"PROVE ALL THINGS AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD".

THE SHAH ASSASSINATED

Persia's Despot Shot by a Fanatic

MURDERED IN A MOSOUE.

Assassin's Aim Was Sure and the Monarch is Dead in His Palace .-- Tragic End of a Long Reign and a Life Filled With Stirring Incidents .-- His Succeson is Muzaper-ed-Din.

THERAN, Persia, May 2.-Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia, was entering a shrine near here vesterday, when an assassin, disguised as a woman, draw a pistol and fired at him, the bullet sinking near the heart. The wounded rater was at once conveyed to his carriage and driven with all speed to the palaret whare no died two bours later. The murdoser an arrested. It is believed that

A later serioust says: "As the Shah was A and Agim, the assassin, who is said good from Kerman, named Mollah to verel the fatal shot. The Shah was an all of lex his about physician, Dr. Tholo-The assasmuch slarm. Prince toff and b. the third son of the a red to his palace at the request of common. The heir to the throne, -Din, is at Tabriz. He will leave unitri as econ as possible. A possibloreson for the crime is that there has here mand discontent for some time owing o the dearness of provisions, partly caused

The News at Weshington. Washington, May 2 .- Secretary Olney at 3 p. m. y sterday reneived the following cable from United States Minister to Persia Alexander McDonald at Teheran. visiting shrine near city for devocalering inner sanctuary was shot by as-a-sin discussed as a woman, bullet en-

hy the expassive issue of cooper coins."

minutes. Research revolutionary fanatic. Great distress dust city quiet." Sons after is ceiving this news Secretary Older gert a cable message to Minister Mc-Donald, saying that the President directed that sincere condolence be offered and abhorence of the crime expressed to the Govsemment of Persia and the family of the

tering region of heart. Expired in a few

of the Shah's Life.

Near 31-D.Sn, the Shab, ascended the throne of Persia in 1848, and has been more free from the attempts of assassins than some of his predecessors. He was well known in Europe, where he had the reputation of being a shrewd and shifty politician and a vigorous ruler. In 1856 he signed a treaty permitting the establishment telegraphic communications between Europe and India through Persia. His first visit to Europe was in 1873, and although he was absent from his kingdom from May to September there was no sign of rebellion. On that trip he visited Moscow. St. Petersburg, Brussels, Paris, London, Vienna, Constantinople and many other cities, in which he and his retinue excited a great deal of attention. He kept a diary of his observations, which is a literary curiosity in its way. He made a second European tour in 1889. Of late years he had exhibited an inclination to be friendly to England. The heir of the Shan is his second son, who was born in 1853, and is named * Muzaper-ed-Din

Mirza. The eldest son, Massud, is a man of great ambition and of some capacity, but with a most unenviable reputation for coldblooded cruelty. The younger son is said to be weak both in intellect and character, an ! trouble about the succession is not at all improbable. Thus the death of the Shah may prove the percursor of important politica

ILLINOIS FOR M'KINLEY.

The Delegates Instructed to Present His Name at St. Louis. SERINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.-The Republicans of Illinois, at the second day's session

of their State Convention, declared emphat-

ically that William McKinley is their choice

for President of the United States. The opponents of the Ohioan's Presidential aspirations capitulated before a terrific oaslaught of his friends. By a majority of 829 in a total vote of 1335-a majority as unexpected to the supporters of the Ohioan as it was staggering to Senator Cullom and his friends—the Republican State Convention structed their delegates-at-large from Illinois to the St. Louis Convention, not merely to vote for and support the Ohio candidate, but actually to present his name to that body as the candidate and choice of Illinois

for the liresidential nomination. It was after 10 o'clock a. m. when Chairman Borry called the convention to order. The hall was packed, as it was on the first day Nominations for Secretary of State The balloting resulted in the demination of James A. Rose. J. R. McCulich was nominated for Auditor and Henry Heriz for Treasurer. E. C. Aiken was commated for Attorney-General. At this oint Mckinley's name was mentioned and trear of appliause and cheers broke out, sling fully five minutes. Delegates and visitors in the galleries go: upon the chairs, threw their hats in the air and yelled like

Chairman Berry then said that the next order on the regular programme was the onsideration of resolutions instructing the delegates to the National Convention. He desired to offer the following resolutions: Resolved. That the delegates elected by this convention to the National Convention at St. Louis be instructed to present and sup-port the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom for Presi-

