

CAPTURE OF MORO

Insurgent Stronghold Succumbs to American Forces

A BIT OF REAL WAR AT LAST

Fort Defended by 200 Natives and Shelled by Four Mountain Guns. Hand-to-Hand Fighting in the Ditches.

Manila, By Cable.—General Davis, the commander of the American forces in the islands of Mindanao, cables that the 84 Moros who survived the attack and capture of the Moro fort by American soldiers in Mindanao, have surrendered and that the Sultan of Bayan, Bajah Muda, Sultan Panda Pado and a number of the leading Datons were killed in the engagement. The assault on the principal fort, reports General Davis, was one of the most gallant performances of American arms in the Philippines and the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, the Fourth Infantry, deserves the greatest credit of its conduct. The men of the Fourth Infantry had a hand-to-hand struggle with the Moros in the four lines of ditches under the walls of the fort. When the position was captured these ditches were found to be lined with Moro dead. General Davis characterizes the capture of the American as excellent and says he has never witnessed a performance exceeding the capture of the Moro fort in gallantry. General Davis says also it is his painful duty to announce that the overthrow of Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss to the Americans. One officer and 7 men were killed, while 3 officers and 37 men were wounded.

After the 84 Moros who survived the assault had marched out of the fort, 3 others who were concealed there made an unsuccessful break for liberty. Some of the Moro wounded tried to stab the American soldiers, who were caring for them. It is impossible to give the total of Moro dead, as a number of them are lying in the tall grass. The fort was defended by 300 men. Its capture saves a siege, as it would have been impossible to carry the position without scaling ladders.

General Davis further reports his intention of retaining his prisoners until the few adjacent Moro forts are occupied. Then, with the consent of General Chaffee, he will retain ten of his principal captives as hostages and release the others. The American forces who captured the fort numbered 470 men and four mountain guns. It was a gallant performance and the capture of the fort was a real bit of war.

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General Davis also reports that he is sending the dead to Malabang for burial. He wants to invite the Sultan of Tarac to an interview. His fort is of the same strength as Bayan, the one captured yesterday. General Davis is urging the people to return to the cultivation of their rice fields. He believes the Moros have learned a lesson which will prevent further trouble.

Washington, Special.—The president has sent the following dispatch to General Chaffee, from whom he had received a cablegram confirming the Associated Press dispatch from Manila:

Washington, D. C., May 4.

To Chaffee, Manila:

"Accept for the army under your command and express to General Davis and Colonel Baldwin, especially my congratulations and thanks for the splendid courage and fidelity which have again carried our flag to victory. Your fellow countrymen at home will ever honor the memory of the fallen, and be faithful to the brave survivors who have themselves been faithful unto the end for their country's sake." (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Caramsakers Fleet

Cincinnati, Special.—The annual convention of the National Cigar Leaf Association began here Monday and continued for three days. About 100 delegates, representing associations in various cities throughout the country were in attendance, and in addition many members of leading firms in the trade were present. The pending measure before Congress looking to reductions on import duties on Cuban leaf tobacco and cigars came up for extended discussion and a strong protest against any reduction in the tariff schedule, was adopted by the convention.

Wreck on New York Central

Clyde, N. Y., Special.—New York Central fast mail No. 3, west-bound, collided with a fast freight going in the opposite direction a quarter of a mile west of the station here at 5 p. m., killing the engineer and fireman of the mail and seriously injuring fifteen mail clerks.

Physician Kills Town Marshal

England, Ark., Special.—Town Marshal Sam B. Weaver was shot and killed by Dr. Wm. E. Allen at 7:10 Wednesday night. The right arm of Arthur Young, a bystander, was broken by a stray bullet. Dr. Allen had been arrested about 10 days ago by Weaver. Witnesses state that the two men met after some angry words Allen pulled his pistol and shot Weaver. Weaver fell he called his assistant and shot Allen in the hip, then expired.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

The Sunny South

The Masons of Memphis, Tenn., monopolized Admiral Schley's third day stay in that city.

A revolver duel in a gambling hall at El Paso, Tex., resulted in the death of "Shoency" Harris.

A jump from a third-story window ended the life of Mrs. Martha A. Renhall, at Baltimore, Md.

After killing his grand-daughter, Mary Axford, at Butler, Tenn., William Rogers committed suicide.

A new hotel at Alburquerque, N. M., has been offered the Seventh Day Adventists for a sanitarium by the Santa Fe Railroad.

