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The Messenger.

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LUETGERT DECLARED GUILTY.

The Sausage-Maker Laughed When the Verdict Was Pronounced.

HE GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Motion for New Trial Entered—His Lawyers Do Not think the State Will Convict Him the Second Time

Chicago, Special.—Adolph L. Luetgert was on the night of the 9th convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life. Luetgert received the verdict with a laugh.

It was 10:20 when the word was sent to the court room by the jury that they had agreed upon a verdict and were coming to bring it into court. Quickly as possible after the jury had sent word of its agreement Judge Gary hastened to the court room. The news of the verdict spread like lightning to the street and in a few minutes the court room was jammed with newspaper men, policemen, witnesses, who had given evidence in the trial, and curious spectators. At 10:35 Judge Gary entered the room and at the same instant Luetgert and his guards came in through a corridor leading from the jail to the rear of the court house. The prisoner was calm, to all appearances, and did not seem nervous in any degree. Not once did he even glance toward the prisoner, who tried vainly to catch an eyeful some of the men who had determined his fate.

Judge Gary wheeled sharply in his chair as the jury entered, and watched them intently as they filed into their seats. Then he spoke in his usual calm, even tones: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," was the reply.

"Mr. Clerk, read the verdict," said Judge Gary in the same tone.

Clerk Knopf stepped forward, took the verdict and then read with a tremor of excitement in his voice: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at imprisonment for life."

There was a hush and all eyes turned on Luetgert. He laughed, and laughed in a manner that showed plainly that he did not think the verdict a serious matter, comparatively speaking. The sound of Clerk Knopf's voice had not died away when Attorney Harmon was on his feet with a request that the jury be polled. This was done, each juror affirming the verdict. Then Mr. Harmon made a motion for a new trial, which was entered, and will be argued within a few days.

Luetgert was led back to jail in apparently good spirits, glad for one thing, that his long suspense was ended at last, and comforted by the assurances of his lawyers that he will get a new trial, and that the State will not be able to convict a second time. After the announcement of the verdict and the polling of the jury, Luetgert was immediately surrounded by a crowd of reporters and friends eager to hear his first words. At first he refused to say anything. At length he yielded enough to say that the verdict was a surprise to him.

"I don't see how the evidence justifies such a verdict," he continued, "but one thing is sure: the Supreme Court will give me a new trial, and I shall be acquitted."

From the time when the prisoner was led in to receive the verdict till the jailer conducted him back to his cell, his face showed not one tremor of any emotion. He smiled repeatedly, even when the verdict was read by the clerk, and others who gathered around him. After arriving at the jail he retired as usual, apparently undisturbed by the adverse verdict.

The jury reached a verdict in the first ballot. They retired at 4:50 and took their first ballot at 5:10. It was unanimous for conviction. Some little time was consumed in arriving at the punishment to be inflicted, but this was settled by 8:30, and then the jury sat around in their room until 10 o'clock, when they announced their verdict.

Pistol Duel in Newbern, N. C.

A special from Raleigh to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says: "Newbern had an unpleasant social sensation on the night of the 5th. James Duffy, son of Dr. Samuel Duffy, shot Thomas Hill, Jr., son of Mr. Thomas Hill, of Goldsboro. The shooting occurred in the rear of Dr. Duffy's premises. There was a woman in the case. There was an interchange of shots between Duffy and Hill, each firing three. Hill was hit in the ankle each time. Wounded as he was, he took off his coat and covered the woman's head and concealed her identity, and then took her to a nearby house. A special train was sent to Goldsboro after his father and took him to Newbern. Hill was taken to Goldsboro.

Church Corner-Stone Robbed.

A Winston (N.C.) special to the Charlotte Observer says: "Cherry Hill Lutheran church has stood near Jerusalem, in Davie county, for many years and on Monday night last it was visited by one or more parties who were evidently looking after old relics. They dug down under the corner of the church building until the corner-stone fell out, when they rifled it of its contents."

Big Fire in Pittsburg, Pa.

At Pittsburg, Pa., fire destroyed the six-story cold storage plant of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, with about $1,000,000 worth of all kinds of merchandise. Walls were blown out by the explosion of whiskey, and six people are reported killed.