When it had been read "So!" Bethea, of Lee, arose and moved that the name of William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, be substituted for that of Shelby M. Cullom. At this the cheering broke out even more furiously than before. By actual time the applause lasted

for four minutes. A motion to table the resolution was lost, and Delegate Calhoun demanded a vote on amendment substituting McKinley's hame for Cullom's. The amendment was carried amid great enthusiasm, and on Mr. Hunt's motion the resolution was made

When the cheering ceased the Committee on Delegates made their report, and R. W. Paterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune; William Nixon, editor of the Inter-Ocean; ex-Gravernor E. J. Oglesby, of Elkhart, and er-Governor Joseph W. Fifer were selected as delegates-at-large to the National Con-

When the platfarm, which declares for ound money, the gold standard, protection and reciprocity was read and unanimously

adopted the convention adjourned sine die.

Killed by His Own Invention.

William Herbert Coulson, an amateur hemist, was almost instantly killed at his home, New York City. The affair was shrouded in mystery, but the mystery did not relate to the tragedy so much as to an invention upon which Mr. Coulson was working with two associates. It exploded.

Fifty-One Political Prisoners Deported. Fifty-one Cuban political prisoners were ported from Havana by the Spanish mail amer. They are to be sent to the convict stablishment at Ceuta, Africa.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Quadrennial Session of a Month Begun at Cleveland, Ohio.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be in session for one month, was called to order in the Central Armory at Cleveland, Ohio, by Bishop Bowman. There are four accredited



St. Louis (Mo.) Senior Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.

women delegates to the Conference, and the question as to their admission came up immediately after the appointment of the com-

When the name of Lydia A. Timble was called on the roll the opponents of the admission of women moved that the name be taken from the rolls until it was ascertained whether she was rightfully a member of the Conference. Bishop Bowman refused to entertain the motion on the ground that the Conference was not yet organized. The announcement was greeted with applause by the

A series of resolutions reciting the fact that the lay delegates were not being given their full privileges, and demanding that the tay delegates be given the right to choose their own members on the committees, was

The debate on the woman question was finally precipitated by the Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, who read a chailenge signed by prominent opponents of women, which gave twelve reasons why women should not be recognized, prominent among them being the refusal of previous conferences to recog-



BISHOP EDWARD G. ANDREWS. New York.

It was moved that a Committee on Eligibility be appointed to determine the eligibility of the four women delegates and that the committee report immediately.

J. B. Grow, in a fervid speech, attempted to amend the motion by inserting a clause providing that the women should not participate in the Conference until their eligibility had been decided. The amendment was defeated and the original motion adopted.

CRIPPLE CREEK ALMOST WIPED OUT-An Explosion Kills Four Men and Injures Seventeen.

was not destroyed by the big fire of a few days ago, has just been burned. Thousands are homeless. Four persons were killed and seventeen injured, several fatally, by boiler explosion in the Palace Hotel. The flames started in the kitchen of the Portland Hotel and communicated to a big lumber yard in the rear of the hotel. The flames spread rapidly and the firemen tried vainly to save the remainder of the town by blowing up buildings with dynamite.

In response to a request for help a special train carrying fire engines and a squad of police and deputy sheriffs left Denver for Cripple Creek at 5.30 p. m. At 6 p. m. the fire had burned itself out, and Mayor Steele telegraphed Chairman Webber, of the Fire and Police Board of Denver, that the firemen and policemen were not needed. A special policemen shot and killed an unknown man found carrying away valuables from a burning building. Mayor Steele tele-

graphed Mayor Murray, of Denver, as follows: "Thousands homeless. Send tents." There is not a building left standing in the business section of the city, and the loss is probably about \$2,000,000. Only a few residences on the outskirts remain. The wires in the town are all down and the telegraph office is rigged up in a freight car.

VICTORY FOR REBELS.

Cubans Said to Have Routed a Spanish Column.

News of a bloody battle near Zanja, Cuba, has been received. General Munez tried to prevent General Calixto Garcia from crossing the Canto River. Munez organized a strong land column, and, ordering gunboats to proceed up the river to co-operate, left Manzanillo to intercept Garcia. The latter, with Rabi's column, made a junction with the forces of Maria Rodriguez from Camaguey. The combined insurgent forces at-tacked Munez as he was advancing and defeated him. Munez lost over 200 killed and 400 wounded. But for the gunboats Munez's column would have been destroyed. Munez retreated to Manzanillo, and Garcia is now operating without opposition.