J. A. Dittenbaugh, Passed Exalted Ruler of the Elks of Baltimore, Md., and a prominent Mason, attempted suicide by cutting his throat and wrists.

An engine and 12 cars ran away down a mountain near Saginaw, western North Carolina, and William Burton, engineer in charge, was instantly killed.

The Democrats of Manchester, Va., have nominated H. A. Maunce for Mayor; Charles L. Page, for Commonwealth's Attorney; and J. G. Saunders, for Sergeant.

News has been received in Petersburg of the burning of the stables and barns of Mrs. Rosa Bowers in Sussex county, with a large quantity of feed and all farming implements. Three fine horses and two cows were burned to death. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Great Falls Cotton Mills Co. of Falls City, Tenn., is repairing the damage to its plant caused by the floods of last month, and expects to have the plant in operation in two months. Mill has 4000 spindles and 130 looms.

At The National Capital

Revenue collectors during March were \$21,227,535.

The Government has officials at Boise, Idaho, investing Surveyor General Ferrant.

A complimentary dinner was given Secretary of the Navy Long by his bureau chiefs, at Washington, D. C.

The Lakeside Club, of Chicago, Ill., elects a representative to Washington, D. C., to ask the President to be its guest next fall.

At The North

The Granite Trust will purchase the six quarries of Wisconsin.

Governor Odell, of New York, started on a long Western trip.

Burglars secured \$50 from the safe of Brand & Wubben's store at St. Paul, Minn.

The jury trying Walter M. Dimmock for stealing \$25,000 from the mint at San Francisco, Cal., failed to agree.

A gas explosion at Sunnyside mine, near Louisville, Col., killed one man and injured three.

Edwin S. Crann and John B. Drexler, of Philadelphia, have been elected Directors of the American Diesel Engine Company, of New York, control of which has been acquired by the International Power Company.

The First National and Metropolitan National Banks of Chicago, Ill., are about to merge the united institution to be the second largest in the country.

Miss Sarah Lynch was found shot to death at Cleveland, O., and her husband, who protests his innocence, is charged with the murder.

Miscellaneous Matters

The Finns are stoutly resisting Russian recruiting.

J. C. Cain, formerly accountant and registrar in Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been arrested on charges of forgery, amounting to \$10,000.

In a fire which destroyed their house, Thomas Hill, his wife, three children and a hired man were burned to death at Hull, Quebec.

The schooner yacht Hildegarde arrived in New York from Havana, with her owner, E. B. Coleman, of Lebanon, Pa.; his wife and several friends on board.

The reunion of the United Confederate Veterans closed at Dallas, Texas.

The Southern Educational Conference, in session at Athens, Ga., elected Robert C. Ogden president.

At the execution of Henry Schultz, in Newark, N. J., the murderer's head was almost torn from his body.

The plan for issuing 5 per cent. bonds instead of 7 per cent. preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation was announced.

Miss Ida May Hubbell died at New Haven, Conn., from a spinal injury caused by a practical joker five years ago.

William Rogers, of Johnson county, Tennessee, killed himself and his grand-daughter, Miss Mary Axford.

Four girls have been awarded the estate of Daniel Conklin in White Plains, N. Y.

The workmen of the Chicago and Alton shops, in Bloomington, Ill., to the number of 2,000, have signed an agreement to abstain from meat for thirty days. They are hopeful that every workman in the country will follow their example. The promoters of the movement think that the plan will strike a blow at the meat trust.

Washington sculptors are receiving many orders from fashionable women for relief portraits in plaster. The sitters poses just as she would for a painting, and the artist executes a bust portrait in clay. From this a plaster medallion is made, which is inclosed under glass and framed in velvet or wood. A profile is usually preferred for these portraits.

Joseph Atollo, 7 years old, of New York, was badly burned while saving his father from being burned to death.

PRESIDENT PRESENT

President Roosevelt Talks to Cadets at Annapolis

SPEAKS TO GRADUATING CLASS

Outline of the Duty and Responsibility of the Men of the Navy — The Speech of Dr. Winston

Annapolis, Md., Special.—The special train conveying President Roosevelt and party to Annapolis to attend the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy, arrived here over the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the President alighted from the train he was received by Superintendent Wainwright and his aide, Lieutenant Seibmeier. A battalion of marines, under command of Captain Lucas, was drawn up at the station. The party proceeded in carriages to the Academy grounds. The President walked across the campus to where the cadets were lined up, and passing down the line, looked each cadet squarely in the face. He was then presented to the officers of the Academy by Commander Wainwright. While this was going on, the shore batteries fired the President's salute of 21 guns. At the sound of the bugle blast the cadets stacked guns and marched by fours to the chapel, where benediction was pronounced by the chaplain. In the meantime, the President had been escorted down the aisle by Commander Wainwright, and was shown to his seat on the platform, the battalion of cadets, the officers and others, receiving the President standing.

