

Omri And Ahab Lead Israel Into Greater Sin

Lesson. 1 Kings XVI. 15-33. Golden Text. Proverbs XIV. 34.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tizah. Now the people were encamped against Gibbion, which belonged to the Philistines. (15) And the people that were encamped heard say, Zimri hath conspired, and hath also slain the king; wherefore all Israel made Omri, the captain of the host, king over Israel that day in the camp. (16) And Omri went from Gibbion, and all Israel with him, and they beset Zimri. (17) And it came to pass, when Zimri, saw that the city was taken, that he went into the castle of the king's house, and burnt the king's house over him with fire, and died. (18) For his sins which he sinned in doing that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, in walking in the way of Jeroboam, and in sin which he did, to make Israel to sin. (19) Now the rest of the acts of Zimri, and his treason that he wrought are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel? (20) There were the people of Israel divided into two parts: half of the people followed Zimri, the son of Gihath, to make him king; and half followed Omri. (21) For the people that followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni the son of Gihath; so Tibni died, and Omri reigned. (22) In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, and reigned twelve years; six years reigned the Tizrah. (23) And he bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and he built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shemer, the owner of the hill Samaria. (24) And Omri did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, and dealt wickedly above all that were before him. (25) For he walked in all the ways of Jeroboam; the son of Nebat, and in his sins wherewith he made Israel to sin, to provoke the Lord, the God of Israel, to anger with their vanities. (26) Now the rest of the acts of Omri which he did and his might that he shewed, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel? (27) So Omri reigned over Israel, and his name was buried in Samaria; and Ahab his son reigned in his stead Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel; and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years. (28) And Ahab the son of Omri did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord above all that were before him. (29) And it came to pass, as if it had been a light thing for him to walk in the ways of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, that he took to wife Jezebel the daughter of Ethbaal king of the Zidonians, and went and served Baal, and worshipped him. (30) And he reared up an altar for Baal in the house of Baal, which he had built in Samaria. (31) And Ahab had the Aserah and Ahab did yet more to provoke the Lord, the God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him. (32) And the story: In this lesson we return to the northern kingdom of Israel. We left Jeroboam pressing in sin, in spite of manifestations of the might and mercy of Jehovah. A man of enterprise and of unquestioned ability, he maintained his authority during a reign of two and twenty years, and retained his kingdom by the power of the sword. The period between his death and the accession of Omri was one of national upheaval and chaos. He was succeeded by his son, Nadab, who reigned two years continuing in all the evil courses of his father. He was slain by Baasha, who seized the throne, and reigned for four and twenty years. During that time he, out of pure hatred, destroyed the whole of the offspring of Jeroboam and thus in wrath fulfilled the word of Jehovah which he had spoken by Ahijah the prophet.

A PICTURE OF GOD

(By S. D. Gordon.)

It is fairly pathetic what a stranger God is in His own world. He comes to His own, and they who are His own kinfolk keep Him standing outside the door while they peer suspiciously at Him through the crack at the hinges. To know God really, truly, is the beginning of a normal life. One of the most precious of God that I ever saw came to me in a simple story. It was a man, a minister, who lived in a New England town. He had a son about 14 years of age, going school. One afternoon the boy's teacher called at the home, and asked for the father, and said: "Is your boy sick?" "No, why?" "He was not at school today." "Is that so?" "No, yesterday." "You don't mean it?" "No, the day before." "Well?" "And I supposed he was sick." "No, he's not sick." "Well, I thought I should tell you." And the father said, "Thank you," and the teacher left. And the father sat thinking. By and by he heard a click at the gate, and he knew the boy was coming, so he went to open the door. And the boy knew he was looked up that his father knew about those three days. And the father said: "Come into the library, Phil." And Phil went and the door was shut. And the father said: "Phil, your teacher who were not at school today, ... nor yesterday, ... nor the day before. And he supposed you were. You let us think you were. You do not know how badly I feel. I have always trusted you. I have always said, 'I can trust my boy Phil.' And now you've been a living lie for three whole days. And I can't tell you how badly I feel about it." "Well, that's about it." "Well, that was hard on Phil to be talked to quite like that. If his father

His reign was one characterized by the same courses of evil as those of Jeroboam and Nadab. He was succeeded by his son Elah, who occupied the throne for two years, when in the midst of drunken debauchery, he was slain by Zimri, who in turn seized the throne, which he was only able to hold for seven days. The popular feeling was against him and the people gathered around Omri, the captain of the host, who proceeded against Zimri who went into his palace set it on fire, and thus died by his own hand. Following this there was a division among the people of Israel, some of them desiring to make Tibni king but Omri gained the victory and secured the throne, reigning over Israel for twelve years, continuing in the evil ways of Jeroboam. He was succeeded by his son Ahab the most terrible incarnation of all that was evil in the history of the nation. His reign was made more terrible by his marriage with Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal the king of the Zidonians, whom he associated with himself in the government of the people. The story of their united reign is perhaps the darkest and most terrible in the whole history of the northern kingdom.