Suicide of a Young Bride.

Mrs. Marv. wife of James B. Clark, committed suicide by hanging, at Lynn., Mass. She was twenty-nine years old, newly married, and despondent from ill health. She lived in the same house with William E. Pierce, a bridegroom of a week, who had just attempted suicide by jumping from a train at Revere.

Striking Servants Win.

The strike of the servant girls of Superior, Wis., which had been on several days, is now over, as nearly every employer has given in to the demand for \$15 a month.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The House has passed the bill giving a pension of \$75 a month to Brigadier-General William Grosse, of Indiana. Senator Hill introduced a bill amending aws relating to contempt of court. The bill

allows appeals to the Supreme Court. Congress passed a bill appropriating \$60,-000 to improve the New York Postoffice building and furnish certain rooms therein. In Congress the General Deficiency bill, the last of the great appropriation bills, has been passed, showing a very unusual rec-

ord of promptness. Speaker Reed has announced the appointment of Representatives Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) and Sayers (Dem., Texas,) as Trustees of the National Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Under the special order adopted the vote

on the passage of the Pickler Pension bill was taken in the House immediately after the reading of the journal. The bili passed by a vote of 187 to 54. Senator Peffer's resolution for an investi-gation of the bond issues was opposed by Senator Hill, of New York, on the ground that it is not the method of issuing bonds,

but the policy, that the Populists really op-The appropriation for fortifications is \$11,384,613, of which the sum of \$5,842,237 is for expenditures during the next fiscal year and contracts are authorized to the extent of \$5.543,276. The Naval bill appropri-

Mr. Lewis, of Kentucky, introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$100,000 to provide for the purchase of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and the erection thereon of a home for disabled soldiers, to be known as the Lincoln National Home.

Senator Vest offered an amendment in the Senator vest offered an amendment in the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill, which was adopted without division, directing the Sec-retary of the Treasury to consider and report to Congress upon the best plan for a public building to be erected in Washington for the storage of public documents and un-

Mr. Payne, of New York, has prepared a report on the bill which amends Section 4216 of the Revised Statutes, which permits foreign yachts to enter United States ports without the payment of a tonnage tax, so that it shall not extend to any foreign built yacht owned, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States.

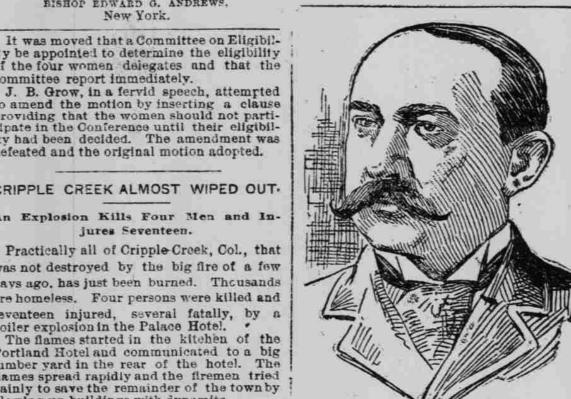
The retirement of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the membership of the House, reduces the Democratic representation in that body to ninety-three, the lowest since the Fortythird Congress, when they had but eighty-eight. In the Fifty-second Congress the Democrats had a total membership of 230. The Republicans have reached their high water mark in this Congress, having 250

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

The Remarkable Career of an American Mining Engineer.

The health of John Hays Hammond, the American who was sentenced to death for complicity in the Transvaal raid, continues to cause uneasiness. He is in prison at Pretoria. The Boer Progressist party appear to be unanimously in favor of elemency to-ward the prisoners. They consider banish-ment and a small fine sufficient punishment. Judge Gregorowski, who sentenced the prisoners, was hooted upon his arrival at Bloemfontein, on his return from the Trans-

John Hays Hammond, whose sentence of death for high treason against the Transvaal Government was commuted by President Kruger, is forty years old, and is the son of Mayor R. P. Hammond, of San Francisco, who was formerly Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railway. He is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. While in college he was the life of every company he was in. He spent a vacation in the White House, the guest of General Grant. Having completed his course at Yale, Hammond went to Germany and studied mining engineering at Freiberg.
Returning to the United States, the young engineer was placed in charge of the mining census survey for the census of 1880. Then



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

he made a practical study of mining methods of Colorado, California and the other gold and silver producing States. Then he went to the Sonora mines in Mexico, and his fame, which had extended to the limits of his own

country, spread to Europe.