Devoted to Good Roads.

At St. Louis, the entire session of the first day of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen was devoted to the discussion of good roads. A number of papers on the various branches of highway improvements were read by delegates prominently engaged in the work. Chairman Otto Dorner, of Milwaukee, presided over the meeting, and in his opening address stated that reports were coming in from all over the country, and that farmers had entered into the good roads movement with a zeal.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Both the Senate and House Day By Day.

THE SENATE.

33d Day.—In the Senate Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, challenged the right of the admission of Corbett to a seat as Senator from Oregon, claiming that the Governor had no right to send him. Martin, of Virginia, presented the credentials of Daniel as Senator from Virginia, elected for a term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1899. The agricultural bill, carrying $4,527,202 passed, with amendments. Platt, of Connecticut, read a letter from a member of the Connecticut Grange, in which the statement was made that the seeds sent out were bad. Bacon, of Georgia, thought there ought to be a reform in the distribution of seeds.

34th Day.—The Senate passed a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Beaumont, Texas, at a cost not to exceed $100,000. In the executive session Senator White concluded his three days' speech in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. He reviewed at length the general policies and theories of our government, declared that the question was above all politics and that it was a step which, if taken, could not add to our glory or increase our wealth, or be regarded as in accordance with our honesty. Senator Lindsay spoke to question of personal privilege on the resolution recently passed by the Kentucky Legislature, demanding his resignation. He denied that he had betrayed the trust of his constituency, and stated that he fully represented the whole people of Kentucky and that he was not the agent of the Legislature. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

35th Day.—In the Senate Frye, of Maine, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported a House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury either to purchase or have constructed a suitable revenue cutter, for use on the Yukon river, Alaska, at a cost not to exceed $40,000. It was passed. In the executive session Senator Teller, of Colorado, occupied about four hours in discussing the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Reed denied that he had changed his mind.

36th Day.—In the Senate strong Cuban resolutions were introduced. Cannon wanted the United States to serve notice on Spain to withdraw her forces from Cuba and give that Republic liberty. Mason's resolution calls upon the President to notify Spain that the war must at once cease, and that the United States declare and maintain peace on the Island. Allen wanted the belligerency of the insurgents recognized.

37th Day.—For more than three hours the Senate chamber rang with eloquent appeals in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. Cannon, of Utah, and Mason, of Illinois, being the principal speakers. Mason in his remarks, urged the President to take immediate action, and Cannon spoke in support of his resolution introduced the day before to give Spain until March 4th to stop the war. Hale made a cool-headed speech and had the resolution referred. Butler, of North Carolina, presented an amendment to the constitution, enabling Congress to levy and collect an income tax.

THE HOUSE.

37th Day.—The House spent the day ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriations bills. McClellan, (Dem.) of New York, offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for guns and mortar batteries from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. It was voted down. An amendment offered by Foote (Rep.) of New York, to appropriate a $30,000 for Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, N. Y., was voted down. In reality, the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics.

38th Day.—In the House a bill was passed to amend the act of Jan. 31, 1895, granting rights of way through the public domain for tramways, canals and reservoirs so as to grant those rights for cities and private corporations. At present the rights of way are given only for mining and irrigation purposes. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

39th Day.—The House had under consideration the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defences. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session. The bill was passed carrying $4,144,012 against $3,517,141 last year.

40th Day.—In the House there was more debate on the question of prosperity. The military academy appropriation bill was passed. The bill carries $653,540, being $26,032 less than the amount carried by the current law.

41st Day.—The House entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich Plowman contested election case, from the fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the Republican contestant, on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by the minority. Mr. Plowman's plurality, on the face of the returns, was 2,957. The majority revised the figures so as to give Aldrich a plurality of 342. During the early part of the session the Senate amendments to the agricultural bill were disagreed to, and the bill was sent to conference.

42d Day.—The House by a vote of 145 to 112 unseated Plowman (Dem.) of Alabama, and gave the seat to Aldrich (Rep.). A special deficiency appropriation bill was passed carrying $200,000 for the payment of jurors' fees in the United States Courts, and $175,000 for witness fees.

