

## EASTER

**H**ANCE it cannot be that the festival of the resurrection falls together with the springing of the year and the rebirth of the earth. The strange fitness of times and events only strikes us now and then when we stop to reflect; but this side of life, the beautiful, undulating order of the universe, is what gives order to the gayety and the buoyancy with which we tread the appointed path. What! shall the orbit of the star be mapped out, and the hip-joint of the locust's leg be set so that he can make music through the hot and sultry nights, and the blows that fall upon the yearning soul of man be meaningless and haphazard? Only when we are too tired to think do we feel the necessity of the existent order of the universe.

It is not to detract from the value of a symbol, therefore, to realize that it is in its essence of the intrinsic nature of the human heart, the result of that inevitable preoccupation of man, and that in all ages, all climes, he has reacted in some way or other against the unending conclusion of a possible ending. In the lowest tribes and the farthest days some care was taken to provide the dead with solace on the long jour-

which seemed to suffer sudden eclipse in death, and its reaction, till, from the annual reassuring himself that even as the seed falls into the earth and darkness, not only to come forth in due season in more glorified aspect, so the soul of man suffers momentary and partial eclipse to be born more gloriously; but alas! not within the scope of our vision.

The festivals of Demeter were held in the spring and autumn. The 7th of April was the day set apart for the games of Ceres. Demeter corresponds to Beltis in Bactria and to Armaiti in Zoroastrian mythology. Armaiti, too, wanders in sorrow from place to place. She caused all growth and pervaded the whole material world, even being said to dwell in the hearts of men, and fructify there into fair activities and noble pursuits.

How intimate and familiar, how strangely modern and near, seems the last great fact of resurrection, as we turn to it from the more ancient aspects! How sonorous and living are the words of the medieval ritual:

Die nobis, Maria, quid vidisti in via?  
And the detailed verification of the antiphonal chant:

Sepulchrum Christi viventis et gloriam videri resurgentis.  
To know One risen from the dead, to feel the life once reaching only a handful of folk on a strip of land by the Mediterranean, now filling the world and leading men everywhere, is to know that as surely as the spring follows winter, so surely does life follow death, and how little it matters what the forms of that life be, since at least we know that nothing is lost.—Harper's Weekly.



ney, dark and mysterious, upon which they were supposed to go. Who can look unmoved to-day upon this relic of a past age, in a negro cemetery, and see the toys laid about a little child's grave, the photographs and favorite possessions about those of the older human child, without being touched by this groping of the mind into the darkness beyond which it cannot yet see clear. In its own way this is a reaffirming of the unity of all life; it, too, is a realization that it is the same universal life showing a new face. Man himself, myriad-minded, confused by feeling one thing at one time and a wholly new one at another, yet holds ever in some dark chamber of his thought, the conviction that all things are one, and that multiformity is but a way of looking, by turns, at the parcelled kingdom of the universe. It is as in the child's song of a new poet:

"What does it take to make a rose,  
Mother mine?"  
"The God that died to make it, knows,  
It takes the world's eternal wars,  
It takes the moon and all the stars,  
It takes the might of Heaven and Hell,  
And the everlasting Love as well,  
Little child."

No atom of dust, no star-burst nor trailing comet, must fall to the making of the whole perfection which is the thinking body of divinity. All the snows and the storms, the short, cold winter days, go to the making of the sweet and wasteful hours of the long twilights. It is just this faint taste and premonition in the air of what is to come which makes spring the season of deepest gladness; it is a foretaste of desultory wanderings through a warm-breathing earth when the unexpected visitations of the best thoughts fall, such thoughts as can only delign to come in blessed idleness and renewal of all life, could recklessly hazard a doubt of lasting blight? How often, in looking upon Greek vases, we see the flowerlike wilted figure of Persephone falling lax in the arms of the fery charioteer AIdoneus. And who can forget—who, at any rate, that has ever looked upon the keen-eyed pitiless sorrow of the wandering Demeter of Chidus, in the British

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"There is no death!" the flowers say,  
In faith we hide our souls away,  
While tempests desolate the earth,  
And patient wait the promised birth."

The south wind chants, "There is no death,  
I come and winter is a breath;  
Against his falling walls I set  
The snowdrop and the violet."

**EASTER'S REDEMPTION.**  
Let me arise freed from the bonds  
Of foolish, fettering creeds,  
Tuned to the holy truth that meets  
The spirit's needs;

Glads prophets of the life to be,  
A kindred spark abides in me,  
That, like the wind, no thether knows,  
And yet is comrade to the rose.

Thus mother earth, thy gracious breast  
Gives all thy tired children rest,  
Where, sheltered from the storms, they  
hide  
The coming of the Eastertide.  
—From "Sword and Cross, and Other Poems," by Charles Eugene Banks.

