

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 24.

**Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive Quarterly Review—Golden Text, Math. vi, 10—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.**

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**LESSON I.—The beatitudes (Math. iv, 23, to v, 12). Golden Text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God" (Math. v, 8). The Teacher is God manifest in the flesh, and the words are the words of God (1 Tim. iii, 16; John xiv, 10), and the works are the works of God, and He would reproduce both words and works in some measure in each believer if we were fully yielded to Him, for we are here "in Christ's stead" that the life of Jesus may be manifested in our mortal bodies (11 Cor. v, 20; iv, 10, 11).**

**LESSON II.—Precepts and promises (Math. vii, 1-14). Golden Text, Math. vii, 12, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them." This lesson is also part of the sermon on the mount, in which our Lord teaches us of the Father, His love to us and care of us and what our attitude to Him and consequently to our fellow men should be. Knowing our Father and having confidence in Him takes away all anxious care and causes us to live to His glory.**

**LESSON III.—The daughter of Jairus raised (Mark v, 22-24, 35-43). Golden Text, "Be not afraid, only believe." The three instances of Christ raising the dead—the ruler's daughter, the widow's son and Lazarus—are suggestive of this among other things, that when Jesus comes to earth for His people there will be some who have just died, some bodies on the way to burial and some corrupting, like that of Lazarus, but all the dead bodies shall live again, they that are Christ's at His coming and the rest of the dead at the end of the thousand years (John v, 28; 1 Cor. xv, 23; Rev. xx, 5).**

**LESSON IV.—The centurion's servant healed (Luke vii, 1-10). Golden Text, Ps. ciii, 13, "Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." It is a mistake to think that we can be worthy to receive anything from God. Redemption and all its benefits are given to us freely in Christ and for His sake (Rom. iii, 24; viii, 32). He alone is worthy, and it becomes us to pray, "O Lord, though our iniquities testify against us, do Thou for Thy name's sake" (Jer. xiv, 7).**

**LESSON V.—Jesus and John the Baptist (Luke vii, 18-28). Golden Text, Mark vii, 37, "He hath done all things well." John the Baptist, great in the sight of the Lord, no greater ever born of woman (righteousness sake and seemingly neglected by our Lord, sends messengers to ask our Lord if He is the Christ or if there is to be another. It looks as if John was offended, for the Lord Jesus sent the message to him, "Blessed is he who ever shall not be offended in Me" (verse 23).**

**LESSON VI.—Jesus warning and inviting (Math. xi, 20-30). Golden Text, Math. xi, 28, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." To whom much is given of them shall much be required, and the cities here mentioned had privileges above Tyre and Sidon and Sodom which made their responsibility all the greater. There is much to discourage one in this world, much opposition to what is right and much misjudgment of one's aims and actions, but there is rest in telling Jesus and in doing what He did, accept all as from God and say, "I thank Thee, O Father."**

**LESSON VII.—Jesus at the Pharisee's house (Luke vii, 36-50). Golden Text, Luke vii, 50, "Thy faith hath saved thee." There is little hope for people who, like this Simon, consider themselves righteous, for the Lord Jesus said, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance." What a deception the devil practices upon us when he makes us think that our clothing is good when it is only filthy rags and that we are rich and need nothing when we are poor and blind and need everything! (Isa. lxiv, 6; Rev. iii, 17, 18.)**

**LESSON VIII.—Parable of the sower (Math. xiii, 1-9 and 18-23). Golden Text, Luke viii, 11, "The seed is the word of God." The Simon of the last lesson is a sample of Israel as a nation, specially of her rulers and leaders, the priests, scribes and Pharisees. They needed no Saviour, having a righteousness of their own (Rom. x, 3), and so rejected and crucified Christ.**

**LESSON IX.—Parables of the kingdom (Math. xiii, 24-35). Golden Text, Math. xiii, 35, "I will hold the world." This is continuation of last week's lesson and describes more fully the phase of the kingdom manifest in this present age. Among the children of God will be found the children of the devil to the end of the age. These children of the wicked one will be found in prominent places in the church, like the birds in the branches.**

**LESSON X.—The twelve sent forth (Math. ix, 35, to x, 8). Golden Text, Math. x, 20, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you." Those who are willing to be sent forth by Him as His messengers, bearing the precious seed of His word, must remember that they are as sheep in the midst of wolves, that they must not fear them which kill the body, that they must trust the Spirit for the words they are to speak and have no anxiety about temporal things.**

**LESSON XI.—Death of John the Baptist (Mark vi, 14-29). Golden Text, Eph. v, 18, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit." Some have**

## THE AMENDED AMENDMENT.

**Text of the Important Measure You Will Be Called to Vote On in August as Passed by the Legislature June 13, 1900.**

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That chapter 218, Public Laws of 1899, entitled "An Act to Amend the Constitution of North Carolina," be amended so as to make said act read as follows:

That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following article of said Constitution as an entire and indivisible plan of suffrage:

**ARTICLE VI.**  
SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE—QUALIFICATION OF AN ELECTOR.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment of any crime, the punishment of which now is or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article 5, Section 1, of the Constitution.