Hammond went to South Africa in the service of Barney Barnato. He had a letter of introduction to Cecil Rhodes. When he called to present it Rhodes was giving a din-ner party. As soon as the guests had gone Rhodes turned abruptly to the expert and

"Mr. Hammond, I should like to have you make me a proposition."

Mr. Hammond's salary up to that time had been \$25,000 a year, but he raised the figure cheerfully to \$60,000, and Rhodes saw the raise. He thereby became chief engineer of the Chartered English Company. As Hammond became Rhodes's right-hand man rumor has it that the salary has been swelled to \$100 000 a year.

Mr. Hammond introduced American methods and really disclosed the marvelous wealth of the African gold fields. He has the reputation of being the first mining en-gineer in the world. He refused some years ago a flattering offer from the Chinese Gov-

Mr. Hammond is a man of most agreeable address and has a host of friends. Senator Jones once declared he could neither be "bulidozed, bamboozled nor bought." He has traveled all over the world and done engineering work wherever there are mines to be worked. His home is at Johannesberg. His wife was Miss Natalie Harris, whom he married at Hagerstown, Md., in 1880. They have two sons.

Half a Million Fire in Paris, Texas. The entire south side of the business part of Paris, Texas, was destroyed by fire. The flames were fanned by a high wind, and the fire department was unable to cope with the conflagration. The estimated loss is nearly half a million dollars, and is only partially covered by insurance. Among the buildings destroyed are the telegraph and post offices.

A Cloudburst Causes a Train Wreck. A cloudburst at Raymond, Iowa, washed out the track and derailed the Illinois Central fast limited train for Chicago. Two coaches were overturned, and several passengers injured, none, however, dangerously.

NORTH STATE

CULLINGS.

Fife Meets Tillman.

Evangelist Fife was in Washington Thursday and called upon Vice President Stevenson and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. He shook Tillman's hand warmly, saying the people were with him, and adding, "God bless you!" Tillman said he was much obliged to Mr. Fife for his "God bless you," because most of the people about there had only "Damn you's" for him, but that he believed the great body of the people were with him. Tillman spoke rather spicily of the people in Kentucky whence he has just returned, and said that some of the statesmen of that State had changed their views on the money question for the office that was in it. Then he asked if the morals of the public men of Kentucky could be held up to young men as examples. Mr. Stevenson was very cordial to Mr. Fife and spoke with pleasant anticipation of his visit to the University commencement. He said he liked to go to North Carolina

Not Afraid of Fertilizers.

The State agricultural department has issued a bulletin stating that the sales of commercial fertilizers in North Carolina this season, nearly all for use on cotton, are 50 per cent greater than sales are over two and a half million of dollars and that it will require onethird of last year's cotton crop to pay for this year's fertilizers. The dedepartment deplores this immense increase in cotton acreage and unprecedented outlay for fertilizers.

Failure of a Goal Company.

The Cumnock Coal Company, formerly the Longdon, Hennesey Co., at Cumnock, Chatham County, has gone into receivers' hands. Judge Seymour, of the United States District Court, appointed Samuel Z. Hennesey receiver. The company has been embarrassed ever since an explosion last December, in which forty persons were killed.

The Negro Sanitarium.

Dr. L. A. Scruggs has returned from Boston whither he went in the interest of the Negro Sanitarium, which he is trying to establish at Southern Pines. Dr. Scruggs says that he elicited the and he made an argument in support of it influence of a dozen or more prominent men whose aid will be forthcoming when plans are matured, and that he feels much encouraged in the work.

Goldsboro's new bank will soon be ready for business. The following compose the board of directors: Geo. C. Royall, K. E. Bizzell, M. J. Best, Thos. Edmundson, Geo. A. Norwood, Jr., and Dr. J. F. Miller, all of that city; E. J. Elliots, of Smithfield; J. M. Norwood, of Wilmington, and H. E. Newberry, of Magnolia. The officers are: Geo. A. Norwood, Jr., president; M. J. Best, vice-president, and Leslie C. Southland, cashier.

Gov. Carr has issued requisition papers on Gov. Northen, of Georgia, for Arch Brabay, a fugitive from Robeson county, who is wanted there to answer to a charge of murdering a woman. A requisition was also made for John Hunter, a Buncombe county fugitive, who stands charged with larceny. This latter order was made on the Governor of South Carolina.