During the debate on the contested election case of Plowman vs. Aldrich, Linney said the negroes in the South were steadfast in their loyalty to the Republican ticket. "As well expect to be able to shoot off the horns of the moon with a pop-gun," said he, "as to make a Southern negro voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket."

Insult to the President.

United States Minister Woodford will be instructed to demand of Spain an explanation of Minister DeLome's insult to President McKinley. The President believes the matter is of sufficient gravity to take official notice of it. Fac-simile copies of the letter have been taken to the President by Secretary Day, and after a conference it was decided to demand an explanation. It is more than certain that he will be removed. Cuban Junta gave out copies of a letter signed "Enrique Dupuy de Lome," who is minister of Spain in Washington, and addressed to Jose Canalejahs, who went to Cuba last summer as Premier Sagasta's personal representative. In this letter the Spanish minister refers to President McKinley as "weak and catering to the rabble," and as a "low politician, who desires to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Artificial Silk to Be Made From Cotton Waste in England.

Coventry, England, is to have a mill to make 1,000 pounds of artificial silk daily from cotton waste. The waste is heated to 100 degrees and placed in earthen pots, saturated with a mixture of nitric acid and sulphuric acid; squeezed by hydraulic machinery, and subjected a continuous stream of pure water, partially dried and rotated in hollow cylinders with ether and alcohol until reduced to a pulpy substance known as "collodion." The pulp is then forced by hydraulic compressors through a series of filters until it becomes a perfectly pure liquid, which is stored in reservoirs, from which, when needed for spinning, it is forced by hydraulic pressure into three-inch tubes, furnished with taps, at the end of which are glass tubes with exceedingly minute orifices. Through these orifices the liquid is forced in a spray, which loses its liquidity on coming into contact with the air, and after rising an inch above the tube becomes a solid viscid filament, finer than the thread of the silkworm. These filaments are wound on bobbins, twisted, washed, dried and washed and dried again, after which it is dyed and woven like ordinary silk, taking the dye better and having a very fine gloss.

* * *

According to a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., the vehicle and implement trade in that city during the past year has been remarkably large. As an illustration of this, it is stated that the Kentucky Wagon Company is now making vehicles at the rate of 26,000 annually. It is also stated that the same company earned $223,000 more than its usual dividends in the last eight months of 1897. As a large area of its trade territory is in the South, its prosperity shows the opportunities the South presents for this branch of the manufacturing industry.—Manufacturers' Record.

* * *

An Atlanta dispatch states that a company is being formed to encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises. This is is to be done through a corporation which will take stock in such new enterprises as commend themselves to the judgment of the promotion company's management. It is proposed to start with a capital stock of $100,000. The charter is to provide for an increase of the capital stock up to $2,000,000.

* * *

It is proposed to form a company composed of the stockholders of the woolen mills located at Rossville, Ga., Sweetwater, Knoxville, Charleston, Cleveland and McMinnville, Tenn., for the purpose of erecting a large cotton mill. The plant will be located at Rossville, Ga., cost about $200,000, at which sum the company will be capitalized, and will employ several hundred hands. Plans have been prepared for the main building, to be a structure 500x110 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and cost about $25,000. It is the purpose to install 10,000 spindles at the start, to be soon increased to 15,000 spindles. Messrs. W. A. Campbell and John A. Campbell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are the prime movers in the enterprise.—Manufacturers' Record.

* * *

The export coal business from Mobile and Pensacola has reached such proportions that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has been obliged to increase its train service considerably.

* * *

Of more than ninety vessels that came to Baltimore in January fifty-five loaded grain alone. Three steamers carried cargoes of rye to Norway.—Manufacturers' Record.

* * *

The Norfolk (Va.) Street Railway Co., has given contracts for twenty new cars for service on its line.

* * *

The Georgia Mutual Colony Association, of Augusta, Ga., will arrange at once for the establishment of a knitting mill at Belair Station, near Augusta.

* * *

Mr. W. L. McDaniel, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, is endeavoring to organize a $50,000 stock company to build a cotton and woolen mill.

* * *

The shipments of phosphate rock from the port of Charleston, S. C., last week were rather more active than usual.