But, no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed. Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1900. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualification herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1900, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State unless disqualified under section two of this article: Provided, such persons shall have paid their poll tax as above required.

Sec. 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 6. Every voter in North Carolina except as in this article disqualified shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ....., So help me, God."

Sec. 7. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, of all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending and whether sentenced or not or under judgment suspended of any treason or felony or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. That this amendment of the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1900, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of the suffrage amendment.

Sec. 9. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State and in force May 1, 1899, and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words, "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against the Amendment" thereon.

Sec. 10. The said election shall be held and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly May 1, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State to amend the Constitution of the State as herein provided.

Sec. 11. This amendment shall be held and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly May 1, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State to amend the Constitution of the State as herein provided.

Sec. 12. This amendment shall be held and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly May 1, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State to amend the Constitution of the State as herein provided.

Sec. 13. This amendment shall be held and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly May 1, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State to amend the Constitution of the State as herein provided.

## Spencer Adams Deliberately Insults a Crippled Editor.

Burlington News.

We have always tried to be impersonal in our fight against evil, and we have tried to stand up for purity in politics and have made but few enemies. But it seems that we have incurred the malice of one man at least. We were so unfortunate as to have to sit at the same table at dinner with Mr. S. B. Adams at Graham last Saturday, and, in a cowardly and rascally way, he took advantage of our being in a respectable lady's house to insult us. Soon after we sat down, without any reference to any conversation and without any excuse, Adams reared himself back and said: "I suppose the little scoundrel editors of the little country papers will say that there were only two or three white men in the procession today, as it would only be a sample of their lying representations."

Having delivered this kind of tirade against us on another occasion, we considered that there were one of the editors referred to. Of course, we had too much respect for the lady of the house to reply to this insult, and haven't the physical strength to resent it personally, if we wanted to; but we will say this much, that there were in that procession many white men, men who are our friends, men who are true gentlemen, but there was certainly one in that procession who was a disgrace to the gentleman who were in the procession, a man whose heart is as black as the face of the black negroes whose champion and leader he is, and we nearly said companion, for if meeting with them and juggling with them is not associating, we don't know the difference, a dirty negro leader in every sense of the word, a man who in voting for a negro called upon those present to come and see him do it; a man who, excusing the hellish deeds of rape of the negro, said that it was no worse than the seduction of wenches by white men, excusing the acts of such brutes as the negro Sellars, now lying in jail at Graham charged with such crime, which crime is as apt to be against the little innocent child as against the strong woman, comparing his crime with that of evil minded white men, and he a judge upon the bench at that time. And, above all, this man proposes to be our next governor!

We excuse him for his insult, but don't believe he would have said it if we had been physically able to have resented it; but we pray to God that no such man will defile the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina, and he certainly never will unless negro rule becomes supreme.

**The Legislature Meets.**  
RALEIGH, N. C., June 12.—The general assembly of North Carolina met at noon today in special adjourned session. The roll-call showed 84 of the 120 representatives and 46 of the 70 senators present. Very few of the Republican or Populist members are in attendance, as the legislators are here on their own expense, and only a few political measures are to be passed. The session will hardly last more than a week. The session of the two houses at noon were very short, both adjourning until this evening as a mark of respect for three members who have died since the regular session in the winter of 1899.

The work of the session will consist of some alterations in the proposed constitutional amendment and in the pre-election law, and in the enactment of a few general laws of pressing importance.

**Literary Education an Evil, Not a Blessing, to the Negro.**  
In his annual report to the Winston Graded School recently Superintendent Tomlinson makes this statement: "I am convinced that much of the work done in the higher grades at the colored school will be of no practical benefit to the negro. A literary education only encourages him to try to occupy a position that will never be accorded him. I favor therefore, eliminating the studies that are beyond the range of the common school, substituting some industrial features that will train these pupils along lines that they are bound to follow, sooner or later."

**Winnie Davis School of History Endorsed.**  
The "Winnie Davis School of History," established in connection with the Limestone Female College, located at Gaffney, S. C., was heartily endorsed and pledged co-operation and support by the veterans at the Louisville reunion. The object of this school is to pay particular attention to Southern history, to stimulate original research, and to create a great depository for historical documents, where Southern girls may read with reverence the record of their fathers' splendid achievements, and where the South may find the vindication of the great political right of self-government for which she fought.

