

MAYOR GAYNOR'S FINE WORK.

The more one thinks of it the more public cause he finds to mourn over the disabling of New York's great mayor. Travellers abroad cannot but be struck with the correct methods which characterize the administration of the law in the old countries, especially England, in contrast with the slovenly procedures in many parts of the United States, particularly on the part of our police. We find the following New York telegram in the papers of August 5—a few days before the attempted assassination of Mr. Gaynor:

Mayor Gaynor's sudden descent on the night court bore fruit today in another characteristic demonstration of police stupidity, venality and brutality. In part he let loose his indignation because of what he saw last night as follows: "Two thirds of those brought in last night were stupidly and needlessly arrested, and one or two of them corruptly to extort money, and I understand that proportion is the rule. "One policeman brought in a boy who threw a rubber ball on the street. He should have stopped him only. Another brought in a boy who danced on a building platform in the street. Another brought in two men who had been quarrelling; their dispute was perfectly harmless. It was only necessary to stop them and tell them to go along. A London policeman would hardly notice them. "One officer arrested a cook for stealing cold chicken. Some one said he stole it. That an officer may not arrest without warrant for such a crime, unless he saw it committed, seemed never to have entered his head. He looked too stupid to understand it. There was no evidence of the larceny."

How fixed in the Englishman's mind is the idea (the righteous idea, too) that his home is his castle! No man dares to cross its threshold against the owner's (or renter's) consent. The King's constables (police) halt, if they have not a duly made out warrant to enter.

Speaking of the stupid New York policemen, Mayor Gaynor, referring to one of them, is quoted as saying: "That an officer may not arrest without warrant for such a crime (stealing a chicken), unless he saw it committed, seemed never to have entered his head. He looked too stupid to understand it. We have ourselves witnessed in this country the invasion and mutilation of real property by persons claiming, but not possessing authority; and yet no punishment was inflicted. Mayor Gaynor was engaged in the great work of teaching officers of the law that their duty required them to guard the rights of the individual as well as to protect and enforce those of the community, when he was struck down.

The balance wheel of our nicely adjusted republican form of government was disturbed by the triumph of the doctrine of force in 1865. This fundamental wrong has shifted the centre of gravity far over towards socialism, or, which the encroachments on individual rights, referred to, is an expression in the prevalent awakening of the people, the necessity for the restoration of this balance must be lost sight of.

"THE UNITED STATES 'THE LAND OF MURDER'."

"The United States 'the land of murder'!" Isn't that an awful thing to say? Yet it is the heading of the leading editorial in Thursday's Baltimore Sun, one of the most conservative of our newspapers. What a change has taken place in this country in the last decade in respect to our recognition of many of our shortcomings. In that time the Observer had occasion, upon the occurrence of a sad homicide in this town, to comment on the indifference of the public, to say nothing of the force of the law, to the sacredness of human life, which indifference had, in the last analysis, been responsible for the act. An attempt was made to assemble a public meeting to denounce the Observer for its editorial, which was headed "Lawlessness." It is true that the attempt failed, but the making of the effort indicates how widely the sentiment of that day differs from the sentiment of the present, when the community is at one with the Observer in this respect. The change of sentiment here is but a reflex of the bettering sentiment of the rest of the country. Widespread denunciation of an evil by the press is bound to be followed by its removal or amelioration; for the press, taken as a whole, ever stands for progress in good things. Here is the editorial of our Baltimore contemporary: "The United States 'The Land of Murder.' Within the period of 35 years—1875-1910—three Presidents of the United States—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—were killed by assassins. Carter Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, was assassinated in his home. In Europe in the last twenty years the assassins has claimed even more victims, including a King of Italy, an Emperor of Austria, a President of France, and men of exalted rank in statesmanship and in the military profession. These tragedies brought indignation and horror throughout the civilized world because of the amission of the assassins' victims, and especially in the United States—the land of liberty and free institutions and popular government. It is in the United States that the number of murder victims every year is more than in any other civilized and enlightened nation in the world. Homicide statistics prevail in this progressive and to a greater extent than in any nation in Europe. One