* * *

The shipments of wood products from the port of Savannah last week to domestic ports amounted to 3,860,096 feet of lumber and 11,439 cross-ties.

* * *

It is stated that Mr. W. D. Crowell, of the Norfolk Hardwood Lumber Co., of Norfolk, Va., has closed a contract for the sale of 400,000 feet of oak lumber for St. John, N. F., to be used as box-car material.

* * *

The exports of Tennessee phosphate rock for the month of December, 1897, from the Mt. Pleasant district, amounted to 10,326 tons, of which 1,438 tons were foreign and 8,888 tons domestic. The stock on hand January 1st, 1898, amounted to 19,000 tons.

Trying to Organize a Peanut Trust.

A Norfolk, Va., special says: W. H. Small, has been endeavoring to form a trust of all peanut factories, eighteen in Virginia, and seven in the West. He also contemplates, if successful, the closing up of those factories not paying or unnecessary. No steps have been taken by the Norfolk operators, and Mr. Small has gone to New York for the purpose, it is stated, of securing some firm there to undertake the work of attempting to effect an organization.

"Henry, do you believe in the universal brotherhood of man?" "Believe in it? I should say so; down at the seashore this summer I had thirty-five sisters."—Detroit Free Press.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE NEWS.

The South.

Near Wadesboro, N. C., a colored girl, six years old, was burned to death.

Savannah, Ga., has recently experienced a disastrous fire amounting to $25,000.

Kinston, N. C., raises $50,000 necessary to secure the building of a cotton mill.

West Virginia is now producing more high grade petroleum than any other State in the Union.

Georgia negroes are petitioning Congress to grant pensions to former slaves.

Postmaster J. H. Folk was murdered and his store at Goodwin, Ga., robbed by unknown assassins.

An expert from Washington is to visit Charlotte, N. C., to decide whether or not smallpox is in that city.

The Charlotte (N. C.) News says it is estimated by competent authorities that the recent smallpox scare has cost the city at least $50,000.

In the Virginia Legislature a bill has been passed incorporating the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park Association.

At Lexington, Ky., a crowded stairway gave way, resulting in the injury of ten colored persons, one or two of whom are expected to die.

Two well-diggers at Lexington, N. C., were entombed by the bricks of the side giving way, and died before rescuers could reach them.

A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that there are 1,000 cases of smallpox in Northern Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Kentucky and Virginia.

Firebugs are getting in their work at Wilmington, N. C. A few days since three dwellings and one storehouse went up in flames.

Joseph P. Smith, director of the Bureau of American Republics, died at Miami, Fla.

North Carolina has chartered the Wascassett Mills Company, of Stanly county, capital $500,000. The mills will spin and weave cotton and wool.

E. L. Patton, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., committed suicide in Savannah, Ga., by taking laudanum. He named his pall-bearers and wrote a note to his mother before committing the rash act denying that it was a coward's last resort.

Rev. Dr. James M. Rawlings, formerly editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian, died suddenly at Charlottesville, Va., recently.

At Crescent, Fayette county, W. Va., Geo. P. Tucker, a coal miner, went home and found Wm. McAllister with his wife. He fired four shots, killing both his wife and McAllister instantly. He gave himself up to the officers.

There may be located near Savannah, Ga., a Western colony.

The Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill requiring railroad companies to fence their roadbeds or pay for all live stock killed.

D. J. Sanders, of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., in a card to the Observer, says Mormons are proselyting among the colored people in a sneaking way.

The Virginia State Senate, after cutting down the appropriation from $150,000 to $100,000 ordered to its engrossment the bill providing for enlarging the cell accommodations of the penitentiary. The money is to come out of future earnings of the prison.

While workmen were drilling and tamping in a quarry, near Marion, Smyth county, Va., an explosion occurred, resulting in the killing of Robert McClanahan, and the probable fatal injuring of two other men, named Scott and Hutton respectively.

The North.

The Vulcan Iron Works at Chicago, Ill., has been burned.

Two children were burned to death in a tenement house in New York.

Forty San Francisco druggists will be arrested for selling pills under counterfeit labels.

At a fire in Boston, Mass., six firemen, including a district chief, a captain and a lieutenant were killed.