Work on the new Coolceem Mill at Jerusalem, which is near Mocksville, is progressing rapidly. The mill building proper will eventually be 427x104 feet, 3 stories high, capable of containing 52,000 spindles and 3,000 looms. The first installation will be 20,000 spindles and 800 looms. B. Frank Melbane, of Ashboro, is president of this mill. The new building is the largest in the State.

Some profit in strawberries is being handled. Mrs. P. ... over one-half acre ... this year from which she ... quart of berries. This ... about \$250 to \$275 ... realized for the crop.

... once a millionaire, and ... head of the North Packing ... company, doing a business of \$8,000, ... year, now peddles vegetables from ... cart in Boston. He has several ... men, who, he says, will make their ... in the world.

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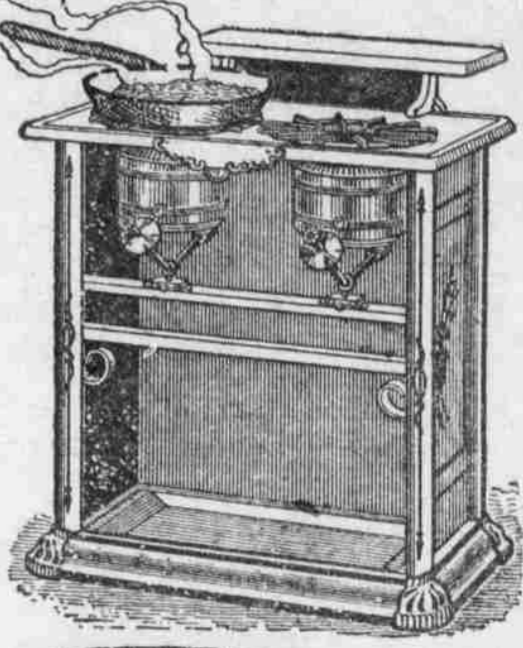
# House Keepers

Don't you know the news about oil stoves? They have been perfected so that they now equal any stoves made for cooking efficiency, safety, beauty and convenience. The most economical stove you can use and the most comfortable in hot weather is the

## Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It burns the same oil you use in your lamps, at a cost of one-half cent an hour for a burner. Makes no soot and no odor. Sold in all sizes. If your dealer does not have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



## Who Comprise the "Lower Class of Whites."

Charlotte Observer.

A few days ago The Observer had the following editorial paragraph:

"The struggle of the white people of North Carolina to rid themselves of the danger of the rule of negroes and the lower class of whites is being watched with interest outside the State. The Columbia State, for instance, says that 'South Carolina people are very much interested in the campaign for white supremacy in North Carolina and are hoping for success;' and further: 'We trust our friends across the border will not be disappointed in the result. They are making a good fight—a fight worthy of North Carolina Democrats.' For the interest and prayers of our outside friends we owe them thanks."

We received last night from a friend in another town a letter enclosing the above and saying:

"The Republicans are very much elated over the enclosed editorial item from your paper and I understand they are having 50,000 cards printed with this article on one side of the card for distribution. They say this notice is a dead give-way that the Democrats intend to disfranchise the 'poor white man.'"

Nay, nay, Pauline! We didn't say anything about the "poor white man," nor the illiterate white man, but the language was plain: "Negroes and the lower class of whites"—meaning such cattle as are having these 50,000 cards printed, seeking to pervert what they perfectly well know was The Observer's meaning. These, not the poor nor the ignorant, are the lower class of whites, and it is of their rule, as well as of the negroes, that the decent people of the State intend to be rid.

## Upholds the Craig Law.

CHARLOTTE, June 8.—The North Carolina supreme court yesterday afternoon decided the Craig law, which was intended to force corporations chartered by other States to domesticate themselves in the State for the purpose of preventing them from transferring suits against them to the United States courts, to be constitutional. The case decided was a suit against the Bell Telephone company for damages for negligence of a lineman. Justice Douglas says he devoted a fortnight to writing the opinion. The case will go to the United States supreme court on writ or error.

Belle Boyd, the female spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease, at Kilbourne, Wis., on the 11th, where she had gone to lecture. She was 57 years of age and known all over the country.

Customer—Is there any difference between this year's styles of saddle and those of last year?

Bicycle Dealer—Oh, yes. Last year there were thirty-seven styles. This year I think there are only thirty-three.

## Amendment Catechism.

Question. Will the Amendment disfranchise the uneducated whites?

Answer. Certainly not. Under it, any white man who could vote any time before 1867, or whose ancestors (that is, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, etc.), could vote at any time before 1867, can register—whether he can read and write or not—any time before 1908, and will always thereafter be entitled to vote. So you see, under these provisions, every American-born white man and every white foreigner naturalized before 1867, or the descendant of such foreigner can register and vote.