The teaching: The teaching of the lesson necessarily centers around Omri and Ahab, two singularly strong men, and therefore men who, being themselves entirely out of harmony with the will of God, led the people into yet deeper depths of sin. It was during the reign of Omri that Samaria was made the capital of the northern kingdom, which was an act on the human level, of political sagacity, for the situation of Samaria made it difficult to overcome, while it was yet an easily accessible center from which to govern the people. Both these kings negotiated alliances with surrounding nations, and strengthened these with Tyre and Judah by intermarriage. Judging simply from the standpoint of political cleverness they did much to strengthen the position of the northern people, but the effect they produced upon the religious life was disastrous in the extreme. A new principle of evil was introduced by Ahab, that namely of the toleration of a false religion for the sake of political advantage. As we have seen in previous lessons, the sin of Jeroboam consisted in the accommodation of the true religion to political ends. This was evil enough, in that it destroyed the value of religion. Ahab added to that the sin of building a house for the worship of Baal, in Samaria, erecting an altar there, and establishing his worship by side with that of the degenerate worship of Jehovah which existed as the result of Jeroboam's action.

It is impossible to conceive of anything more disastrous than this action, and it is not surprising that the chronicler declares, "Ahab did yet more to provoke Jehovah the God of Israel, to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him." The golden text. The golden text chosen is singularly applicable, for in no page of the history of Israel is it more clearly illustrated than in that which records the reigns of Omri and Ahab. The first part of it, that "righteousness exalteth a nation," is illustrated indirectly. Its chief value is its illustration of the truth that "sin is a reproach to any people." There is the profoundest significance in the use of the word "reproach" in this connection. The word is derived from a root which means to bow, or bend the neck. It is a pictorial word, and its meaning must always be interpreted by the setting in which it is found. The neck may be bent in condescension, in courtesy, or in submission. Thus the word "reproach" here stands in direct contrast to the word "exalteth." Righteousness makes erect; sin bows the neck. In the political disorganization and social chaos, God is seen directly immediately and definitely punishing sin. The people who bow the neck low to idols of religion are compelled to bend the neck to the rule of the kings to whose immorality they stoop.

It must have been the glass, of course. So he took them off and cleaned them very deliberately, and then found he had been holding the paper upside down. And she tried to sew. But the thread broke, and she couldn't seem to get the needle threaded again. You could see they were both bothered. How we do reveal ourselves in the details!

By and by the clock struck 9, and then 10, their usual hour for retiring. She said, "Aren't you going to bed?" And he said, "I think I'll not go yet a bit; you go." "No, I guess I'll wait a while, too." And the clock struck 11, and the hands worked around toward 12. Then they arose, and locked up, and went to bed, but—not to sleep. Each one made pretense to be asleep, and each one knew the other was not asleep, and by the side of (women are always the leaders) "Why don't you sleep?" And he said, "How did you know I wasn't sleeping? Why don't you sleep?" "Well, I just can't for thinking of the boy up in the attic."

"That's the bother with me," he replied. And the clock in the hall struck 12, and 1 and 2. Still no sleep came. "At last he said, 'Mother, I can't stand this any longer. I'm going up the stairs with Phil.' And he took his pillow and went softly out of the room, and up the attic stairs, and pressed the latch-key softly, so as not to wake the boy if he were asleep, and tiptoed across the attic floor to the corner by the window, and looked—there Phil lay, wide awake, with something glistering in his eye, and what looked like coins on his cheeks. And the father got down in between the covers with his boy, and they got their arms around each other's necks, for they had always been the best of friends, father and boy, and their tears got mixed up on each other's cheeks. Then they slept. And the next night when sleep time came the father said, 'Good-night, mother, I'm going up the stairs with Phil.' And the second night he slept in the attic with his boy. And the third night, again he said, 'Mother, good night, I'm going up with the boy again.' And the third night he slept in the place of punishment with his son.

