

**THE WEATHER.**  
Generally fair, except local showers in extreme west portions Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

# THE MORNING STAR

**DO YOU ADVERTISE?**  
If not, why not? Perhaps there's a reason. A request to this office will bring a man to talk it over with you.

VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 54.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,615.

## ASSEMBLY MEETS AT BRISTOL NEXT

### Selection of Tennessee City by Presbyterians Was a Feature Yesterday.

## THE "ELECT INFANT" CLAUSE

### Will be Voted Upon by Presbyterians of Southern Church—Clause as to Confession of Faith—The Anniversary.

Louisville, Ky., May 22.—The selection of Bristol, Tenn., as the next meeting place and a decision to put to a vote of the 87 Presbyteries, comprising the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Southern, an amendment to the "elect infant" clause in the confession of faith occupied today's session of the General Assembly.

The committee to which "elect infant" overtures were referred reported that there was difference of opinion and recommended the sending down to the Presbyteries of the following overture to amend Section 3, chapter 10, of the confession to read as follows:

"Infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by and through the spirit who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth. So also are all others who are included in the election of grace and who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word."

The Rev. Russell Cecil, D. D., of Richmond, the present moderator, nominated Richmond, which was seconded by former Governor J. Hoge Tyler. The Rev. C. C. Carson, D. D., of Bristol, placed that place in nomination. When the vote showed that Bristol had won the selection it was made unanimous.

Tonight the Assembly participated in a popular meeting, in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the King James version of the Bible.

An overture from the Presbytery of Orange touching the diaconate in connection with the new plan of benevolence and an overture from the Presbytery of Mecklenburg touching the reduction of the number of secretaries were referred to the committee on systematic benevolence.

**Northern Presbyterian Church.**  
Atlantic City, N. J., May 22.—The unanimous adoption of the report favoring a union with the reformed church, protest against the acceptance by the government of the silver service for the battleship Utah on which appears an engraving of Brigham Young and the Mormon Tabernacle, the starting of a movement to establish a fund of six million dollars to permit a pension increase for disabled ministers and widows of ministers and the taking of testimony in the heresy trial of the Rev. William D. Grant, of Northumberland, Pa., were among the important happenings at today's session of the 123rd annual General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

That it was physical impossibility for Christ to have stood on the pinnacle of the Temple at Jerusalem and be tempted by Satan, as related in the New Testament was one of the startling statements attributed to the Rev. William D. Grant, at the heresy trial before the permanent judicial committee.

Dr. Grant is charged with having said the topmost pinnacle was entirely too small for any one to stand.

In commenting on the death of Uzziah, who was struck in the Old Testament, was struck dead for daring to put his hand on the Ark of the Covenant while that precious relic was being taken from the threshing floor of Hebron to the Temple of Jerusalem, Dr. Grant is alleged to have said:

"The man Uzziah must have had aneurism of the heart or have burst a blood vessel in his head. It is not reasonable to suppose that God struck him dead under such circumstances."

Dr. Grant was also accused of having told a member of his church that he intended to "cast the evil out of the Bible," by preaching a certain sermon.

Some of the remarkable statements credited to Dr. Grant follow:

"He is said to have stated that 'Moyses had the blues when he wrote some of his poems.'"

"There is no personal devil."

"I've found sin in her own heart and she was not tempted by Satan."

"Christ was crucified in a perfectly natural manner by a mob of fanatic Jews and did not plan his own crucifixion."

**MORE TIME FOR PACKERS.**  
Granted Chicago Beef Barons by Federal Judge.  
Chicago, May 22.—Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States District Court, today granted an extension of time to attorneys for the indicted Chicago beef packers to file briefs in their anti-trust statute as to their cases.

The extension was granted after Attorney John S. Miller and Levy Mayer pleaded that the Federal Supreme Court in its expected decision in the tobacco case might give new light on the packers' attack on the statute.

## FRENCH MINISTER KILLED

### Aeroplane Plunged Into Group of Members of Cabinet—Prime Minister and Two Others Injured—Account of Accident.

Paris, May 21.—France paid a terrible toll today for her magnificent endeavor to attain supremacy of the air, when a monoplane, the driver of which had lost control, plunged into a group of members of the cabinet, who had gathered to witness the start of the race from Paris to Madrid, killing the minister of war and injuring the prime minister, his son, and a well-known sportsman.

A large number of other persons of note had narrow escapes from injury.

The accident occurred on the aviation field at Issy les Moulineux, where 200,000 persons had gathered to see the start of the race.

M. Train was piloting the monoplane that wrought such havoc. With him in the car was M. Bounier, a passenger. Neither of these men was injured. The machine was wrecked.