Commander Wainwright then introduced Dr. George T. Winston, a member of the board of visitors, who delivered a short address. He was loudly applauded when he referred to Dewey as the hero of Manila and Sampson as the hero of Santiago, and at the conclusion of his remarks was congratulated by the President. The graduating class discarded their guns and accoutrements and advanced close to the platform. President Roosevelt then addressed them, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. The President said in part: "In receiving these diplomas you become men who above almost any of the entire Union are to carry henceforth the ever-present sense of responsibility which must come with the knowledge that on some tremendous day it may depend upon your courage, your preparedness, your keen intelligence and knowledge of your profession, whether or not the nation is again to write her name on the world's roll of honor, or to know the black shame of defeat. We all of us earnestly hope that the occasion for war may never come, but if it has to come, then this nation must win and the prime factor in securing victory over any foreign foe must of necessity be the United States navy. If the navy fails us then we are doomed to defeat, no matter what may be our material, wealth or the high average of our citizenship. It should, therefore, be an object of prime importance for every patriotic American to see that the navy is constantly built up, and above all that it is kept to the highest point of efficiency both in material and in personnel. It cannot be too often repeated that in modern war, and especially in modern naval war, the chief factor in achieving triumph is what has been done in the way of thorough preparation and in training before the beginning of the war. It is what has been done before the outbreak of the war that is all important.

"Officers and men alike must have the sea habit; officers and men alike must realize that in battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit and normally the victory will lie with the side whose shots hit the target. Seamanship and marksmanship—these must be the two prime objects of your training, both for yourselves and for the men under you."

At the conclusion of his address and the distribution of the diplomas, the President requested that he be taken to the hospital where Cadet Emery S. Land, of Wyoming, a member of the graduating class, was lying ill. Sitting up in bed, the sick boy received his diploma from the President, who made a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed the hope that he would soon be out. The President was then given an opportunity of witnessing the customary part of the plebes throwing the graduating class out of quarters, which afforded a great deal of amusement. After lunch, the President and his party went aboard the torpedo boat Grayan for a short trip on Chesapeake Bay.

Squadron Anchored Off the Capes

Old Point Comfort, Va., Special.—The North Atlantic squadron is anchored just outside the Virginia Capes, where the battleships will be inspected by the naval board of inspection, headed by Admiral Dewey. The squadron will spend ten days target practice outside the Capes. The battleship Alabama came up to Old Point, reported the arrival of the ships in the capes, and after taking on the mail and provisions for the squadron, proceeded back to the spot where the big fighters are anchored. The Cincinnati arrived in Hampton Roads from Galveston, Tex., and will remain here waiting sailing orders.

Information Wanted

Washington, Special.—Senator George Hay, of Virginia, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House as to the cost of the army in the Philippines since May 1, 1898; also the cost of maintaining the civil and military governments on the island; the cost incidental to the military operations; the cost of the property and other items of cost connected with the occupation and possession of the Philippines by the United States.

CAROLINA POLITICS

A Livid Tit Between Senators Simmons and Pritchard

A lively debate was precipitated in the Senate Friday by Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, by some remarks he made on politics and political methods in that State, in the course of a discussion of the Philippine bill. He maintained that the pending measure dealt simply with the administrative features of the Philippines and insisted that charges made against the American army that tortures and barbarities were practiced in the islands were not relevant to the discussion. He said that if the charges were true, the guilty ought to be punished severely and undoubtedly would be. He suggested that some of the methods employed by the opponents of the bill in this country ought to be reformed, and told of what he called the "sand cure" in North Carolina, the victim having his face crushed into the sand to stifle his cries while he was being beaten to intimidate him politically. This drew the fire of Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, who declared that he never heard of such a practice. The debate thus started covered a wide range of subjects concerning North Carolina politics.

Mr. Pritchard declared that a majority of the people of North Carolina and of the South were in favor of the proposition of the majority of the Philippine committee and he quoted The Charlotte Observer as a leading Democratic paper of the South, in support of the retention of the Philippines.

"Does not the Senator know," interrupted Mr. Simmons, "that the Charlotte Observer opposed the election of Wm. J. Bryan to the presidency?"

"That is true," replied Mr. Pritchard, "but the paper opposed him purely on the issue of free silver."