You are not surprised to know that that day that boy, a man grown, is telling the story of Jesus with tongue and life of flame in the heart of China. Do you know, I think that father is the best picture of God ever I saw? He could not take away sin. It's here. He could not take away suffering out of kindness to man. For suffering is sin's index-finger, saying, "There's something wrong here." So He came down in the person of His Son, and lay down alongside of man for three days and three nights. That's God—our God. And beyond that, He comes, and puts His arms around you and mine, and makes us hate the bad, and long to be pure. To be on intimate terms with Him, to live in the atmosphere of His presence, to spend the day with Him—that is the true normal life.

Shocking Story of Cruelty Told

London, Jan. 21.—A shocking story of cruelty was told recently by an eleven year old girl named Mary Rankin, at the Southwestern police court when her father, James Rankin, a hair-dresser, living at Woodland road, Upper Norwood, and her stepmother, were accused of ill-treating her. "The step-mother appears to have taken a vicious dislike to the child," and Mr. Trehanne, who prosecuted on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, "and to have subjected her to severe ill treatment." "She punched the child about the head and body, knocking her down; she burned her arms with a spoon specially heated for the purpose; she turned her finger ends over until the blood oozed out, and she twisted her wrists until one of her arms was fractured. There were daily thrashings, and the child was seen with swollen eyes." "On one occasion the stepmother caught her wrists and applied a hot iron to them, blistering the flesh. On another, she heated a fignon and ordered her to put out her tongue. As the child would not open her mouth the woman heated a large spoon and forced it between her lips blistering her tongue." "The twisting of the arms and wrists was repeated, causing the child excruciating pain, and she ran away, but she was taken home again, and the ill-treatment was resumed. The father struck her with a stick, and eventually she was found by the society in a shocking condition and removed to a hospital." The child herself described the treatment which she suffered. "My mother hit me with a walking stick on the back and hand," she said. "Afterwards she threw a soap-saver stick and boxed my ears. She heated an iron on the gas stove and told me to put my tongue there. She burned my tongue with a spoon." The case was adjourned.

Munich Quits Drinking Beer

Munich, Jan. 21.—Of all places in the world, Munich shows a diminution in the consumption of beer. In 1907 returns revealed that each man drank on the average 240 litres, a litre being equal to a pint and three-quarters. The figures for 1909 showed a diminution of 161 litres each, but it is said that the actual diminution was 40 litres. It may be observed that in this connection Munich produces about 25 per cent of the beer consumed in Bavaria. The other important centres of the breweries are Nuremberg with three per cent, Augsburg with seven per cent and Landshut with 5.9 per cent.

PROHIBITS WOMEN TAKING PART IN BULL FIGHTING.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—An edict prohibiting women from taking part in bull-fights has been issued by the Spanish minister of the interior. This practice was inaugurated some time ago by a young woman named Roberta, who achieved great success in the arena.

The Secret Service Bureau May Soon be Put Out of Business

(By JONATHAN WINFIELD.)

Washington, Jan. 21.—Within a year the long famous "Secret Service" bureau of the government, the greatest crime detecting force in the country, will probably be wiped out of existence. Not that Uncle Sam means to discontinue his crusade against counterfeiters and other violators of the Federal law, but for the sake of economy, this bureau will be absorbed by another department. There has been a constantly increasing demand for more secret agents from the department of justice. An investigation showed that in nearly every government department a number of special agents were doing duty.

Often the work of one department overlaps that of another, and the conclusion was reached that there should be one central agency to which all matters of a detective nature should be referred. For this and a number of minor reasons, it has been decided by President Taft, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and other members of the cabinet that a great economy can be effected if these agencies are combined into one bureau. Accordingly, Chief John E. Wilkie, of the Secret Service, has been detailed to organize a bureau of special customs agents of the treasury department. After this branch of the service is thoroughly equipped for field duty, it is expected that what is now the secret service will be placed under the direction of Stanley E. Finch, of the department of justice. Later it is the intention, it is said, of combining all of the detectives or special agents into one bureau.

The special agent's department, which Chief Wilkie is now the head of, will deal exclusively with customs matters. He is now hard at work getting the force into shape and is going the rounds of the leading cities and ports customs agents or special agents in a number of reforms. When he gets through over-hauling the force there will be a more vigorous probing into the administration of the customs laws at the different ports than every before.