**A PROBLEM.**  
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**THE ANNUNCIATION.**  
Museum, can forget the grief of the desolate mother and the resplendent sterility of the earth, the sad news handed on by Hecate, who heard the ravished maiden's cry, and by Helios, who saw the theft. Thea Zens, taking pity upon the earth, sent Iris with a message to Hades ordering the redeliverance of Persephone to her mother, that the grief of death might not be devastating and overpowering. So it has always been in the mind of man, this strange anguish and sorrow of the glowing human life

**AN EASTER GREETING.**  
"Peace, My peace, be unto you!"  
Hear ye valleys! hark ye mountains!  
God's breath on the streams and  
fountains,  
As He maketh all things new,  
In the tree tops, rustling, pendent,  
Hear His garments move transcendent,  
Bush and shrub are trembling, too.

"Peace, My peace, be unto you!"  
Hark thou, hear, dull world, the greet-  
ing!  
Dost thou rise, the Master meeting,  
Working wonders rare and true?  
At His footsteps falling lowly,  
Let us kiss His garment holy,  
Of fresh green imparted with dew.  
—From the poem of Agnes Franz.

**THE RISEN CHRIST.** (Hofmann.)  
As we view this beautiful statue  
From the mountain paths below,  
As we see its Face supernal  
In the sunbeams' latest glow;  
Twist erstwhile warring nations  
Of a present peace the sign;  
A calm and a prayer in marble:  
The Christ of the Boundary Line!

**Pet Dog Saves Family.**  
Durham, Special.—A small pet house dog saved the lives of a family at an early morning fire Thursday. The house was on fire practically all over when the little dog went to the bed of his master and by barking woke him and he woke his family. The room was filled with blinding smoke at the time.

**Nine Cars of Lettuce.**  
Wilmington, Special.—The lettuce season is swinging along in this section and has resulted most profitably so far. Saturday morning nine refrigerator cars loaded with lettuce went forward to the Philadelphia market, the shipments being made from Wrightsboro, Delgado, Gordon, Wilmington and other points in this section. During the past fortnight forty refrigerator cars have gone forward, not to mention the thousands of baskets that have been sent by express. It is expected that the shipments will be unusually heavy the present week.

**"Arrested" Wrong Whiskey.**  
Salisbury, Special.—Government officials who investigated the capture of 350 gallons of whiskey, believed at the time to be illicit, near Albemarle Saturday found that all the requirements of the law had been complied with and the seizure was ordered released. The whiskey was in four and three-fourth gallon kegs, which permitted of its shipment to Wilmington, to which place it was sent.

**Greenville Tobacco Sales.**  
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**Hard Yarn Spinners.**  
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## THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES

(Colonial Statue on Boundary Line Between Chile and Argentina.)

See, where it stands in its beauty,  
Where the earliest sunbeams shine;  
Tall and stately and splendid;  
The Christ of the Boundary Line!

Forbidden the evil impulse  
That leadeth to pain and crime;  
United the faith of nations,  
A compact outlasting Time!  
Telling the coming of Man,  
Who is born in the Image Divine;  
Like a grand, full, choral of music,  
The Christ of the Boundary Line!



As we view this beautiful statue  
From the mountain paths below,  
As we see its Face supernal  
In the sunbeams' latest glow;  
Twist erstwhile warring nations  
Of a present peace the sign;  
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## TAR HEEL TOPICS

Items Gathered From All Sections of the State

### S. S. Convention Closes.

Burlington, Special.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association came to a close here Thursday night. The next convention will be held in Concord April next. This is by far the most successful convention ever held; more delegates attended, more prominent speakers were present, more work was accomplished, more enthusiasm was shown than the most optimistic had expected. Since the opening of the convention Tuesday the work has moved without a hitch. In point of numbers this meeting has broken all records. So many people were turned away that it was found necessary to hold three meetings simultaneously. These were held in the opera house, the Christian and Presbyterian churches.

The fiftieth session was opened with devotional services conducted by Rev. Eli Reece, of Greensboro. Rev. B. W. Spillman, of Kinston, then delivered another of his interesting addresses on "Studies of Jesus as a Teacher and Questioner." This is the second address of Mr. Spillman along this line. Mr. W. C. Pearce followed with "The Sunday School Teacher." This was conducted in the style of a round table. Dr. V. L. Potat, president of Wake Forest College, then addressed the convention on "Children." He made one of the most elaborate speeches of the convention.

President George T. Winston, of the A. & M. College, Raleigh, followed with an address on "Temperance." Dr. Winston spoke for an hour. He covered the subject from beginning to end. He quoted his experiences and observations along the line of temperance. Dr. Winston made a strong speech. At the close of his speech Rev. G. T. Adams, of Durham, conducted the silent hour, after which the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional service, after which Rev. B. W. Spillman again addressed the convention. He spoke for an hour, his subject being "The Boy Problem." He went deep into the question and gave the parents present his ideas of how a boy should be trained.