In response to another question by Mr. Simmons, Mr. Pritchard said he knew of nobody in the South—Republican or Democrat—who was in favor of "imperialism," but he asserted that a majority of the business men of the South were in favor of expansion.

He said that a Republican voter was taken from his home at night and beaten, his face being crushed into the sand to stifle his cries.

Mr. Simmons declared that this was the first time he ever had heard of the "sand cure." He said he did not believe the statement of the witness quoted by Mr. Pritchard and insisted that if it were true, the sand cure was not administered for political purposes. He said that for six years he had been the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of North Carolina, and he had never known of any cases of outrage and violence for political purposes.

Mr. Pritchard inquired if it were not a fact that organized bands of "red shirts" rode over the State of North Carolina for the purpose of terrorizing Republican voters?

"That organization," (the red shirts), replied Mr. Simmons, "never had for its object any biliousness of belligerent spirit toward any part of the voters of North Carolina. It was merely an organization for the purpose of terrorizing the voters of the State."

Mr. Pritchard discussed at considerable length the suffrage conditions and political situation in North Carolina, in the course of which he said that in the so-called "black belt" of the State Mr. Bryan had a majority of 6,000 at the last presidential election. "Either the colored voters were cheated out of their votes," said he, "or they voted the Democratic ticket. I don't say which." He recited what he denounced as "outrages" that had been perpetrated, he declared, by the Democrats of North Carolina, upon Republican voters, but he said he did not think a majority of the Democrats of the State approval of such outrages. He did not think, therefore, that the isolated cases of outrages and torture in the Philippines should be cited as arguments against the Republican policy in the islands. He expressed the hope that the punishment of offenders against the articles of war would be swift and sure as he believed it would be.

Mr. Simmons replied to some of the suggestions made by Mr. Pritchard as to North Carolina politics, in the course of which he justified the "white people in protecting themselves against irresponsible majorities."

"Does my colleague say," inquired Mr. Pritchard, "that the red shirts did not ride through the State and terrorize voters?"

"I state," declared Mr. Simmons, "upon my authority as a Senator and as chairman of the Democratic executive committee, that the stories of outrages committed by red shirts are absolutely and utterly without foundation. I know of no outrages that can be traced to that organization. Except for political purposes the preservation of so-called red shirts never has been charged with being an unlawful and violent organization." He stated that not a single red shirt ever had been arrested for a violation of law.

Mr. Pritchard read a table indicating that Mr. Bryan had received a heavy majority in the "black belt" of North Carolina, "and yet," said he, "the Republican party is charged with being the negro party." He said it was impossible to discuss any subject in North Carolina without having the question of negro domination injected. He declared the situation would be ridiculous unless assured if it were not so serious. As an instance of the political methods employed in North Carolina, Mr. Pritchard asserted that an emissary of the Democratic party in the State had approached him, promising that if he (Pritchard) would have entered a protest in certain cases of election frauds the proceedings of the Democratic Legislature would be dropped. "It was proclaimed boldly in North Carolina," said he, "that if the Democratic party were to get a Democratic Senate to pass upon the grand-father clause of the new constitution."

Mr. Pritchard indignantly rebuffed the proposition, and said that subsequently he had been told that the Democratic Legislature—Democrats and Republicans—by their votes had prevented

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Raleigh to Tidewater

At a meeting of business men held recently at Raleigh, N. C., \$21,000 were subscribed for building the proposed Raleigh & Eastern North Carolina Railroad, to extend from Raleigh to Washington, N. C., via Wilson and Greenville. This line would be about ninety miles long, and would provide a very direct route from Raleigh to Tidewater on the Pamlico river. James H. Poul, E. B. Barbee and Joseph H. Daniels are among the subscribers to the fund. It is estimated that the line can be constructed for \$1,000,000, and the necessary shops can be built for \$500,000. The line would, it was stated, traverse one of the richest and most fertile sections of North Carolina. Provided the necessary subscriptions are raised, bonds will be floated to build the road.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a line is proposed between Stauntonburg and Wilson. Regarding this project, Dr. S. H. Croker of Stauntonburg writes the Manufacturers' Record that citizens of the two towns propose connecting them by a railroad. Continuing, he says: "We had about enough money pledged to build the road, and the delay is due to the contemplated Raleigh & Eastern North Carolina Railroad from Raleigh via Wilson and Greenville to Washington, N. C. If so, that road will be on our line, and we are now working in harmony with the Raleigh & Eastern North Carolina. The road will run through the finest timber and agricultural belt in the State, and we see no reason why it will not pay from the beginning."