The agitation for a special force of customs agents started about a year ago, when there was talk of a general investigation into the administration of customs laws. The scheme has never been carried out.

The New York Post has been vigorously investigated and a number of detectives are now engaged in finding out whether there is anything wrong at Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco. Examinations of accounts have also taken place at all ports, but special investigations have been conducted at only a few.

All reports to the customs agents will pass through Chief Wilkie's hands, and he is to be primarily responsible for everything. Heretofore, orders have gone through various officials before reaching the agents and responsibility for error has never been satisfactorily fixed. Hereafter, there will be no such chance for evasion. The agents will be responsible to Wilkie, and the men will have no opportunity to object to work assigned them, because it is in compliance with an order someone else has given.

Contrary to the old order of things, the new regime will keep the men "moving." No agent will be allowed to settle down in any locality. Hence the new service has already received the name of "flying squadron." Its members will be sent to any port where there is the slightest suspicion of crookedness or irregularity in customs and will even go to Paris or London to watch things.

Once the "flying squadron" arrangement is worked out it will prove a terror to those who seek to defy the customs laws, or evade them in any fashion, or to the official who connives at smuggling. In commenting on the new order of things, Chief Wilkie says that "when the customs agents are fully prepared to take the field a repetition of the recent New York customs frauds will never occur. Undervaluation frauds will be an unheard of thing, and attempts of society women and others to smuggle into this country dutiable purchases made abroad will completely disappear."

"There will be no incentive for a person to break the customs law," continued Chief Wilkie "and customs frauds will disappear because in the first place, such an action will be beneath people and in the second, smugglers will know that a jail or penitentiary sentence awaits them." "Heretofore, customs agents have been dealing with travelers on a plan that it is remembered that during the winter the heart has a great deal more work to perform than in the summer, for the cold causes the blood vessels to become pinched and small. It is thus less able to bear the extra strain put upon it by smoking.

Smoking Hurts More in Winter

London, Jan. 20.—A notable physician asserts that smoking effects people worse in winter than in summer, and he advises all smokers who find their health and mental faculties impaired in winter for no apparent reason to accept tobacco as the explanation, and to smoke less frequently during the cold months. Tobacco is a very powerful drug, and cannot be consumed in large quantities without a serious effect on the heart. It must be remembered that during the winter the heart has a great deal more work to perform than in the summer, for the cold causes the blood vessels to become pinched and small. It is thus less able to bear the extra strain put upon it by smoking.

City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Atlanta, Ga. The Chicago and New York offices have already been established with sixteen men each. These agents will be expected to do all kinds of detective work for the government, including running down counterfeiters, apprehending criminals, and detecting all kinds of crime against the United States.

In the establishment of permanent offices in the Federal building of the large city, the department of justice expects to save considerable money. Now, when a case is to be investigated in San Francisco, they have to pay the fare of one of the agents there and back. Under the new system to be inaugurated, they will merely have to telegraph their own headquarters.

In connection with plans made by the department the work of investigating the trusts is proceedings on the largest scale ever planned. Every big trust in the United States is being probed in an effort to separate the good trusts from the bad. In none of the investigations will there be any hasty action. The attorney general will have to be convinced whether the government can make out a case against a trust before prosecution is started.

Consequently, while all the men in the department of justice are very active these days in looking after the trust situation, there will be no disturbance of business. Good trusts need not fear the heavy hand of the law.

The shake-up in the detective force of the government comes as a surprise to many of those who have been connected with the department for years. In some quarters the contemplated changes have been denied, but the best impression gathered from officials close in the confidence of the both Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickham, it can be authoritatively stated that the change will be brought about gradually.

Franco-American Mystery is Ended

Paris, Jan. 21.—Half a century after its inception, a Franco-American mystery has just been laid to rest. In 1857 a story was circulated here that a Frenchman named Pierre Baillet had died near Charleston and had left a large fortune. Immediately an army of Baillets came forward claiming the dead man as their long lost uncle. Inquiries were at once begun, the French consul at Charleston making a search for records on the deceased Baillet in and around the city. But it was not until the other day, 53 years after the man's reported death, that the consulate was able to report officially that no Pierre Baillet had ever lived in or near Charleston, and that consequently there could never have been any question of millions to be divided by his relatives.