Members of the Ohio Legislature are investigating Toledo as a site for the State Centennial in 1903.

George Jeffrey, a veteran soldier of Chicago, Ill., who inherited $20,000, has strangely disappeared.

Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, announces himself a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

Secretary Gage, of the U. S. Treasury, in a speech before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, at Baltimore, declared that our legal tender notes are now out of accord with true economic laws, and that business receives injury through its enforced relation with paper money.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer "Teese" sailed from Victoria, B. C., on the 9th with 100 miners for Klondike.

The United States now ranks fifth among the naval powers of the earth.

Thirty-five of the fifty-two reindeer imported from Norway for the Klondike, died during the voyage across the Atlantic.

The seventh anniversary of the Christian Endeavor Society was observed throughout the country on the 2d.

Warrants have been issued at Guthrie, O. T., for seventy-three members of the mob who lynched the two Seminole Indians recently.

The extensive milling industry of the Northwest is organizing to secure favorable action on the "pure flour" bill introduced by Pearce, of Missouri.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Jack Evershadt knocked out Eddie Donnelly in the sixth round.

In an address to the students of Washington and Lee University, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson passed a very high eulogium on the Jews.

It has been decided to send ten companies of troops to Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, immediately for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property.

Washington Jottings.

The United States House committee on labor has reported favorably the bill providing for a commission to inquire into labor, agriculture, etc.

LAWLESS GIVING TROUBLE.

War Department Has Been Petitioned for Troops in Klondike.

THREE HUNDRED ASKED FOR.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand People Started for the Gold Fields During the Present Year.

Skaguay, Alaska, via Seattle, Wash., (Special).—A petition has been circulated here and at Dyea, asking the War Department to send 300 troops here that law and order may be preserved. The petition is being signed by nearly all the best element. It reads as follows:

"To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"We the undersigned citizens and business men of Alaska, respectfully petition and set forth: That there is an extraordinary condition of affairs existing at and near Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, which calls for prompt attention from the proper authorities.

"As a result of the recent discovery of gold in and near Dawson City, N. W. T., Canada, during the past two years, there is an enormous rush of people to that country from all parts of the world, and it is estimated that there will be 250,000 people started for the gold fields of Alaska and the Northwest Territors, Canada, during the present year, and not less than 75 per cent will attempt to get in by way of Chilkoot Pass and White Pass. Even at this early day the full capacity of every steam and sailing vessel is taxed to its utmost capacity to carry passengers and freight that is being offered, and they are being dumped off at those two points at the number of 300 a day, which will soon be largely increased.

"In view of the fact that there is no local civil government in the Territory of Alaska, and that no one with sufficient authority to endorse the laws of the land, and much less to prevent crime and disorder, and in view of the large number of the undesirable and criminal class who are flocking to our community to prey upon the unweary and innocent pilgrim, and in order to have some one with sufficient authority, and in sufficient numbers to prevent disorder and blockades on the trails leading to the lakes Linderman and Bennett, and to protect the property of citizens of the United States; and believing this to be an extraordinary emergency, we believe that martial law should be declared in all this part of Alaska, comprising the community of Dyea and Skaguay and the trails leading therefrom to the international boundary, and that sufficient troops, not less than 300, be immediately dispatched to these points to enforce the laws and preserve order."

THE SITUATION IN POLITICS.

Populists and Silver Republicans to Maintain Separate Organizations.

A special from Washington, D. C., under date of the 5th, to the Charlotte, (N. C.) Observer, says the Populists and silver Republicans held a conference last evening, weich was generally attended by members of these parties in both Houses of Congress. After a discussion of the present situation in politics, it was determined that the two parties, while maintaining separate organizations, would work together in the coming campaign, and endeavor to avoid nominations which would conflict. Both organizations will endeavor also to work with the Democrats in order that a solid combination of all organizations may be made against the Republicans.

The Populist Organization.

The Populists in Congress have completed an organization, with Representative Bell, of Colorado, as chairman of the joint caucus; Representative Shuford, of North Carolina, as secretary, and Senator Harris, of Kansas, as chairman of the Congressional committee.

Want to Get Back.