Minister Borteaux was horribly mangled. The swiftly revolving propeller cut off his left arm, which was found 10 feet away from the spot he was struck, the back of his head was crushed in, his throat gashed and the whole of his left side cut and mangled.

Premier Monis was buried beneath the wreckage of the monoplane. He was taken out as quickly as possible and examined by military surgeons, who found that he had suffered compound fractures of two bones in the right leg, that his nose was broken, his face badly contused, and that there were bruises on the breast and abdomen. He is expected to recover.

M. Bertheux and M. Monis were not seriously hurt.

Among those who had narrow escapes from injury was M. Lepine, the prefect of police.

Premier Monis and Minister Bertheux and their party arrived at the aviation field about 6 o'clock this morning, shortly after Roland Garros, M. Beaumont, and M. Gibert had started in the race.

Paris, May 22.—Notwithstanding the tragic incident, which ushered in the Paris to Madrid aviation race yesterday and which caused the death of M. Bertheux, the French minister of war, and the serious injury to Premier Monis, the contest was continued today by four of the competitors.

Emile Train, whose machine was the direct cause of the disaster, retired from the race, but Gibert, Vedrine, Frey and Garros decided to continue the flight to the Spanish capital.

Vedrine arrived at Angouleme, 279 miles from the aviation field, of Issy Les-Moulineux, in the remarkable time of three hours and 39 minutes, breaking the world's record for distance in a cross-country flight.

Frey began his flight from the aviation field at 1:06 o'clock but only succeeded in reaching Etampes, where his machine turned turtle in a squall and plunged to the ground. Frey was not hurt.

Gibert, on leaving Pontlevoy of Angouleme, lost his way and landed at Brizay, but later resumed his flight on the first leg of the course.

Garros, the first contestant to reach Angouleme, is repairing his machine for the second stage of the flight from Angouleme to San-Sebastian. President Fallieres today received through Ambassador Jusserand a message from President Taft expressing his heartfelt condolences for the loss which France sustained by the death of War Minister Bertheux and expressing his sympathy for M. Monis, the injured premier. Messages of sympathy also have been received from the heads of State from practically every nation.

Although the condition of Premier Monis continues satisfactory, Professor Lannague officially announced this afternoon that it would still take three days before he would be able to say whether the head of the French cabinet was out of danger.

The funeral of the war minister has been definitely fixed for Friday.

The physician's bulletin issued tonight says simply:

"The premier was permitted to take light nourishment today and Professor Lannague, after a consultation said there was no longer fear of complications."

The premier persistently asks for news of M. Bertheux. The physicians told him this evening that the minister of war was unconscious and that there was no hope. The premier was so deeply affected that it was deemed best not to inform him of the death of M. Bertheux until tomorrow.

**FATE OF THE MAINE.**  
After Vessel is Stripped Parts Will be Towed to Deep Water.  
Washington, May 22.—Unless otherwise directed by Congress as that remains of the ill-fated battleship Maine after it has been raised from Havana harbor and stripped, parts of value will be towed out to sea and sunk in deep water.

The board of engineers, engaged in raising the vessel, so recommended in their report which the War Department today submitted to Congress.

Secretary Dickinson has approved the recommendation and says "action will be taken according unless Congress directs otherwise."

The matter will be considered by the House Military Affairs Committee.

## LOSS IN IMPORTS CAUSING INQUIRY

### Conflicting Testimony Regarding Creosote Before Committee of House.

## STUART PRINCIPAL WITNESS

### Declares MacVeagh Reversed Ruling Because Railroads Could Not Pay Duty on Commodity. The Investigation.

Washington, May 22.—Testifying before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department today, J. E. B. Stuart, former collector of customs at Newport News declared that Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh had told him that the Department reversed a ruling calling for collection of a 20 per cent. duty on creosote importations because the railroads could not afford to pay duty on that commodity. Another witness testified that Secretary MacVeagh's brother had interested himself in the matter.

Mr. Stuart, who instigated an investigation into creosote imports at New Orleans last Fall, charging that the government was losing millions in revenues because creosote, dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem was being admitted as creosote oil free of duty, was summoned before the committee as the result of testimony given previously in executive session by Allan L. Benson.

Stuart related how he found that duty was being collected at Newport News from foreign ships whose manifests showed their cargoes to be creosote, the cargoes being received as creosote oil, which is on the free list. He told how last September, as the Secretary of the Treasury A. Platt Anderson had ordered that duty be collected on such imports and that subsequently as the Secretary of the Treasury Curtis had reversed the order claiming that the goods were not subject to revenue because they did not contain as much as 2 per cent. chlorine gas and could not be classed as refined creosote. He said that he had called on Mr. Curtis and was informed of the decision and then had visited Secretary MacVeagh, who explained the decision.