people are shocked and horrified—and very properly so—when a President or high public official is struck down by the hands of the assassin. The attempt to assassinate Mayor Gaynor on Tuesday has stirred the republic to its depths. Yet the country has never become aroused as it should be to the appalling prevalence of murder in the United States—in the frightful toll of human life which is taken every day. This country has, indeed, acquired an unenviable reputation as "the land of murder." Hardly a day passes in which the newspapers do not record a crime of manslaughter. The mans is not local or sectional. It is nation-wide. Americans as a rule are law-abiding and God-fearing men. Yet there is an element among them which is quicker and more desperate in the use of deadly weapons than the people of any other land. In 1907 it was estimated that we were having about 9,000 murders a year, which was from eight to twenty-five times as many, in proportion to population, as Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan have. This is a record which the thoughtful people of this country should ponder long and seriously. That human life should be held so cheap in this progressive and enlightened land, that the United States should have a greater and evil distinction of leading the civilized world in the number of murders committed yearly, is cause for national humiliation.

One of the reasons why man's slaughter is so common in the United States is the habit which prevails to a widespread extent of carrying concealed weapons. This habit, it is well known, is not restricted to the lawless elements in our citizenship. Men of good repute, law-abiding citizens, are commonly found in the class who carry arms habitually. They are not of the type of deliberate murderers. They are not braver seekers of a quarrel. But when disputes arise they are prone to make use of deadly weapons. The list of murders is swelled every year in this way. Men take human life in hot blood over comparatively trivial matters. There ought to be a public sentiment against the carrying of concealed weapons which would outlaw every man who went about armed unless he was engaged in an occupation in which his life was constantly in danger. And this public sentiment should find expression in the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws against those who violate the practice of carrying pistol or other deadly weapons without the permission of the authorities. The man who goes about armed in a civilized community ought not to be tolerated. In a moment of passion, when he has lost his temper, he may do murder—and, in fact, often does murder—in a quarrel growing out of trifling causes. In Europe it is only the criminal classes and the anarchist and revolutionary who carry concealed weapons. The average citizen is not a "pistol-toter." Hence the small number of homicides in England and France and Germany as compared with the appalling number of cases of manslaughter in the United States. Public sentiment in Europe will not tolerate the pistol-carrying habit by citizens who profess to be law-abiding. We should cultivate the same wholesome sentiment in the United States and enforce it by law more vigorously than ever before.

THIS WONDERFUL SOUTHLAND.

We have received a post-card from the Manufacturers' Record, of which the following is the pertinent part: "While in New England studying the industrial situation to see whether the South is catching up to the North as we learned, Mr. Edmonds has an endeavor to make the possibilities of the South known to New England people through the New England papers. We are sending you a copy of the Boston Transcript containing a number of special articles furnished to Eastern papers about the South, as some facts in it may interest you."

Below is the article referred to, as it appeared in the Boston Transcript. Though every word said by Mr. Edmonds is true, he has massed his facts in such a way that the story of the South's recovery from the unprecedented burdens imposed by the war and reconstruction reads like a fairy tale.

(From the Boston Transcript.) Business Outlook South—An Expert on That Section's Great Prospects—The New Title of Immigration Setting in—The Editor of the Manufacturers' Record on the tremendous Agricultural and Industrial Development of the South—One of the Most Dramatic Things in Our Commercial History—Impoverished Beyond Belief After the Civil War—Depleted in Men More Than in Money—Money Rapidly Fording Ahead in Wealth—Men and Money Hurrying to Share in Region's Prosperity—The Development in Detail.