A special from Birmingham, Ala., to the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, says a general conference of Populists is to be held there on the 19th to consider plans for getting back into the Democratic party. There are objections to their returning.

An American Monte Carlo.

The Chicago Journal says: Michael C. McDonald is at the head of a party of Chicago people who have purchased Fighting Island, eight miles from Detroit, and on Canadian soil, for the purpose of establishing there a regular American Monte Carlo, which will be used for racing, gambling and prize fights. There is a capitalization of $2,000,000 behind it.

Fellow Servant Bill in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Senate has passed the fellow servant bill, introduced by Senator Geobel, of Covington, by 16 to 10, after a prolonged fight. The bill is far reaching in its effects as to the liability of corporations for damages. Under its terms action may be recovered for negligence for any or all employes of any railroad.

Salaries State Officers Cut.

The Virginia House of Delegates have taken the first practical step in the matter of retrenchment and reform. The Featherstone bill was ordered to its engrossment. The bill abolishes the office of register of the land office, and cuts down the salaries of several of the State officers. Its passage will save the State some $14,000 annually.

Clara Barton Going to Cuba.

The Cuban relief committee of New York has given out the information that Clara Barton will go at once to Cuba to minister to the starving, and to the victims of the diseases that now ravish that unfortunate island.

Locomotive Works Closed.

The Rhode Island Locomotive Works have filed a petition in insolvency placing its assets at $518,000, and its liabilities at $616,700. Chas. H. Wilson has been appointed custodian.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 13.

Lesson Text: "The Call of Matthew." Matthew ix., 9-17.—Golden Text: Matthew ix., 9.—Commentary on the Lesson Written by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

9. "And as Jesus passed forth from thence He saw a man named Matthew sitting at the receipt of custom, and He saith unto him, Follow Me, and he arose and followed Him." The leper, the paralytic, the fever stricken, the possessed with demons, the tempest tossed, the blind, the hopeless and even the dead are made to know and enjoy His power. The winds and the sea obey Him, so that the people might well ask, "What manner of man is this?" The demons know that He is the Son of God, but the people only marvel at Him. It may be that all these different phases of the devil's work on the bodies of people are very suggestive of the condition of Israel spiritually at that time, and also of the condition of all who are out of Christ to-day, but as then He cast out the spirits with His word and healed all that were sick so He can now deliver from all the power of the enemy for He is still "this same Jesus." Blessed are the poor in spirit who are humble enough to receive Him, and follow Him, and become His disciples. Undisturbed by the breaking up of the roof, He had just honored the faith of the four who expected Him to heal their friend, and now He chooses Levi (Luke v., 27), or Matthew, to be one of His faithful few. Matthew is to follow Him, not Peter, nor John, nor the others who were called before Him. And so it is still—we are to behold the Lamb of God and see no man save Jesus only, and run with patience looking unto Jesus (John i., 29; Math. xvii., 8; Heb. xii., 2).

10. "And it came to pass as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with Him and His disciples." This also is a picture of things as they still exist. There are true disciples, but there are many who sit with them in the house of God who might be disciples also if they would; for whosoever may, but they prefer to continue unbelievers. Matthew modestly refrains from telling us that the feast was prepared in his own house, but we find it in Luke v., 29. In the same way John does not tell who the other was who followed Jesus that first day (John i., 40), nor does Luke tell the name of the second who walked to Emmaus (Luke xxiv., 18), nor does Mark tell the name of the young man who fled away naked (Mark xiv., 52), but as in Matthew so doubtless in the others the author conceals himself. Have we learned the "not I" secret of Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10, and are we like her in song of Sol. iv., 16, ever inviting our Beloved into His garden that He may find us "set apart for Himself" (Ps. iv., 3).

11. "And when the Pharisees saw it they said unto His disciples, Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners?" It is not the way of the wisdom of this world to have much to do with those not in their set or circle in society. I am writing this lesson as I cross the sea from Japan to China, and there sits in the social hall with me at another table a young man of Japan, a graduate of the imperial university, a strong Buddhist, who insists that the teachings of the Bible may be necessary for some, but the teachings of Buddhism suit him better, for they are so much more profound in his estimation.