Man Left a Very Remarkable Will

Vienna, Jan. 21.—A remarkable will was left recently by Fountz Botor, a wealthy young bachelor and violent woman hater, who died in a Hungarian town. During his life the cause of his antipathy to women was never connected, but his estate will explain that he never married because modern women have little knowledge of the principles of cooking. In order that young girls might be taught how to prepare food in a civilized manner he left his entire fortune to the municipality for the purpose of establishing a free cooking school. That he bestows on his relatives the privilege of daily free dinners at the school is an ironical observation made by the testator. The bequest has been accepted by the municipality.

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Southern Spot Cotton.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 21.—Spot cotton steady; middling 15c. Macon, Ga., Jan. 21.—Spot cotton middling 14 3/4. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 21.—Noun spot middling 14 5/8. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 21.—Spot middling 14 3/4. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21.—Spot cotton middling 14 11/16.

From Charlotte To Wilmington

(From Wilmington Star.)

For the purpose of visiting the various counties intersected and advising with the proper officials as to the best materials to use and the methods of construction to be employed on the proposed Wilmington-to-Charlotte highway, Mr. C. C. Ahles, an expert roadway engineer from the United States department of agriculture at Washington, spent the past two days here conferring with those interested in the project and leaves on the early morning train today for Cronly, going thence to Winterville, where roadway building will be discussed with the Columbus authorities.

Mr. Ahles arrived in the city Sunday and Monday he was taken by Mr. W. D. MacMillan, Jr., "the official pathfinder," and Chairman D. McEachern, of the New Hanover board of commissioners, over the causeway of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Co., and over a part of the proposed route in Brunswick county. The expert gathered much data and made a number of observations which will later be embraced in a general report on the proposed route, which will be furnished by the department for the information of those interested. The services of Mr. Ahles were recently secured through the offices of Hon. H. L. Godwin, congressman from this district, and it is his purpose to visit each county along the proposed route, conferring with officers interested in road building. It is expected that the engineer will be in this territory for ten days or two weeks, gathering data and making the very comprehensive inspection required. At Cronly this morning Mr. Ahles will be met by Mr. K. C. Council, president of the Columbus County Good Roads association, who will take him over Columbus county's portion of the route.

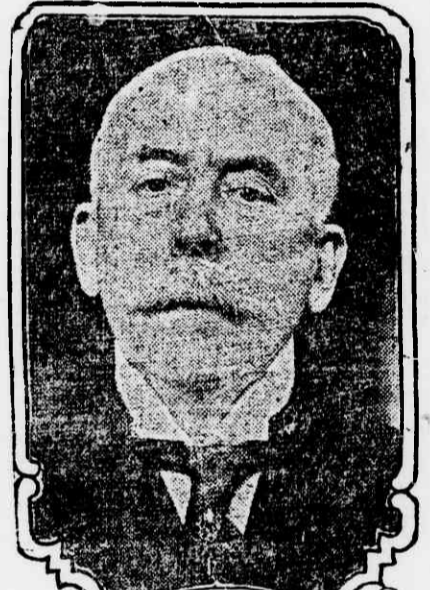
Officials of the Charlotte to Wilmington Highway Association believe that with the awakening of all portions of the country to the necessity of good roads that the Charlotte to Wilmington Highway will be built. It is important just now that the counties interest themselves in the question of good roads while the legislature is in session in order that any needed legislation may be secured. The people of this section are glad to welcome Mr. Ahles on the important mission upon which he comes and hope that his efforts may not be in vain.

SEABOARD AIRLINE

SCHEDULE JAMES KER, JR., T. P. A., Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. J. B. WYLLIE, T. P. A., Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. Trains Leave Charlotte—Effective Jan. 8, 1911. NO. 40—5:00 A. M.—Connects at Monroes with No. 38 with through coach, picking up parlor car at Hamlet, to Portsmouth-Norfolk; Wilmington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Day coaches to service and vestibule coaches to Washington; Pullman sleeping cars to Jersey City. NO. 48—7:30 A. M.—Local for Monroe and points south. NO. 133—10:40 A. M.—Local for Lincoln, Shelby and Rutherfordton. NO. 44—5 P. M.—Local for Wilmington; connects at Hamlet with No. 42 for Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, through coaches and sleeping cars; arrives at Wilmington at 12:30 a. m. NO. 47—4:45 P. M.—Local for Lincoln, Shelby and Rutherfordton. NO. 132—6:55 P. M.—Handles local sleeper for Portsmouth, Norfolk; connects at Monroe with No. 41 for Atlanta and Southwest with through sleeper to Birmingham; at Monroe with No. 31 fast train with sleeper to Portsmouth and Norfolk and Jersey City, connects at Hamlet with No. 52 with through vestibule coaches to Washington. Dining cars, Richmond to New York. Pullman sleepers to New York. Trains Arrive at Charlotte. NO. 133—10:40 A. M., from the East. NO. 45—12:01 Noon, from the East. NO. 46—10:15 A. M., from the West. NO. 132—6:55 P. M., from the East. NO. 49—7:25 P. M., from the East. C. B. RYAN, T. P. A., Portsmouth, Va. JAMES KER, JR., T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C. H. S. LEARD, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Southern Railway