Industrial Miscellany

The large lumber plant at Hitchcock, near Emporia, Va., operated by the Hitchcock-Trégo Company, will under a contract pass under the control of the Emporia Manufacturing Co., which will utilize a large portion of the output of this mill at its planing mill and box factory in North Emporia. The Hitchcock mill will cut from 40,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber a day, and under the new management will be operated at its full capacity.

A syndicate of prominent Maryland and West Virginia financiers have organized a company in Hagerstown, Md., with a capital of \$100,000. The company has purchased about 10,000 acres of timber land—spruce, hemlock and hardwoods—from ex-Senator Henry G. Davis in Randolph county, West Virginia. This tract will be developed at once. The main office will be located at Hagerstown, with R. H. Alvey, Jr., the focal representative.

Governor Montague of Virginia has signed a bill granting to Mr. H. L. Page and his associates the right to build a tunnel under the Elizabeth river in Virginia, so as to connect Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley. It is provided that the work of constructing the tunnel must begin within ninety days, and it is expected that cars will be run through it within a year from the day the work is begun.

Textile Notes

The Vale Royal Mills at Savannah, Ga., have been sold by Mr. H. P. Smart to the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co. The mills are located west of the Central Railway & Ocean Steamship Co.'s terminals, and are among the most modern and best equipped plants in the State. These mills have made a specialty of cypress lumber and shingles. The Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co. will continue to operate the mill, having leased from Mr. Smart large lumber interests along the Savannah river. It is understood that the price paid for the mills was \$30,000.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills, and the buildings will be completed soon. The main structure is of brick, three stories high, equipped with electric lights, water and sewerage system, fire equipment, etc. There is a spinning room on the second and third floor, each 128x165 feet in size. The picker-room is on the third floor, and is 48x128 feet. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and will operate 10,000 spindles.

Tavora Cotton Mills of Forkville, S. C., has ordered between \$5000 and \$10,000 worth of additional machinery, the funds to be obtained from its recent increase in capital from \$40,000 to \$68,000.

J. L. Bond of Kinston, La., is endeavoring to form mill company, \$25,000 has been subscribed.

A movement is on foot at Montclair, Ark., for the organization of a \$35,000 company to build a cotton-roping mill.

Bowling Green Knitting Mills of Bowling Green, S. O., is reported to be completing its buildings, and has ordered the machinery to equip the underwear will be the principal product; investment \$15,000.

Camps Cotton Mills of Toccoa, Ga., has ordered fifty-five additional looms and complementary machinery to work up the product of its 2080 ring spindles. The product will accordingly be yarns and cloth, instead of yarns only, as formerly. Plant will spin night and day.

Standard Cotton Mills of Cedartown, Ga., has completed the installation of the new 600-horse power engine. This additional power was required because of the recent increase in spindles from 1000 to 12,000. The plant was idle three weeks while the engine was being erected.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTARY FOR MAY 1.