12. "But when Jesus heard that He said unto them, They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." It is difficult for a learned man to think himself intellectually sick, or for a moral man to think himself morally sick, but until one is convinced that he is sick he will not be apt to want a physician. The majority of people are whole in their own estimation and going about to establish their own righteousness (Rom. x., 3), and it is only the Spirit of God who can convince of sin and show the need of a Saviour (John xvi., 8).

13. "But go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice; for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." This is a quotation from Hos. vi., 6, the context of which teaches that Israel, puffed up with pride, continued to offer sacrifices as a religious act, but continued in their sinful ways. The first sacrifice of which we read in Scripture, and which was offered by God Himself on behalf of sinful man (Gen. iii., 21), shows man's utter helplessness to offer God anything, but that God in mercy provides garments of salvation by the shedding of blood for sinful man.

14. "Then came to Him the disciples of John, saying, Why do we and the Pharisees fast oft, but Thy disciples fast not?" They certainly put themselves in poor company when they said, "We and the Pharisees," but perhaps in the matter of fasting they were still very like the Pharisees as fasting as a religious duty. Perhaps they had not heard His teaching as recorded in Math. vi., 16-18. Their mistake seems also to be that of giving to God instead of first receiving from Him—duty instead of grateful service.

15. "The days will come when the Bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast." He is still quoting from Hosea, for there He is both Physician and Bridegroom (Hos. vi., 1; ii., 19). John the Baptist speaks of Him as Bridegroom (John iii., 29). Neither John's disciples nor Jesus' disciples knew of the days of separation that were to intervene before the marriage. They were happy now with Him, and there was no occasion to fast.

16 17. The patched garments and the old bottles of these verses set forth different phases of the same truth. There is no patchwork or mixing up of old and new in the Lord's work. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation. The carnal mind, or natural man, is not subject to the law of God and never can be. In our flesh or natural man dwelleth no good thing (II Cor. v., 17; Rom. viii., 7; vii., 18). To become a Christian is to receive from above Him who is in no one as they are born into this world, even Jesus Christ the Son of God (John i., 12; I John v., 12). Then to live a Christian life is to renounce the old, and let the new vessel, the divine nature in us when we receive Christ, be filled with the Spirit of God. Garments and wine are both marriage similitudes. He provides both garments enough and wine in abundance for all who will come to Him. Wine is suggestive of the joy with which He would have us filled, even His own joy, and the garments suggest the life made manifest by the joy within. The inward must be right before the outward can be right. Stier says that the bottles holding the wine are the men wearing the garments. When He has complete possession of us, then it will be manifest in and through us that "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness."—Lesson Helper.

A Big Shoe Factory.

The large and thoroughly equipped shoe factory at Nashville, Tenn., which J. W. Carter & Co., have had in course of erection is now complete, and the latest improved machinery in place. It has a capacity of 5,000 pairs of men's, youths' and children's shoes per day, and will give occupation to 500 operatives.

Wages Cut.

At Taunton, Mass., the employees of Whitterton mills have been notified of a 7 per cent. reduction. Keen competition and the condition of the market is given as the cause.

Fortune no longer knocks at a man's door. You must have an electric button if you want to be in the push.

O. R. & C. R. R.

CONNECTING WITH THE

South Carolina and Georgia R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 18, 1897.

Northbound.		S. C. & G.		Southbound.
Leave	7 10 a m.	Charleston	Arrive	3 00 p m
"	8 57 a m.	Branchville	"	5 25 p m
"	12 25 a m.	Kingsville	"	9 15 p m
		C. H. & A.		
"	12 05 p m.	Camden	"	3 00 p m
"	1 05 p m.	Kershaw	"	2 00 p m
"	1 45 p m.	Lancaster	"	1 10 p m
"	2 20 p m.	Catawba Jct	"	12 15 p m
"	2 35 p m.	Rock Hill	"	11 55 a m
"	3 30 p m.	Yorkville	"	11 15 a m
"	4 50 p m.	Gaffney	"	10 10 a m
"	5 20 p m.	Shelby	"	9 40 a m
"	5 55 p m.	Heatherly	"	8 35 a m
"	6 12 p m.	Forest City	"	8 20 a m
"	6 27 p m.	Rutherfordton	"	8 05 a m
Arrive	7 30 p m.	Marion	Leave	7 00 a m

Northbound.		Gaffney Div.		Southbound.
Leave	6 30 p m.	Blacksburg	Arrive	7 25 a m
Arrive	7 05 p m.	Gaffney	Leave	6 50 a m

Trains north of Camden runs daily except Sunday.