BY RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor The Manufacturers' Record. Last year one railroad carried into Texas \$9,000,000 settlers from the West and North-west. On one day that line took out of Kansas City as the gateway into Texas over 5,000 settlers. Careful estimates make the number of new people locating in Texas during the last year or two average 200,000 annually. It is a notable fact that they are as a whole well-to-do, a very large number of them travelling in Pullman cars, and having simple ready money when reaching Texas to purchase land for cultivation. Many of them are locating in towns and cities, for there is a remarkable growth in such places as San Antonio, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and other large cities, while towns are springing up almost over night, but the majority of these newcomers are farmers who have been selling their high-priced lands in the West and investing in Texas, expecting to reap a profit in the advance of lands just as they have done in the West. While some of them are giving their attention to cotton raising, most of them are going into diversified agriculture, especially into fruit raising and trucking. On the eastern coast of Texas, the development of onion raising has been so remarkable during the last five years that the Bermuda onion growers have been practically run out of business, and some months ago eighty Bermuda onion growers arrived in New York on one steamer, stating that their business had been practically destroyed by the competition of Texas onions and that they had come to this country because of that fact. The movement of population into Oklahoma is of course generally understood, for that State in the last eighteen years has grown with such amazing rapidity that it now has a population of a million and a half to two million, according to local estimates. There are towns of thirty to forty thousand people where not a single dwelling existed ten or fifteen years ago. The wonderful drainage operations in Louisiana which are attracting the attention of corn growers in the West are resulting in bringing into that

while noting that the South has about 30,000,000 acres of reclaimable wet or swampy lands, and that the growing of rice has been accomplished in rice growing in southern Louisiana. In a limited district where scarcely a human being lived twenty years ago, there are now about 55,000 Western people, mainly engaged in rice growing and city pursuits in the dozen or more thriving towns which have developed as an outcome of the rice business. It is estimated that in that immediate district \$300,000,000 of value have been created in the last fifteen or twenty years by the rice industry, and land which twenty years ago was not salable at 35 cents an acre now brings \$75 to \$100 an acre, and a dozen thriving towns of two or three thousand to ten thousand population are existing there, where there was an unbroken stretch of wet prairie land. There is a very heavy movement of population to Florida and a more limited but active movement to other Southern States. In connection with these facts, it may be interesting to your readers to know that the emigration from the South which was the greatest drain on the business life and vitality of that section after 1855 has practically ceased. Southern people now find ample opportunity at home for the employment of their energies.

The Wreck After the War. Prior to 1850 there had been a very considerable emigration from the South to the West, due in part to the Anglo-Saxon love of adventure and the opening up of new lands and new countries and in part to the desire of many Southern people to get away from slavery. In 1850, 360,000 Southern-born whites were then living in the other parts of the country, and the West. They had been largely in the settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, the movement having followed the old trail of Daniel Boone across the mountains through Kentucky and then on into the far West. These people and their descendants became great factors in the development of the whole Central West and the Pacific Coast.

After 1850, due to the utter destruction of the war and the conditions which developed in reconstruction days, there was practically no employment for active, hustling men and boys in the South. The situation was so dark and apparently so hopeless that a great emigration to the north and westward took place. Between 1855 and 1900 about 2,000,000 Southern-born whites moved from that section to other sections. In this it did not include those who went from the central South to Texas and Kansas, numbering about 800,000 more. The central South from Virginia to Mississippi was thus drained of over three million of its best people, all things considered, the greatest drain which any country in modern times has known. To stand this mighty loss in population drained the South of many of its strongest and best men, old, middle-aged and young. Out of its weakness and poverty it gave its best lifeblood to the north and west, and the result was that the South was left with a population less than the actual loss by the war. It weakened the vitality of its business interests; weakened its ability to maintain conservatism in politics, and thus retarded the progress which had been made by the South in the early years; and where preaching dominates the worship, it will dominate the architecture of the sanctuary. The Cathedral was born and died, and was buried in the rubble of pomp and pageantry, of processions and pilgrimages, of masses and altars, of confessions and indulgences. But however little sympathy one may have for the type of religion which the Cathedral represents, its existence they are nevertheless some of the great interest to all visitors from the world. They are interesting merely as colossal buildings, as representative of the religious life of the country, and they are interesting as the expression in stone of the conceptions of rare artistic genius; and they are interesting to the student of history as a symbol of a degenerate form of Christianity which has been the curse of Western Europe for many centuries. We have seen only a few of them as yet and shall not see a great many more. The Glasgow Cathedral is worthy of what interested us most in Durham, and is used as the principal place of worship. While it is very impressive, especially because of its height from floor to the roof of the nave, 90 feet, yet as a house for worship it is not so impressive as the log house such as our pioneer ancestors worshipped in. In the days of Walter Scott's Bob Roy the cry of this Cathedral was used by a congregation of covanenters and is made by Scott in the scene of the first of the religious episodes in the career of that famous outlaw.