N. B.—The following schedule figures published only as information, and are not guaranteed. 3:20 a. m., No. 29, daily, Birmingham Special for Atlanta and Birmingham. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, Observation cars and day coaches to Birmingham. Dining car service. 3:30 a. m., No. 8, daily, local for Danville, Richmond and all intermediate points. 5:10 a. m., No. 21, daily, The Southern's Southeastern Limited, for Columbia, Savannah, Aiken, Augusta and Jacksonville. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars for Aiken, Augusta and Jacksonville. Day coaches to Jacksonville. Dining car service. 6:00 a. m., No. 44, daily, local for Washington, D. C. 6:40 a. m., No. 35, daily, local train for Columbia and intermediate points. 7:15 a. m., No. 39, daily, local train for Atlanta and intermediate points. 7:50 a. m., No. 16, daily, except Sunday, local for Statesville and Taylorsville, connecting at Mooresville for Winston-Salem. 10:05 a. m., No. 37, daily, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars and Observation room sleeping cars to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train. 10:15 a. m., No. 36, daily, United States fast mail, for Washington and points North. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service. 11:00 a. m., No. 23, daily, for Winston-Salem, Roanoke, and local points. 11:10 a. m., No. 11, daily, local for Atlanta and intermediate points. 3:00 p. m., No. 46, daily, local for Greensboro and intermediate points. 4:35 p. m., No. 27, daily, local for Columbia and intermediate points. 4:50 p. m., No. 41, daily, except Sunday, local for Seneca and intermediate points. 6:00 p. m., No. 12, daily, for Richmond and Norfolk. Handles Pullman cars Charlotte to Richmond, Charlotte to New York and Salisbury to Norfolk. 6:30 p. m., No. 24, daily, except Sunday, local for Mooresville, Statesville and Taylorsville. 7:30 p. m., No. 38, daily, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars to New York. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train. 9:30 p. m., No. 35, daily, United States fast mail for Atlanta, Birmingham and New Orleans. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars New York to New Orleans. Day coaches Washington to New Orleans. Dining car service. 10:00 p. m., No. 32, Daily, The Southern's Southeastern Limited, for Washington, New York and points North. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars for New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service. 10:30 p. m., No. 43, daily, for Atlanta and points South. Handles Pullman sleeping car Raleigh to Atlanta. Day coaches Washington to Atlanta. 11:20 p. m., No. 30, daily, Birmingham Special, for Washington and New York. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, Observation cars to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service. All New York trains of Southern Railway will arrive and depart from the magnificent new Manhattan terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Seventh to Eighth avenues, 31st to 33rd streets, and will be composed of modern electric lighted steel constructed Pullman cars. Tickets, sleeping car reservations and detailed information can be obtained at Ticket Office, No. 11, South Tryon street. H. F. CARY, G. P. A., Washington, D. C. R. L. VERNON, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C. F. H. DEBUTTS, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C. W. P. LESTER, City Ticket Agent, Charlotte, N. C.



U. S. STEEL PRESIDENTS.

The three last presidents of the United States Steel Corporation. From top to bottom are: Frank A. Farrell, the newly appointed president; William E. Corey, who preceded Farrell in that position; and Charles M. Schwab, who was the first president of the trust. Schwab was chosen head of the trust in 1901, at the age of 39; William F. Corey, succeeded him as president in 1903 at 37; James A. Farrell, who was chosen as the new executive is 48. Mr. Farrell was born in New Haven, in 1863 and served his novitiate in the steel business there. When 25 years of age he went to Pittsburg as assistant superintendent of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company. In 1903 he was asked to come to New York and organize the United States Steel Products Company, of which he was president and which position he has held up to his present appointment. Charles M. Schwab, the first president of the trust, started as a salesman in country store at \$5 a week. Justice is a virtue of the soul distributing life which each person deserves.—Aristotle.