John Hallder, a farmer, aged about 45 years, living near Lewisville, while returning home, was killed by the Mocksville passenger train, three miles west of Winston. Hallder was in his wagon with his little son who was painfully but not seriously injured.

The town of Henderson sends a delegation to Portsmouth to offer 15 acres of land and \$25,000 for the establishment of the Seabord shops at that

The Battery Park Hotel gave a banquet to the Asheville Fire Department in recognition of their superb work sixth congressional district of South Car-

The Perry suit against the Seaboard Air-Line Railroad has been settled by a compromise, the railroad paying the widow, Mrs. Perry \$2,500.

A company has been incorporated

in Rockingham county to build a new cotton factory at the town of Spray.

One life lost and immense damage to timber and agriculture lands by the recent forest fires in Tyrrell county.

Louisburg is to have a new \$10,000 roller mill. A \$40,000 cotton mill is to be built

at Albermarle. An Attack on Bicycles. The Rev. Dr. Haydn, of the "Old Stone Church" in Cleveland, has made a bitter attack on bicycling, but explains that he was induced to do so by the fact that many peo-

ple who used to go to church now give the

time to wheeling. The Rev. Jenkins Lloyd

Jones, of Chicago, Ill., has provided a bicy-cle checking department in his church and Sunday two hundred wheels were taken care

of while their riders listened to the sermon. We would rather enlist in the army for three years, in time of war, than have a back tooth pulled.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both

Houses. THE SENATE.

The Senate committee Monday completed the river and harbor appropriation bill and it was reported to the Senate. The committee reduced or struck out items to an aggregte of \$631,858, and increased or inserted items aggregating \$2,661,690 -making a net increase of \$2,029,832, the bill now carrying a total of \$12,444,550.

TUESDAY. Tuesday the most of the time was occupied in the consideration of the naval appropria-

Senator Butler introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for additions to the public building at Greensbore. He filed a copy of the grand jury's indictment of the present inadequate accommodations, Senator Pritch-ard presented a petition of Newbern citizens praying for a clock tower, clock and illumi-nated dial. Christ haters as they were, tut it was in their yery midst, in the person of the King

WEDNESDAY. The statue of Father Marquette, placed by the State of Wisconsin in the National Hall of Statuary in the capitol, was officially presented to, and accepted by, the Senate. Af-ter this matter was disposed of the naval ap-propriation bill was taken up and the propriation bill was taken up and the love this present world cannot enter this remainder of the day's session was given up kingdom, but helpless blind beggars and to political speeches.

THURSDAY. The Senate Thursday after the routine business taken up the appropriation bill. The pending question being the amendment of-fered by Mr. Gorman reducing the number ed by Mr. Gorman reducing the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two, and the amendment to that now and then so as to keep in touch with the people who were so dear to him and his.

The naval bill had the undivided attention of the day. Allen, (Pop.) of Nebraska, predicted the collapse of the Democratic and Republican parties, the former within three months and the latter by the 4th of March, 1901, and by Mr. Gorman, (Dem.) of Maryland, in enforcement of his views as to the necessity of more economy n appropriations.

FRIDAY. Friday's session of the Senate was enlivened by two characteristic speeches—a flery and impetuous one from Mr. Tillman, Demon cotton, are 50 per cent greater than ocrat, of South Carolina, and a temperate last year at this date and 30 per cent and suggestive one from Mr. Hill, Democrat, greater than ever before; that the total of New York. Mr. Tillman, wearing in his necktie an emblem of his last speech in the Benate, a miniature gold pitchfork, strode up and down in the rear of the back seats on the Démocratic side of the chamber, gestieulating forcibly and inveighing against the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the bankers and money-lenders of Wall street and threatening the withdrawal of his State from the Democratic column if the Chicago convention should not declare in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Hill's replyfto him was dignified but sarcastic. He, too, spoke of the Chicago convention declaring that he did not believe that Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the nomination; he said that he was not piedged to him or to any member of his cabinet; eulogized Mr. Carlisle for his public services, while criticising him for his interference against the re-election of Senator Blackburn, and closed a long speech by declaring the policy of the Democratic party should 'In essentials, unity: in non-essentials, liberty, in all things, charity.' Mr. Gorman's motion to reduce the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two (a reduction of \$7,500,000 in expenditure) and it was agreed to-yeas 81; nays 27. Before the naval bill was taken up Mr. Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, in-troduced a bill to make the Mexican dollar,

> in value to the standard dollar of the United States and a full legal tender to any amount for all debts and demands, public and private SATURDAY. The naval appropriation bill, which has been under consideration in the Senate during the entire week, was passed Saturday and now it will be for a conference committee to reconcile the disagreement between the two houses. The chief of these is the reduction of the number of battle-ships pro-

> vided for. The House fixed the number at

the Japanese yen and the trade dollar equal

four, the Senate at two. The ships are to cost \$3,750,000 exclusive of armament THE HOUSE. MONDAY.