CATHEDRALS AND PRESBYTERIANISM.

Editorial correspondence from London of the Presbyterian Standard. The age of Cathedral building is receding to the distant past—for a poor tribute to the religious life of the age. Under the influence of the great changes at a time when the poor were crushed beneath the burden of unjust economic conditions, and yet these same poor were lured by false hopes into purchasing indulgences that money could not buy, the religious life of the country was built in our day, but they have a kinship with the Pre-Reformation Cathedrals. In all Protestant churches, preaching is giving something of the dominant place in worship. It had in the early centuries; and where preaching dominates the worship, it will dominate the architecture of the sanctuary. The Cathedral was born and died, and was buried in the rubble of pomp and pageantry, of processions and pilgrimages, of masses and altars, of confessions and indulgences. But however little sympathy one may have for the type of religion which the Cathedral represents, its existence they are nevertheless some of the great interest to all visitors from the world. They are interesting merely as colossal buildings, as representative of the religious life of the country, and they are interesting as the expression in stone of the conceptions of rare artistic genius; and they are interesting to the student of history as a symbol of a degenerate form of Christianity which has been the curse of Western Europe for many centuries. We have seen only a few of them as yet and shall not see a great many more. The Glasgow Cathedral is worthy of what interested us most in Durham, and is used as the principal place of worship. While it is very impressive, especially because of its height from floor to the roof of the nave, 90 feet, yet as a house for worship it is not so impressive as the log house such as our pioneer ancestors worshipped in. In the days of Walter Scott's Bob Roy the cry of this Cathedral was used by a congregation of covanenters and is made by Scott in the scene of the first of the religious episodes in the career of that famous outlaw. Durham Cathedral is noted as being the finest specimen of Norman architecture that can be seen in the country. Norman architecture is the round arch, and gives the impression of solidity and stolidity. There was great gain from the viewpoint of aesthetics when it gave place to the Gothic. What interested us most in Durham Cathedral was the grave of venerable Bede, the gulleless and credulous, but amiable and devout historian of the early church of Great Britain. It is interesting in striking contrast with Durham Cathedral, the simplicity and lightness about its architecture that make it seem less massive. Hawthorne, whose judgment was worth as much, if not more, than our own, called it "the most wonderful work that ever came from the hands of men." There is a Latin motto on one of the walls of the chapter house which the Gothic architect translated for us, in which the same sentiment is expressed. The warden's translation was as follows: "As the rose is the flower of flowers, so is this 'ouse the 'ouse of 'ouses." What is regularly conducted in these Cathedrals, not only on the Sabbath, but on work-days; and then they are shown houses at six pence a head during times. Think of conducting a service in a building which is an acre and a half of stone, with a hundred feet of atmosphere! How do you suppose it is done? They fence off a little area in the center, or near one end, and sit up with organ, pipe-

organ, pipe, etc. and leave all the rest of the vast space with their forest of stone pillars and bewildering arches unoccupied. But what a bold and cheerful place for worship, cavernous depths and bare stone floors all around. The dead of centuries are buried beneath these stones, so that the worship is really in a great measure a cemetery. We are glad the Reformers of Scotland spared only two in that land of Presbyterianism. Two are too many except as ecclesiastical relics of those dark ages from which the Lord has mercifully delivered us. London, great, gray, grimy London, covered with a perpetual canopy of cloud, and begrimed by the smoke of centuries; and yet for all this the center of supreme attraction, the heart of the Anglo-Saxon race, and therefore the heart of the modern world; its pulse beat is felt around the globe. Here have lived the kings of eloquence, the great forensic and statesmen, and here the masses of poetry have crowned their favorite deities, the glory of literature in all its departments has focused its rays here; almost every street has become associated with the names of the works of genius.