"Did Mr. MacVeagh give any reason for the order," asked Chairman Cox, of the committee.

"Yes," Stuart replied. "He said that the railroads could not afford to pay duty on it."

"Was that the only reason he gave?" asked the chairman.

"That is the only one I recall," was the reply.

Previously Allen L. Benson had told the committee in executive session that Stuart had told him of the remark that Secretary MacVeagh is alleged to have made. Benson also visited the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire about the creosote ruling. He told the committee that Mr. MacVeagh had informed him that his "instinct told me in favor of the railroads." When the committee asked if Mr. MacVeagh gave any reason, Mr. Benson replied:

"Mr. MacVeagh said that timber was becoming very scarce in this country and that everybody should do what he could to preserve and conserve what timber we have. He stated that this creosote is a preservative and increases the length of life of ties and that the railroads should be encouraged in every way to use it. He said that it made a very serious difference with the railroads whether they paid the duty or not. I tried to get him to repeat the statement that Mr. Stuart had made to me, that Secretary MacVeagh had once told him that the railroads could not afford to pay duty on creosote. I did not want to ask him outright whether he made that statement, so I asked questions that would give him an opportunity to make the statement if he desired. He did not say it to me in so many words, but he did broach that question by saying that the railroads ought to be encouraged to use that preservative."

He also said that his brother, Wayne, had called on him one day to inquire what the Department was going to do in the creosote matter and he said he told him that they were going to admit it free, and that his brother then said, 'that was right.'"

**HEAD OF CUTTER SERVICE.**  
Capt. Ellsworth Berthoff Appointed by President Taft.  
Washington, May 22.—President Taft today appointed Captain Ellsworth Price Berthoff to be captain commandant and chief of the division of the Revenue Cutter Service of the Treasury Department, succeeding Captain Commandant Worth G. Ross, who recently resigned, on account of ill health.

Captain Berthoff's home is in Hackensack, N. J. He is 45 years old, and has a conspicuous record in the Revenue Cutter Service. He is considered an authority on seals, and is the only officer of the service who is able to speak the Esquimaux language.

Captain Berthoff now commands the cutter Merrill, at Detroit, and stood seventeenth on the list of captains.

The nomination of Captain Berthoff was sent to the Senate this afternoon by President Taft.

## HONOR PAID AFTER 100 YEARS

### Memorial Unveiled to Noted Frenchman in Arlington Yesterday—Taft and Jusserand Were Speakers—Features.

Washington, May 22.—On a green knoll in front of the old Lee mansion in Arlington cemetery overlooking the broad Potomac and the capitol, a memorial was unveiled today to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer to whose prophetic vision Washington owes its broad avenues and its symmetry of design.

President Taft, Ambassador Jusserand, of France, and Senator Root, of New York, spoke in eulogy of Major L'Enfant. The ribbons of red, white and blue that bound the American flag to the marble face of the memorial were lifted by Miss Eleanor Carroll Morgan, great-granddaughter of William Dudley Digges in whose home L'Enfant found refuge when he was dismissed from the service of this government. Monsiengneur Russell, of St. Patrick's Catholic church, made the invocation and said the benediction.

"There are no many," said President Taft, "who have to wait 100 years to receive the reward to which they are entitled until the world shall make the progress which entitles it to pay the just reward." The man in whose memory we celebrate today had a high artistic temperament and it is that fact which has obscured at times and in some degree the merit of what he did, and lessened the gratitude we owe him for what he did.

"L'Enfant will now lie here appropriately in state and in rest, with the gratitude of the nation that he served so well."

Senator Root said that a true memorial to L'Enfant would be to follow his ideas for the extension of Washington rather than in accord with the ideas of real estate men.

Ambassador Jusserand referred to the death of Minister of War Bertheux. "Bertheux," said he, "was a man like L'Enfant. He died a victim of the new invention, the aeroplane, in which he was so much interested. We, in France, cannot forget the way in which your President expressed his grief at that sad accident. We are very much moved in the republic of France by it. It shows more than ever that your joys are our joys and your sorrows are our sorrows."

Standing in front of the colonial Lee mansion the monument occupies a position overlooking the Potomac river and the city of Washington. It is a base of stone supporting on its top a carved map, a fac simile of the original map of Washington as drawn by Major L'Enfant when he laid out the Federal capital under the direction of President Washington in July, 1790.