The House on Monday passed a few pension bills, and others local to the District of Coumbia. Representatives Pearson and Talbert spoke briefly on the pension bill. The latter defended Southern re-unions. TUESDAY. The first business in order in the House

Tuesday was the vote on the passing of the pension bill, which was taken by yeas and nays, at the demand of Mr. Crowther, Rs. publican, of Missouri. It resulted: Yeas 187. nays 54, the Republicans and Populists supporting the bill and the Democrats opposing Six Democrats, however, voted for the

The House Wednesday debated the expen-ditures and revenues of the government. Mr. Walker, Republican, of Virginia, presented the report upon the contest of Thorp, Republican, against McKenney, Democrat, from the fourth district of Virginia, which was ordered printed, with concurring views from mbers of the committee presented Mr. De Armond, Democrat, of Missouri. e remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the bankruptey bill.

THURSDAY. The House Thursday devoted five hours to the bankruptcy bill. The principal speakers were: Messrs, D Armond, Democrat, of Missouri; Tawney, Republican, of Minnesota, and Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, against the bill, and Messrs, Button, Republican, of Missouri; Culberson, Democrat, of Texas; and Ray, Republican, of New York, in favor of the bill. The discussion developed the fact that the House was practically in favor of a bill providing for voluntary bank-FRIDAY.

In the House Friday Mr. Codding, Republican, of Pennsylvania, submitted the unanimpus report of electi a committee No. 3 in case of Joshua F. Wilson, Republican, vs. John L. McLaurie, Democrat, from the when fire threatened to burn the hotel. olina, that McLaurin was entitled to his seat. The report was agreed to. Overstreet, Republican, of Indiana, from the same committee, reported the case of George W. Murray, Republican, vs. Wm. Ellight, Democrat, from the first district of South Carolina, the committee finding that Murray, colored, who represented the district in the last Congress, was entitled to the seat now. The minority of the committee was given leave to file their views and the cale went to the calendar. A bill was passed to admit free of duty articles of foreign manufacture intended for exhibition at the Nashville Exposition in 1897, and to admit persons engaged to care for the exhibits. SATURDAY. After a debate continuing over five hours

the House Saturday, by a vote of 157 to 81 passed the bankruptcy bill. It is substantially well-know as the Torey bill. The House passed without a division, the bill passed by the Senate yesterday appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the commission to be appointed under the recent treaty with Great Britain. Senator Pritchard introduced a bill establishing a soldiers' homeat Southern Pines, N. C., for throat and lung diseases and appropriating \$200,000. He has also introduced a bill to re-establish the old Fayefteville arsenal, for reclaiming which \$100,000 is appropriated by the bill. The arsenal was destroyed by Sherman's army. He has also introduced a bill to pay H. D. Bryan (Craven county) a thirteen-thousand dollar war claim, rents of his plantation,

A Domestic Tragedy. At Rosedal, Russell county; Va., a man by the name of Dutton and his son, quarrefled over a money transaction. The father fired several shots at his son, finally a ball took effect in the son's breast. As he fell he shot his father through the heart, killing him instantly. The son lived half an hour,

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 10.

Lesson Text: "Lessons on Prayer," ke xviii., 9-17 - Golden fext: Luke xvlit., 13 -Commentary.

This is called a lesson on prayer, but if might be better a led a lesson on how to enter the king lom of God. The king lom is mentioned at least seven or eight times to this chapter and the last part of the preceding one. The Pharisees were told that it was among them or in their midst, not within them (chapter xvii., 21, margin or R. V.), for it could not in any sense be in such whom they were watching their opportunity to kill. Chapter xviii., in which our lesson is, tells us who can and who cannot enter this kingdom, which is yet to be set up on this earth. Self righteous Pharisees and rich idolaters, however moral, and all who such as have the spirit of a little child, they can enter. The condition of things on earth will become more and more like the days of Noah and of Lot till the Son of Man shall