It so happens just at this time that London is rather destitute of pulpit celebrities. Spurgeon, Parker, Liddon, Farrer, Stanley, Hugh Price Hughes, are all gone and their places have not been supplied. Campbell Morgan, whose name is widely known, and his praise is in all the churches. We count it a misfortune that he is absent at this time. Rev. J. J. Campbell has achieved much notoriety, but it remains to be seen whether coming years will not wisely relegate him to obscurity. On last Sunday morning we selected a church and not a preacher. Regent Square Presbyterian Church was selected because for some generations it has radiated the light of a pure evangelical gospel. It was made famous by the matchless eloquence of Edward Irving before he became infatuated with the whole country and the religious experience which cost him his position as an honored minister of the Presbyterian Church. He and Thomas Carlyle grew up together and found their way to London. They drifted far apart in matters of religion, but Carlyle retained a pathetic interest in his boyhood friend to the last. He has left us the best analysis of Irving's views, and the truest estimate of the man and his work. Since Irving's day, Regent Square church has had a line of preachers of fine talent, and of uniformly evangelical views. Last Sunday was communion Sunday, and the pastor, Ivor J. Roberts, preached an appropriate and delightful sermon. His text was: "Whom, having not seen, ye love," and the three points of his sermon were: Christianity centers in a person; it centers in an unseen person; it centers in a person who cannot be loved. Note how these are evoked from the text, how they exhaust its meaning, and how they follow in proper succession. The sermon was as useful as it was beautiful, and can be carried easily in memory for future use.

Mr. Robert White, who takes such a warm interest in our African Mission, and who has been so helpful in the development of the mission, is an elder in Regent Square church. It was our privilege to meet him in Edinburgh, and when we met him again, as we did after service, in his own church, his firm and cordial and generous greeting made every word we had said to him indeed. He shows in his face, and in his whole bearing that he has the kind of religion that pays as it goes, that doesn't wait for heaven, but waits to make heaven. "Canon Hanson will preach in St. Margaret's chapel at 7 P. M." Such was the announcement that caught our eye. Church of rare historic interest, and a preacher of rare gifts, and a noble heart, that was hard to resist. We did not try to resist it. Dr. Wells, who does not care to subject his piety to any outside pressure, is strongly disposed to keep to the old paths. He is a man to have around, and his nature and reflection, he concluded that we had been so well braced in the morning, we might risk something a little off color in the evening. We are not strong on the sentimentalities, but we were to a certain extent softened by the devotion when we found ourselves seated in the chapel, where on the last day of July, 1843, the members of the Westminister Assembly met together, to accept of a word of the constitution of the House of Commons by Dr. Twiss from John 14:18. "I will not leave you orphans." Canon Hanson did by no means answer to the picture of him in our mind. We had supposed that a man who could utter such brave strong words as he sometimes does must be a man of robust physique. Not so, he is frail and slender and his voice might almost be described as distressingly weak. Fortunately, however, as we were entering the sanctuary a gentleman who did not know that Canon Hanson was to preach until we told him, said, "You must go far up, or you shall not be able to hear." So up we did go, and we heard well, and we heard, as we had expected, something worth going far up to hear. We shall attempt no analysis of the sermon—like the sermon of the morning it lifted up Christ, and made every lover of the rule of His attractive power. Two things urged; stand by the teachings of Christ as these may easily be learned by an honest student of the New Testament; judge your fellow-men not by theological ecclesiastical tests, but by the test the Master Himself gave: "By their fruits ye shall know them." It was a sermon which dealt with fundamentals, and dealt with them in a way as to make the hearer feel the amazing difference between these and many of the superficial matters, prejudices it may be, that are greatly esteemed by pariahs bigots. While Dr. Hanson's voice is weak, it is exceptionally clear, and his explanation of the scheme of his sermon and his definition is perfect. His manner is delightful, and his words are so well chosen and his sentences so lucid that he easily makes himself understood by those at a great distance. He suggests the scheme of his sermon, and is content by the rare felicity of his phrasing. He says exactly, even to the finest shading of thought, what he means, and he does it without the aid of a servant and without any intrinsic worth of his thought content a charm that held every one in almost breathless attention. You could feel that the audience was listening with all its might, and you knew that it was richly rewarded for so doing.

THE FARMING PROBLEM IN 1854 AND 1910.