L'Enfant was quite forgotten until 1909. From the time of his death in a lonely grave on a Maryland farm, 1825 until that year his body lay in Congress made an appropriation for the transfer of the body to the National cemetery. The War Department recently granted permission that it be placed in Arlington because of L'Enfant's services to the colonies.

**GRANT CANADIAN'S REQUEST.**  
Battle of Chatauguay Will be Included in Coronation Festivities.  
London, May 22.—The Canadian pageant committee has arranged to include in the festival of the empire the scene depicting the Battle of Chatauguay, the withdrawal of which has been much resented by Canadians.

It was announced in April that the Canadian committee of which Lord Strachona is president, has decided to eliminate from the coronation programme Canada's principal contribution to the pageant, entitled "Chatauguay," where Canada was held for the empire, which was intended to represent the defeat, through strategy of an invading American force in 1813. It was thought that the pageant might wound the susceptibilities of American visitors and cause a feeling which would endanger the conclusion of the proposed Anglo-American arbitration.

**OUTLINES.**  
The Presbyterian General Assembly at Louisville, Ky., yesterday chose Bristol, Tenn., as the place for the next meeting. The "elect infant" clause will be put to a vote of the Presbyteries in the Southern church.

The French minister of war was crushed to death under a monoplane in Paris Sunday and the prime minister with several others was severely injured.—Two resolutions were introduced in the Senate yesterday seeking another investigation of the Lorimer case. Senator LaFollette made a speech arraigning the Illinois senator.—The loss on imports on account of entrance of creosote free, was the subject of investigation before a House Committee yesterday.

A monument was unveiled in Arlington yesterday to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer, who planned Washington. Speeches were made by President Taft and Ambassador Jusserand.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 to 2 1/2, ruling rate 2 1/4, closing bid 2 3/8, offered at 2 1/2. Spot cotton closed quiet, middling uplands 16.10; middling mid 16.35. Flour was quiet and lower to sell. Wheat easy, No. 2 red 97 1/2 nominal elevator and 98 1/2 f.o.b. afloat. Corn spot steady, No. 2, nominal f.o.b. afloat. Oats spot easy, standard white 39 1/2. Rosin firm. Turpentine quiet.

## ANOTHER LORIMER PROBE IS SOUGHT

### Resolutions Ask Immediate Investigation of the Renewed Charges.

## BEFORE U. S. SENATE AGAIN

### Senator LaFollette Arraigns Illinois Senator in Speech—Two Committees Discussed the Charges Yesterday.

Washington, May 22.—An immediate investigation of sweeping scope of the renewed charges that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, is not entitled to his seat is provided for in two resolutions, by Senators Dillingham and LaFollette and the whole subject figuratively held the boards in the Senate today.

Senator LaFollette called upon his resolution and made a speech arraigning the Illinois senator whom he charged with personal knowledge of the spending of money in behalf of his election. Both the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections discussed the charges of corruption in the Lorimer case and Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Elections Committee, presented his resolution of inquiry as a substitute for the LaFollette resolution. The LaFollette measure provides for a renewed inquiry into the Lorimer case by a special committee while the Dillingham measure directs the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make the inquiry. The Democratic senators will support the Dillingham resolution. It is likely that the Elections Committee will be directed to investigate through a sub-committee to be affirmed by the Senate. Senator LaFollette counts upon a number of progressives to support his resolution.

The Dillingham resolution follows: "That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be authorized and directed to further investigate through a sub-committee to be affirmed by the Senate, Senator LaFollette counts upon a number of progressives to support his resolution.

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## DIocese of East Carolina

### Annual Council in Session at Fayetteville—Services Sunday and Business Meetings Yesterday. Cause of Education.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Fayetteville, N. C., May 22.—The first Sunday service of the annual council, Diocese of East Carolina, was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30 A. M., more particularly for the members of the parish.

The principal service of the day was at 11 A. M. The choir, clergy and Bishop formed a line in the Chapel and marched in procession to the front of the church and up the middle aisle to the chancel. It was an impressive sight. Morning prayer was said by Rev. E. F. Huske, of Christ Church, Newbern, N. C., Rev. J. H. Griffith, of St. Mary's Church, Kinston and Rev. J. W. Fulford, of Zion's Parish. At the celebration of the Holy Communion Bishop Strange was the celebrant, Rev. C. F. Smith, of Christ Church, Elizabeth City, reading the Epistle, and Rev. Thomas P. Noe, of the Good Shepherd, Wilmington, reading the gospel. The Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D. of St. Paul's, Edenton, assisted in the administration.