Trains between Charleston and Kingsville runs daily.

For information as to rates, Clyde Line Sailing, etc., call on local connecting and traveling agents of both roads, or

E. F. GRAY,
Traffic Manager.

L. A. BUERSON,
T. M., S. C. & G. R. R., Charleston, S. C.

S. B. LAMPKIN,
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Blacksburg, S. C.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Storms and Cold Interrupted In the Northern and Eastern States.

Bradstreet's commercial report for the past week, says in part: "Severe cold weather, accompanied by high winds and heavy snow, has been a feature exercising considerable influence upon the movement and distribution of staple goods. The Northern and Eastern States appear to have felt the effects of the storm most severely. In spite of this interruption of business a satisfactory trade for the season is reported in most lines, with special activity reported in iron and steel trades and kindred lines. In the East the distribution of dry goods and wool has been checked, and the movement of produce greatly interfered with, but the tone of the cotton goods situation is, if anything, improved. In the Middle States and the central West the movement of iron into consumption is still very large, but nervousness as to possible over-production affects that market. Steel is slightly lower at the East, but firmly held at Chicago, which also reports advances in iron bars, wires and nails. Western mills will not agree to deliver steel rails, billets or rods on new orders before July 1. Southern buyers are coming to St. Louis more numerously than usual at this date, and the distribution of dry goods, boots and shoes and drugs is active. In the Northwest better trade is reported, and cold weather has helped the distribution of seasonable goods. At the South trade is reported improved at several important centres and the total of January is said to be above the average.

"Alaskan business on the Pacific coast is still very active, but export trade in cereals is small. Rain is needed in California, or crops will be considerably shortened. Steadiness in prices has been a feature, the only decrease noted being in corn, wheat and flour, on a speculative reaction, and in lead, while the prices of oats, pork, beef and coffee are higher.

"The export movement of cereals shows a heavy falling off for the week, but is still ahead of the same week for preceding years.

"The business failures, though slightly larger than last week, numbering 295, against 288 the week before, are little above the normal."

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKES.

Many People Killed and Much Property Destroyed in Asia Minor.

Violent earthquake shocks have been felt at Balikeer and around Brussa, in Asia Minor. Numerous fatalities have resulted, and great damage has been done. The Sultan has subscribed £500 for the relief of the sufferers. He has dispatched a relief committee to the scenes of the disaster, and has ordered the Minister of Finance to take steps to succor the injured.

The Relief Expedition Sails.

The expedition which the United States is sending into the interior of Alaska with supplies for the relief of miners who are reported to be in want, sailed for Dyea from Portland, Ore., on the 5th on the steamship, Geoge W. Elder. The Elder carried 350 passengers, fifty-one of whom are officers and enlisted men of the army, who are to act as escort to the pack train, which it is expected will carry the supplies over the passes. About 200 tons of provisions were forwarded by the government from this point, and an additional supply will go from Seattle in a few days.

Women in Stone for a Capitol.

One of the features of the New York capitol staircase is the carving of distinguished personages' heads in the caps of the columns, but some likenesses are those of more political than distinguished renown, so Superintendent Aldridge had them cut off and in their places will put some Governors and busts of Captain Molly Pitcher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton and Susan B. Anthony.

A $100,000,000 Deficit.

A special to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer from Washington says: Reed issued his retrenchment ukase on the 2nd. No river and harbor bill, no public building bills, adjournment of Congress by May 10th. A one hundred million dollar deficit at the end of the current fiscal year, under the operation of the Dingley bill, is the alarming condition that confronts the Republican party.

A Costly Theatre.

There are in Kansas twenty well-built towns without a single inhabitant, and Saratoga, in that state, no absolutely uninhabited, has among other buildings a $30,000 theatre.