Q. Why this difference between the white man and negro?

A. Why bless your soul, it is a matter of natural understanding and capacity. The white man has more sense and capacity than the negro, and by nature understands the duties and responsibilities of suffrage and citizenship better than the negro; and the Democratic party holds that the uneducated white man can be trusted to cast a more intelligent vote than even an educated negro. That is what white Democrats believe, and white Republicans should believe it and many do.

Q. Will white men who are registered before 1908 have to be able to read and write to vote after that time?

A. No. Every white man who registers under the grandfather clause of the Amendment before 1908, will be placed on the "permanent roll," and will forever thereafter be entitled to vote, although he may never know a letter in the books.

## His Client Skipped.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 11.—One of the dirtiest cases that has been tried in Guilford court for some time came to a rather abrupt ending late Saturday afternoon. It was the case against Robt. Phillipie, for slander. All the evidence was taken before the noon recess, and the lawyers finished their argument about 5 o'clock. The jury soon returned a verdict of guilty, after which Mr. G. S. Bradshaw arose to show the court that it should be lenient with the defendant. In the course of his remarks he called for "my client," but, lo! there was no response. Search was made for the missing man, but he was not found. It has developed that he, with his brother, Ian Phillipie, who was to have been tried for a similar offense, had absconded. The two men left to their unhappy bondsmen a pair of mules and a wagon, with which they came to town, and which they left in a lot back of the court house.

The Supreme Court in the case against a Charlotte firm decides in favor of the State Treasurer that dealers in pianos and organs must pay \$10 annual license for each agent in the field.

The street vendor often makes a howling success of his calling.

## Tired of Negro in Office.

Webster's Weekly.

Dr. S. A. Malloy, of Yanceyville, who was brought up in the Republican faith, sends a message to his father, Col. David Malloy, and his brothers, Messrs. Thos. S. and Robt. M. Malloy, to the effect that he used to believe that there was nothing in the negro issue, but having lived in Caswell and seen with his own eyes negro magistrates and a negro county commissioner, and negro politicians running Republican conventions, he has changed his mind and proposes to vote the straight Democratic ticket. We have this upon the authority of two gentlemen who spent a night in Yanceyville recently and talked with Dr. Malloy. Thus there is no need to go to Eastern North Carolina to establish the Democratic contention. A Rockingham Republican of character pitches his tent in the neighboring county of Caswell and finds that the negro rules the roost down there.

No fewer than 1,173 persons have been buried in England in Westminster Abbey.



# Southern Railway.

THE ... STANDARD RAILWAY OF

THE South ...

The Direct Line to All Points.

TEXAS,  
CALIFORNIA,  
FLORIDA,  
CUBA AND  
PORTO RICO.

Strictly FIRST-CLASS Equipment on all Through and Local Trains; Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains; Fast and Safe Schedules.

Travel by the Southern and you are assured a Safe, Comfortable and Expeditious Journey.

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Charlotte, N. C. Asheville, N. C.

No Trouble to Answer Questions.

F. S. CANNON, J. M. CULP, W. A. TUREN,  
M. V. P. & G. M. Train Men, G. P. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. ... Sold by every druggist in the malarial sections of the United States. ... No cure, no pay. ... Price, 50c.



First Tasteless Tonic ever manufactured. All other so-called "Tasteless" Tonics are imitations. Ask any druggist about this who is not PUSHING an imitation.

## WHOLESALES.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6, 1899. Gentlemen—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the Chill season of 1898, 2690 dozen Grove's Tonic. We also find that our sales on your Laxative Brooms-Quinine Tablets have been something enormous: having sold during the late Cold and Grip season 4,260 dozen.

Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige.

Yours truly,

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

## RETAILER.

GREENSBORO, ILL.

Gentlemen—I handle seven or eight different kinds of Chill Tonics but I sell ten bottles of Grove's to whom I sell one of the others. I sold 31 bottles of Grove's Chill Tonic in one day and could have sold more if I had it on hand. Mr. Dave Woods cured five cases of chills with one bottle.

Respectfully,  
JOHN T. VINYARD.

## CONSUMER.

WHITTEMORO, TEX., Sep. 13, 1898.

Gentlemen—I write you a few lines of gratitude. I think your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is one of the best medicines in the world for Chills and Fever.

I have three children that have been down with malarial fever for 13 months and have bought Chill medicines of all kinds and Doctor's bills coming in all the time until I got to town and got three bottles of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. My children are all well now and it was your Tasteless Chill Tonic that did it. I cannot say too much in its behalf.

Yours truly,  
JAMES D. ROY.