Columbia State. In his time, marked by unusual agricultural advancement in South Carolina, marked by the ambitious work of the farmer, marked by a multiplicity of farm training facilities, and a fine disposition on the part of the farmer to make the most of them, it may be of value to consider the subject in retrospect. A friend lends us a well preserved copy of "The Farmer and Planter" of the date of May, 1855, published at Pendleton, S. C. There is a striking contrast between the title of the old paper—"Farmer and Planter," a distinction sharply made in those days, and now rapidly disappearing. Perhaps the object of the above editor and pro-

prietor, George Seabrook, was to appeal to one of the great land owners of the coast of South Carolina or other Southern States, and the owners of small tracts of land in the Up-country. Among the interesting articles in the paper is a "Report of Committee to the Agricultural Association of Laurens District, at its Annual Meeting, held at Laurens, C. S., on the 27th Sept. 1854." The title of the report is "The Proper Education of the Farmer." It is signed by "P. Hoyt," the "I" manifestly being an error. The signer was, doubtless, the late Col. J. Perkins Hoyt, grandfather of the editor of the Columbia Record, who was a prominent citizen of Laurens in those days. The article is couched in dignified and graceful terms, and is a good example of the literary style popular in South Carolina in the older days. The most salient point in it is the recognition of the lack of interest in agricultural education. It is emphasized that "it has been the prevalent opinion that a farmer need not be educated, or at best, he could do very well if he could read a paragraph without spelling more than half the words, write a line in his day book without misspelling more than half, and understand sufficient of arithmetic to make two and two count five—the last to be his principle source of profit." "Why are our great West" the report inquires. "Why do you get but one, two or three barrels of corn to the acre of what you do plant? Or, more significantly, why do you get but one small bale of cotton to the acre? Why does South Carolina pay her tens of thousands, aye, her hundreds of thousands, annually to Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States for horses, mules, pork and flour? How similar are these questions to others that the press of South Carolina is dining in the ears of the people even to this day? And the report makes the same answer: "All these questions, with many more, may be answered in a few words—the want of a proper education for the farmer."

The solution of the problem suggested by the committee is obvious, the same solution that is proposed now, and which, happily, the State and the people are actually and rapidly putting into effect. The committee recommends that every child should receive a good English education, including Mathematics, his parents having decided that he should be a farmer, and they are able and willing to spend something more upon his education; that every child should be educated where he can acquire a thorough knowledge of agricultural chemistry; and let a school be selected where he not only can find the theory, but also some practice."

The establishment of such schools for the farmers is recommended, but the report makes a noteworthy distinction, which illustrates the difference in the point of view of 1854 and 1910. "We do not recommend manual labor schools, for they are not adapted to the farmer's needs, but we would recommend such schools as have attached to them a farm, where the student can see practically before him from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year, all the advancement in the science, the theories, of which he is daily acquiring, and during the vacation of his school let him spend some portion of them in putting in practice on the old homestead, something of which he has learned of the patronage of 'Old Ben,' or 'Uncle Tom,' which will not only interest himself, but also create a zest in the minds of the servants for better farming."

Here we have strongly illustrated by implication the slave holders' opinion that the actual work of the farmer was to be done exclusively by the slave; that the "pulling of the bell cord over the mule" was the business of "old Ben" and not of "Young Master," and that the latter would be completely educated when he had learned agricultural chemistry, and the theoretical science of husbandry. "Young Master" was to be the director of the farming operations, in the strict sense of the word, and was to be held to become a "horny-handed son of toil." There is the distinction when we found ourselves seated in the chapel, where on the last day of July, 1843, the members of the Westminister Assembly met together, to accept of a word of the constitution of the House of Commons by Dr. Twiss from John 14:18. "I will not leave you orphans." Canon Hanson did by no means answer to the picture of him in our mind. We had supposed that a man who could utter such brave strong words as he sometimes does must be a man of robust physique. Not so, he is frail and slender and his voice might almost be described as distressingly weak. Fortunately, however, as we were entering the sanctuary a gentleman who did not know that Canon Hanson was to preach until we told him, said, "You must go far up, or you shall not be able to hear." So up we did go, and we heard well, and we heard, as we had expected, something worth going far up to hear. We shall attempt no analysis of the sermon—like the sermon of the morning it lifted up Christ, and made every lover of the rule of His attractive power. Two things urged; stand by the teachings of Christ as these may easily be learned by an honest student of the New Testament; judge your fellow-men not by theological ecclesiastical tests, but by the test the Master Himself gave: "By their fruits ye shall know them." It was a sermon which dealt with fundamentals, and dealt with them in a way as to make the hearer feel the amazing difference between these and many of the superficial matters, prejudices it may be, that are greatly esteemed by pariahs bigots. While Dr. Hanson's voice is weak, it is exceptionally clear, and his explanation of the scheme of his sermon and his definition is perfect. His manner is delightful, and his words are so well chosen and his sentences so lucid that he easily makes himself understood by those at a great distance. He suggests the scheme of his sermon, and is content by the rare felicity of his phrasing. He says exactly, even to the finest shading of thought, what he means, and he does it without the aid of a servant and without any intrinsic worth of his thought content a charm that held every one in almost breathless attention. You could feel that the audience was listening with all its might, and you knew that it was richly rewarded for so doing.

