of other mills in that State and South Carolina, did not result from any dissatisfaction on the part of the operatives of these mills, but in obedience to "an order" from labor agitators at Fall River, Massachusetts. The Post has warned Southern people against these New England agitators and meddlers, who are not interested in the welfare of our people but wish to destroy advantages which our operatives have in the interest of the New England mills. We regret to see, and our operatives will live to regret, that these emissaries—real enemies—have been permitted to get control in this section.—Raleigh Post.**

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.**  
LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 27.  
Text of the Lesson, Acts xii, 1-18.  
Memory Verse, 7-9—Golden Text.  
Acts x, 42—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.  
(Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.)  
1. The gentiles also received the word of God.  
The apostles and brethren that were in Judaea heard this, and it is plain from the context that it did not fill them with joy. How unlike our Lord Jesus the most of His disciples are! At one time some of the apostles felt like burning a town because the people would not receive Christ, and now they seem to feel somewhat like burning Peter because through him some uncircumcised people had received Christ. We receive Christ when we receive the word of God concerning Him. It is a simple and most reasonable thing to receive with meekness the word of God, yet comparatively few do it. Those who do give joy to our Lord (Jas. 1, 21; John xvii, 8).  
2. 1. When Peter was come up to Jerusalem, they that were of the circumcision contended with him.  
Though they had been for years with Jesus and had been filled with the Spirit, they had not learned the significance of "whosoever" nor that "in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision, but a new creature" (John iii, 16; Gal. vi, 15). The feeling still exists in some quarters that it would be wrong to officiate or take the communion outside of one's own denomination.  
3. 4-10. Peter rehearsed the matter from the beginning.  
About the sixth hour Peter felt led to go on the housetop to pray and, being hungry, would have eaten, but while they made ready he fell into a trance and saw this vision (x, 9, 10). At that very time the messengers from Cornelius were near to Joppa, and it was necessary that Peter should be ready to receive them and go with them, which he certainly would have done but for this special vision. It is beautiful to see God preparing His servants for the good works which He has prepared for them.  
4. 11. The Spirit bade me go with them.  
While Peter was considering the significance of the vision the messengers from Cornelius were at the gate inquiring for him, and, instructed by the Spirit, he called the men in and lodged them, and the next day he and six others started with the messengers for Caesarea and the home of Cornelius. This book might well be called the acts of the Holy Spirit in the name of the Lord Jesus. In it we see God and angels and men all working together that men may know the riches of God's grace and His wonderful love.  
5. 12. He who shall tell these words whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved.  
As Cornelius told Peter why he had sent for him, this is what he said that the angel said Peter would do; therefore at the time of that vision neither Cornelius nor his house, however devout, was saved, and Peter had to come from Joppa to tell them the good news concerning Jesus Christ that they might be saved. How few seem to feel as Paul did when he said, "I am debtor both to Greeks and to barbarians, so, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel" (Rom. i, 14, 16).  
6. 13. And as I began to speak the Holy Ghost fell on them as on us at the beginning.  
Chapter x, 44, says, "While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word." So it was while Peter was still speaking and just at the beginning of his discourse that God wrought so marvelous a sign. There was nothing in all this got up by man, neither the discourse nor the results. All was from God. It is my increasing conviction that if we preach the preaching which God bids us (Jonah iii, 2) the results will be all that God pleases (Isa. li, 11).  
7. 14. Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that He said, John indeed baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost.  
These ascension words (Acts i, 5) had therefore only a fulfillment at Pentecost. Here is another fulfillment, and so it goes on and will until the great fulfillment, or fulfillment of Joel ii, 28.  
8. In the near future, Jesus had told them that the Spirit would bring to their remembrance what He had said unto them (John xiv, 26), and He is now doing this with Peter.  
9. Forsomuch then as God gave them the like gift as He did unto us, who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, what will I could withstand God?  
Peter was in the hands of the Lord, the Lord's messenger, the Lord's servant, and it was the Lord who wrought all this, as they might expect. He would have them believed what He commanded concerning giving the gospel to every creature and the prophecy of Joel concerning pouring out His Spirit upon all flesh. Before Peter and the other six Jewish brethren God did for the uncircumcised gentiles just what He had done at Pentecost for circumcised Jews.  
10. 15. When they heard these things, they held their peace and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the gentiles granted repentance unto life.  
The promise to Abram was that all families of the earth should be blessed in him (Gen. xii, 3), and it was written by the Spirit through Isaiah that Israel should blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit (Isa. lxvii, 6). One would think that in the blessing to this gentle household through Peter the Jew the brethren might have seen some fulfillment of these things and not have been surprised at them. Yet it is true that many prophesies still await fulfillment when fulfilled shall greatly surprise a host of believers.

**To Renovate White House.**  
WASHINGTON, April 16.—For the first time since President Arthur's administration the white house is to have a thorough renovation on artistic lines. Mrs. Roosevelt has had her attention called to the building and to pressing need of new furnishings and adornments to make the place suitable for entertainment of large parties. One feature of the plan of renovation is to turn the great east room into a state dining room; which can also be used as a ball room.  
The white house dining service is a strange conglomeration of antique and modern glass, silver and porcelain. The new service which is wanted will be of Sevres porcelain. The new furniture of modern style is required in place of the monodistrict types now in portions of the house devoted to social uses. To defray the expense of this undertaking an estimate of about \$30,000 was submitted to the congress and as reported today the sundry bill contains the necessary allotment.

**Seaboard Air Line.**  
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and points South and West.  
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