9. "And He spake this parable unto cortain which trusted in themselves that they were righteous and despised others." The previous part of the chapter speaks of the coming of the Son of Man as a time when God shall avenge His own elect-that is, His elect Israel, for His elect church does not cry for vengeance, but the redemption of Israel is always associated with vengeance upon her enemies (Isa. xxxiv., 8; xxxv., 4; Ixiii., 4). In verse 8 He asks if there shall be any faith on earth or the faith when this time comes. The church having been taken to meet her Lord before He comes to avenge His elect Israel, it will be a dark time. There will be many trusting in their own righteousness, but there will also be an afflicted and poor people who will trust in

the Lord (Zeph. iii., 12). 10. "Two men went up into the temple to pray, the one a Pharisee and the other a publican." The Pharisees trusted in their own righteousness. It is written of then in Rom x., 3, that being ignorant of Gol's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness they did not submi themselves unto the righteousness of God. Our Lord said to then that they would see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, all the prophets and many from the north, south, east and west in the kingdom of God, but they themselves thrust out (Luke xiii., 28, 29). He also said that unless one had more righteousness than that of the scribes and Pharisees it would be impossible to enter the king-

dom (Math. v., 20). 11, 12. This is the record of the Pharisee's so called prayer, as given by Him who reads our hearts, whose eyes are as a flame of fire. There is not one petition in it. He did not ask God for a simple thing, but just told God what a good fellow he was in his own esti-mation and how thankful he was for it. He mentioned four things that he did not do and two things that he did. There were thus just six things in his little talk with God about himself, and six is the number of man, as 666 is the number of the beast, the man who will be satan incarnate. There was no humility, no sense of sin, no knowledge of God nor of himself, yet he thought that he prayed, and no doubt went away feeling well pleased with himself. He is a picture of multitudes of religious people to-day who attend church regularly, but are no more saved than he was. In their own estimation they are not sinners, never were. They were born children of God by natural birth, or if not then, they think it was all made sure by infant baptism, and now they can tell you of what they are glad they are not, and of some good : things which they do, and vainly think that all is well. They are followers o Cain, who despised God's way and loved his

13. "God be merciful to me a sinner. This is the substance of the prayer of the poor despised publican who would not lift up so much as his eyes to heaven, but smote upon a truly contrite breast, as he stood a ar off and uttered these words from his heart. He had no righteousness, and he knew it. but he had plenty of sin, and he knew that too. He needed mercy, and he asked for it, and he pleaded nothing but his sin and God's redemption. His prayer might be rendered, "God be propitious to me," or "be reconciled to me because of atonement." He like righteous Abel, acknowledge! hs si and looked to a sacrifice.

14. "I tell you this man went down to his house justified." The man who wanted The man who wanted nothing and asked for nothing received nothing and went back to his house a poor, self righteous, lost soul, but the penitent publican who confessed his sin and asked for mercy received mercy and was instantly justified from all things from which he ould not be justified by the law, for by the deeds of the law no one can be justified. But the righteousness of God, even Christ Himself and all His merits, is freely given to every penitent sinner who comes to Hin (Acts xiii., 38, 39; Romeiti., 19-24; x. 4; II Cor.

*., 21).
15. "And they brought unto Him also infants that He would touch them, but when the disciples saw it they rebuked them. The disciples did not know Him even though they dwelt with Him. Even James and John had to be reproved more than once, and the night before He was crucified He had to say to another, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known Me, Mary's apparent waste of precious ointment, but Jesus rebuked them and commended her. We need fear no one's consure if only we have His approval. Therefore let us covet that above all things.

and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." It is not their innocence He refers to, for all are born in sin, but they are helpers, dependent, empty, self unconscious, confiding, clinging. They are not wise and prudent, like the Pharisees, but they are utterly helpless, like the publicans, and the leper, and the blind men. The heirs of the kingdom are such as these. Their need is their strongest plea, and the great heart of compassion opens to them. See some of the precious words to all who, by faith in Christ Jesus, have become God's true little children, in such passages as I John ii., 12, 23. 17. "Verily I say unto you, Wnospever shall not receive the king tom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein Unquestioning confidence in the word that is spoken and complete emptiness and need -these will open the door for the fuliness o God. The blind men in the end of the enapter are the little children who enter in, but such as the rich young ruler, who is full to overflowing of his own possessions, these cannot enter in .- Lesson Helper.

16. "But Jesus called them unto Him and

said, Suffer little children to come unto Me

The Per Capita Circulation.