Subject: Peter Delivered From Prison. Acts 12: 1-19. Golden Text: Ps. xxv. 7.—Memory Verse, 5-7.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "About that time." About the time Saul and Barnabas came to Jerusalem, Chap. 11: 30. "Herod." This was Herod Agrippa I. He was grandson of Herod the Great who murdered the innocents (Matt. 2: 16); nephew of Herod Antipas who murdered John the Baptist (Matt. 14: 3-12); and father to Herod Archelaus II, before whom Paul prescribes Acts 24: 1. "Stretcheth forth his hands to arrest, denoting that he laid his hands upon them, or that he endeavored violently to oppress the church. 'To vex.' To afflict." R. V. According to Josephus, Herod was anxious to be esteemed a devout Jew.
2. "Killed James." James was one of the three apostles who had been especially favored by Jesus. "With the sword." By killing with the sword we are to understand beheading. Among the Jews there were four kinds of death—stoning, burning, killing with the sword, or beheading, and strangling.
3. "Peter also." Peter was to gain public favor. "Peter also." Peter was very conspicuous. "Unleavened bread." The feast of the Passover which continued seven days.
4. "Apprehended." See R. V. "In prison." Intending to keep him until the feast was over. During the solemnities of this religious festival it would have been deemed improper to have engaged in the trial of a supposed criminal. "Four quarters." A quarter was a company of four soldiers, hence there were sixteen in all. Escape was humanly impossible. Peter had once escaped from the prison of the Sanhedrin (9: 19) and they did not intend that he should get away again.
5. "After Easter." After the Passover. R. V. After the whole feast was over. "The words of the angel." "Thou shalt have no fear." "Thou shalt have no fear." This evidently means to put him to death. "The bloodthirsty Jews desired it."
6. "Prayers." The only weapon they could use. "Without ceasing." "Earnestly." R. V. These prayers brought about his deliverance. "Of the church." They do not desire in private houses because of the persecution to have engaged in public services dangerous.
7. "The same night." The night preceding the day on which Herod intended to bring him forth for trial and execution. "Peter was sleeping." Peter had nothing to fear. He was ready to die for his Master.
8. "Angel... came." The deliverance was delayed until the last moment. This would test the faith of the church. "A light shined." The angel brought no lantern, lamp or candle, yet he brought a "light"—the hearing of his own person. Peter saw by it his prison, his chains, his cloak, his sandals, and his emancipator. "In the prison." "In the cell." R. V. "Smote Peter." He struck him in just such a way as to awake him from his slumber, and to leave in his memory a vivid impression. "Roused him up." "Awake, James." R. V. "Saying, Arise." The angel did not assist Peter to arise. "Chains fell off." The chains that bound him to the two sleeping soldiers. With what ease can God deliver His people from their enemies!
9. "Gird thyself." In order that he might sleep more comfortably, he laid aside his belt, or girdle, his sandals, and his tunic. "Bind on thy sword." This was a shoe made to cover only the sole of the foot.
10. "And he went out." Guide of the angel, he met no opposition as he was led by the angel's voice, which was a voice of power. "And was not seen." "Ward." The terms ward and guard are not different forms of the same word. They were probably the same word. "Iron gate." Although locked and barred it opened at their approach. "Departed." Supernatural aid was unnecessary.
11. "Come to himself." Recovered from the confusion of mind into which he had been thrown. "Now I know." He had had a similar experience before this. Chap. 5: 19. "The expectation." The Jews waiting anxiously for his execution.
12. "Consider what had transpired, and had weighed everything connected with the circumstances of his deliverance." "House of Mary." She was the sister of Barnabas. Col. 4: 10. "Mother of John." John is his Hebrew name and Mark his Latin name. He attended Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey, and is the author of the gospel which bears his name. "Many." This was probably the latter part of the night, and this large company had, no doubt, been praying all night.
13. "Door of the gate." The street gate at the entrance to the court in front of the house, which was fastened, probably, "for fear of the Jews." "Came to harken." Came to answer. R. V.
14. "Knew Peter's voice." Peter may be supposed to have announced his name, or to have given it when he fully comprehended what had transpired, and had weighed everything connected with the circumstances of his deliverance. "House of Mary." She was the sister of Barnabas. Col. 4: 10. "Mother of John." John is his Hebrew name and Mark his Latin name. He attended Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey, and is the author of the gospel which bears his name. "Many." This was probably the latter part of the night, and this large company had, no doubt, been praying all night.
15. "Thou art mad." One of those exclamations which one can hardly resist on hearing what seems "far too good to be true." "His angel." His guardian angel, assuming his form and voice, a common Jewish belief.
16. "They were astonished." This does not indicate that they were unbelievers, but had no expectation of an answer. Our prayers are often answered in unexpected ways.
17. "Hold their peace." Their joy was no loud in its expression that he was obliged to motion to them to be quiet in order to secure an opportunity to inform them of his deliverance. "James." Not James the son of Zebedee, who had been slain. V. 2. "Whether this was James, the son of Alphaeus, called also James the Less, one of the apostles, or whether he was James the Just, the brother of our Lord, is a question. "Into another place." Where we do not know. The fact of death was so imminent that he evidently decided it to be his duty to conceal his self.
18. "Was day." Peter was not missed until sunrise—about six o'clock. It was in the fourth watch, sometime between three and six o'clock, that the angel entered the prison.
19. "Examined the keeper." He took them for a breach of discipline. "The Herod." "And there abode." But not long. In less than a month he died in a horrible manner. Vs. 21-23.

Fatal Duel in Georgia

Waco, Ga., Special.—Dr. J. M. Spence has received information that his cousin, James Spence, was killed in an impromptu duel at Pinetown with a "top" contractor named Smith. The two men had quarreled some time ago. "This morning they met at Pinetown and each pulled a revolver and began shooting." Young Spence was shot in the neck and died almost instantly. Smith received one bullet through the stomach and is said to be dying. Spence was prominently connected in this State. Smith is a native of North Carolina and is connected with a large lumber company.