The Council sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., of St. James', Wilmington, who took for his text 1 Corinthians, 14:40—"Let all things be done decently and in order." After referring to the fact that St. Paul was speaking to the Corinthians about their work and worship in the church, Dr. Milton showed the subtle orderliness and proportion are essential to right worship, as set forth in this text and in other passages of Scripture used as illustrations. "What a rebuke," said he, "they are to the empty emotionalism, the silly sentimentalism, the affected asceticism, the false asceticism, the subtle sacerdotalism, riot in many places—our own day usurp the place of a rational Christianity and a more intelligent worship. \* \* \* The underlying principle which the Apostle is seeking to inculcate is the same for all time: that the whole of public worship, preaching, sacrament, prayer and praise, must be more intelligible and orderly."

Applying this idea of orderliness and proportion to the proper balance between worship and preaching, Dr. Milton said: "Preaching stands first in the order of need and order of commission. 'Go preach' said the Master as His last command, the marching order of the church. In the order which he commands, St. Paul places preaching first. No amount of beauty of form, of grandeur of music, of magnificence of ritual, of stateliness of architecture, of fervor of prayer, of culture in the pew, can save the church from corrupt practices, and empty formalism, unless the conviction, stimulating, inspiring voice of the preacher is lifted high above all."

Taken altogether it was a sermon of power, and was forcefully delivered.

The morning offering was taken for the Virginia Theological Seminary, which trains many of the men that work in this diocese. The "Quiet Hour Service," conducted by the Bishop at 5:45 P. M., was unusually suggestive and enjoyable. Besides hymns and prayers, silent and audible, the Bishop made three short addresses bearing upon our relations, each to the other; a relation of unity and harmony; the midst of great variety; and the relation of the church to the world.

At 8:30 P. M. Evening Prayer was said by Revs. E. L. Malone, W. R. Noe and F. N. Skinner, after which Hon. Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh, spoke on St. Mary's School, and the Bishop delivered his annual address.

The morning session was occupied almost entirely with routine business, chiefly the reports of the various standing committees. Just before the noon hour Rev. W. S. Claiborne, representing the University of the South, at Sewanee, was presented to the Council and read a telling address in advocacy of material support for this our own church university. The plan suggested, known as the Nelson plan, is to fix an amount for permanent endowment, which we can and will raise in our own time and way; and to pay to the University annually an amount equal to the interest on such endowment. Meeting was opened by President Lee O'Neal Brown, who had \$30,000 strapped on his person. He said he understood that the Senate Committee had permitted an attorney in the case to divert it from an inquiry into Mr. Lorimer's knowledge in the case. Page upon page of the testimony, he declared showed the closest association between Mr. Lorimer, Speaker Shurtliff and Lee O'Neal Brown, the Democratic leader.

**CHURCH ROW WAS FATAL.**  
Six of Congregation of Colored Church Victims at Newberry.  
Spartanburg, S. C., May 23.—Henry Baxter, colored, walked into Rocky Zion church near Newberry, S. C., Sunday evening with his hat on. Baxter is dead and four or five other negroes are also dead as a result of the shooting caused by this lack of respect for the meeting place.

When Baxter was taken to task by a member of the congregation for failing to remove his hat as he entered the church, a quarrel ensued. Then there was an adjournment to the grounds outside, where several pistols got into action and 40 or 50 shots were fired.

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## AGREEMENT MARKS END MEXICAN WAR

### Peace Reigns Supreme in Northern Portion of the Republic Last Night.

## MADERO IS OUTLINING COURSE

### Disquieting Reports About "Scientific Party" in Mexico City—206 Chinese Were Killed by Mexican Troops.

Juarez, Mexico, May 22.—Peace reigns supreme in Northern Mexico tonight where news of the signing of a peace agreement last night has penetrated. The only disquieting reports today were private advices from Mexico City that members of the "Scientific" party deposed because of the Maderista movement, were thinking of starting a revolution against the latter.

Trouble from the "Scientific" element if it is admitted here, is expected; but whether it will take the form of armed revolt after Madero assumes power is not yet clear.

The insurrecto troops may be kept at the various garrisons in Mexico for a few months in order to satisfy the orderliness and proportion are essential to right worship, as set forth in this text and in other passages of Scripture used as illustrations. "What a rebuke," said he, "they are to the empty emotionalism, the silly sentimentalism, the affected asceticism, the false asceticism, the subtle sacerdotalism, riot in many places—our own day usurp the place of a rational Christianity and a more intelligent worship. \* \* \* The underlying principle which the Apostle is seeking to inculcate is the same for all time: that the whole of public worship, preaching, sacrament, prayer and praise, must be more intelligible and orderly."

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