The treasury official circulations statement issued Saturday gives all the kluds of money in circulation, at \$1,540,007,082, or \$30,000, 000 less than May 1, 1895. The per capita circulation based on a population of 71,136,000, is stated at \$21.65. The increase in money in circulation during April, is placed at \$11,-377,619 and the decrease of money in the treasury during the month is stated at \$6,-

Andrew Carnegie's Generosity.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased for \$25, 800 a plot of ground at Duquesne, near Pittsburg, Pa., on which he will erect two handsome buildings, one a public library the other a gymnasium and natatorium. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$150,000. They will be free to the citizens of Duquesne and employees of the Carnegie Steel Company, .

OHIO METHODISTS WILL ADMIT THEM TO THE CONFERENCE.

A Complete Victory. All Other Questions Lost Sight of. The Third Largest Church.

The conference of the Methodists of Ohio, in session at Cleveland, have decided to admit the four women who have been elected as delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their supporters claim to have gained a substantial victory, and the indications are now that when the question is fought out on the floor, the women will come out with flying colors. The four dis-trict conferences have held meetings and selected committeemen to represent their respective districts on the committee which will report on the eligibility of women to the conference. The result was a complete

standing 17 to 11, in favor of the unconditional admission of women.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York city, the leader of the opposition to the admission of women, was selected from the second district and he led the opposition on the floor, of the conference. From the eighth district the clerical representative is Rev. Dr. A. G. Kynett, of Philadelphia, one of the leaders of the women's side. Almost all other ques-tions have been lost sight of, and the business of the conference will be unimportant

victory for the women, the committee now

until the woman question is settled.

Bishop Foster, of Boston, called the general conference to order. The Rev. Dr. Parker, of Indiana, led the devotional exercises. He showed his preference for the case of women by praying that God might bless the

men and women.

It was carried that the Epworth League committee consist of one delegate from each annual conference, and that the members of this committee be chosen in the same way as the standing committees are chosen. The Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, read the Episcopal address. It contained many

recommendations. The address congratulated the church upon its advancement, but said there was much work yet to be done. The growth of the church during the past four years has been 386,000 souls, and the Methodist church is now the greatest in numbers in the world, save the Baptist and Catholic churches. Including probationers, there are now in the church 2,766,626, there persons. The Sunday schools have gained during the four years past 280,858. The woman's foreign society, and the woman's home missionary society are very pros-

The report says the church is opposed to intoxicants, and urges the United States government to so adjust its laws as not to seem to lagalize the liquor traffic in States where there is prohibition. The report closed by saving that from all the world came signs of encouragement, and that it was surely marching on to ultimate victory. The conference accepted the report.

IT IS CONFIRMED.

The X Ray Will Gertainly Kill the

Bacteria of Diphtheria. An X ray will kill the bacteria of dyphtheria. The electrical department of the University of Missouri at Columbia announces that after extensive experiments, diphtheria germs have been killed by the Roetgen light. This confirms the recent announcement of Professor Harry Preston Pratt and Professor Hugo Wightman, of the Chicago University, the first to give to the scientific world positive assertion that disease germs in the human body could be killed by the use of X rays. Professor Roetgen was cabled of the result and replied that he had expected it as the X ray was a germicide.

Exploring Lookout Mountain Cave. Professor Mercer, curator of the Museum of America and Prehistoric Archeaology of the University of Pennsylvania, is exploring the great caves of Tennessee, and has had a force of men at work in Lookout cave in Lookout Mountain and has made several discoveries of great value to science. He found the jaw of a mylodon, or gigantic sloth; the bones of a peccary and the jaw of a fossil tapir, besides numerous relics in the two culture layers on the surface. His work has extended down to the bed of rock, in four sections, six feet wide. The bones will be examined by Professor Ed D. Cope before the significance of the completed work is determined. Professor Mercer will examine several ther caves in Tennessee and Ala-

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An Increase for April of Over Five Millions.

The debt statement issued May 1st, shows ? net increase in the public debt less cash in the treasury during April of \$5,945,416.62. The interest bearing debt increased \$513,671, and cash in the treasury decreased \$1,551,-Philip?" All of them seemed to censure 087.62. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business April 30, were: Interest bearing debt, \$842,312,140; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity \$1,651,790; debt bearing no interest \$374,-414,400; total \$1,218,378,330.

> There were 130 inches of snow on the ground along the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad in the Cascade mountains, Washington, the first week of this year.



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