Monson, is the fruition of the seed sown by the sagacious citizens of South Carolina in the earlier years, of whom this committee of the Laurens District Association were typical. It should not be supposed that husbandry was an unknown art in South Carolina in the earlier times. From the first there were men, and numbers of them, skilled to the last degree in indigo planting, in rice planting, in cotton and corn planting. South Carolina's thoroughbred proved the horse-breeding skill of the planters on many a turf, and were noted

raisers of cattle and hogs in those days as now. Nevertheless, the export and masterful husbandry was in a rule, the owner of broad acres, and there was no general dissemination of skill in tilling the soil among the smaller farmers. We may congratulate ourselves upon the improvement upon the bringing of farm training to all the farmers and upon the diligence and determination of the present generation of farmers in South Carolina to master their vocation and lift it to the highest possible plane.

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The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal bishop of New York, who has caused to be issued the formal diocesan calling upon all congregations of the faith within the metropolis to pray for the speedy and complete recovery of Mayor Gaynor "from the cruel and murderous attempt against his life." Bishop Greer has had many friendly visits with the mayor. The notice calling for prayer was issued from Northeast Harbor, Me., where the bishop is spending his vacation and where he was apprised of the shooting.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF Fourth National Bank.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., COMPTROLLER'S CALL JUNE 30th, 1910.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. RESOURCES: Loans and bonds \$858,488.94, Building, furniture and fixtures 26,000.00, Other real estate owned 5,500.00, Demand loans \$124,770.49, Cash and due from banks 190,887.63, Total \$1,215,647.05. LIABILITIES: Capital 100,000.00, Circulation 100,000.00, Surplus and profits 69,328.54, DEPOSITS 783,979.90, Due banks 106,838.61, U. S. Bond account 56,000.00, Total \$1,215,647.05.

Since above we have increased our capital to \$200,000 which gives us more capital than all other banks in Cumberland county combined.

We Invite Your Business. H. W. LILLY, President. JNO. O. ELLINGTON, V.P. & Cashier. J. H. HIGHTOWER, Asst. Cashier.

Mill Supplies! Experience. Facilities. Results.

In our many years of business in Fayetteville, we have been constantly adding New Departments, in order to successfully maintain our steadily growing business.

Facilities: In the way of in-coming mail and out-bound freights, we are unexcelled by any other City in the State.

Results: Our MILL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT is now practically complete, and we are in good shape to supply your wants in this line as any house in this territory.

You may mail us an order in the morning with the assurance that it will have prompt attention, shipped the same day as received, and billed at the lowest possible price.

We carry ONLY STANDARD GOODS—Hoe Saws and Bits, Jenkins Valves, Diston's Cross-Cut Saws and Files, American Steel Split Pulleys, Etc.

Our stock of Post and Drop Hangers, Boxes, Shafting, Couplings, Pipe and Fittings, is complete.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

Huske Hardware House. SCHOOL BOOKS! AND ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES AT

The New Book Store Company, Opposite Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The McNeill Bakery Company MANUFACTURER OF FRESH BREAD, ROLLS, BISCUIT, CAKES AND PIES, MADE FRESH EVERY DAY. NICE LINE ALWAYS ON HAND. Our "Mother" Bread Can't Be Beat. Good Handled by All The Leading Grocers. J. S. McNEILL, Manager. TERMS CASH. 111 GREEN STREET.