The election of officers for the ensuing year followed. Many nominations were put before the convention. Maj. J. J. Bernard in his nomination of Rev. C. Brown Cox, of Burlington, for president said that Mr. Cox was the liveliest wire in North Carolina today. Mr. Cox was made president. Rev. Byron Clark, of Salisbury, vice president, and J. W. Case, of Greensboro, treasurer. The secretary is yet to be elected. Conferences on various subjects were then held.

At the closing session of the convention at night it was again necessary to open two churches for the accommodation of those who could not press into the convention hall. The principal address was by Dr. James A. B. Scherer, president of Newberry College, South Carolina, in his highly entertaining and instructive "Sidelights of the Orient." After recounting many incidents of his boyhood days spent in and around Burlington, the speaker entered upon his subject, holding the undivided attention of his vast audience more than an hour.

The selection of a secretary, deferred until this session, was taken up and disposed of in the re-election of Miss Maudie Reid, of Raleigh. The convention then adjourned to meet in Concord next year.

### To Erect Tubercular Ward.

Morganton, Special.—The board of directors of the State Hospital met here last week. Present: J. P. Caldwell, president; and Directors J. A. McMin, A. A. Shuford, I. I. Davis, A. E. Tate, James K. Norfleet and C. H. Armfield. The plans for a tubercular ward for female patients were examined and approved. This ward is to consist of a wooden building of one story, 22x47 feet, to be erected at the end of the south wing of the main building. It is to accommodate twenty-five female patients and is not to exceed \$2,500 in cost. Work will begin on it at a very early date. Information was given the board by the superintendent in regard to the nurses' building authorized last week by the State Hospital Commission. This building is to be erected on the front grounds, to be of brick, two stories, and to accommodate seventy-five nurses, thus relieving the female department of the Hospital by so much and giving room to as many patients as there will be nurses who will vacate. The cost of the building will be \$20,675. The report of the superintendent, Dr. John McCampbell, showed that at the beginning of the present quarter there were present 1,123 patients; that the demand for room for both men and women patients persists; that the health of the inmates of the house is good.

### Aggressive For Orphanage.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The people of Winston-Salem are more determined than ever to have the orphanage which will be established by the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist church. The selection of the site for the institution will be at a meeting of the directors in Charlotte next Tuesday and it is very likely that the bid made by Winston-Salem will be accepted. The Methodists have secured subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000 among Centenary's membership and it is believed that \$5,000 more can be secured from the citizens generally. A meeting of the committee from the board, Mr. A. H. Eller chairman, was held. The committee was organized and the members were given a list of parties to see between now and Saturday afternoon, when another meeting will be held to canvass the result of the efforts. The amount the members of the committee receive will be added to the amount subscribed by the Methodists and the total will be Winston-Salem's bid. A member of the committee stated that he felt sure that the bid would be as much as \$15,000, as the people of the city would not let such an institution go by for the lack of \$5,000. It is believed that a \$15,000 bid will secure this institution for the Twin City. The committee went to work at once and hopes to meet with a prompt and liberal response from the citizens of the city.

### Would-Be Robbers Jailed.

Elizabeth City, Special.—Two white men entered the store of W. N. Long at Peoples, Perquimans county, Tuesday evening with intent to rob. While one of the men engaged the proprietor in conversation the other struck him a terrible blow on the head with a black jack, inflicting an ugly wound. The victim's screams frightened his assailants away, at the same time attracting a number of neighbors to the scene, who formed a posse and went in pursuit of the would-be murderers. The two men were captured at Hertford later and placed in jail. In a magistrate's court they were bound over to the Superior court in default of \$500 bond each they were placed in jail.

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## MONEY FOR NAVY A \$10,000,000 FIRE

Large Appropriations to Build and Equip Vessels

Boston Suffers Heaviest Loss Since San Francisco

### PLAN FOR TWO NEW MONSTERS

Chairman Foss, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Reports the Naval Appropriation Bill Authorizing the Construction of New Battleships and Torpedo Boats—Carries a Total Appropriation of \$103,967,513—Provision Made For Enlistment of 7,500 Men to Man New Ships.

Washington, Special.—The naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of two instead of four battleships and eight instead of four submarine torpedo boats, and carrying a total appropriation of \$103,967,513 for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909, was reported to the House by Chairman Foss, of the committee on naval affairs.

The total appropriations recommended is \$22,518,831 less than the aggregate estimates submitted by the Department, and is \$3,663,916 more than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903.

The bill carries an item of \$1,000,000 toward the construction of submarine torpedo boats and an item of \$445,000 toward the construction of subsurface torpedo boats. Provision is made for the enlistment of 3,000 men to man the following ships which are to be put in commission within the next few months: The California, Mississippi, Idaho, New Hampshire, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Chester, Birmingham and Salem; and for 1,520 men to man the torpedo boats now in commission.

**Chief Items in the Bill.**  
Among the chief items in the bill are the following: For naval training station, Great Lakes, \$1,095,600; for construction and machinery \$9,322,962; for armor and armament \$7,000,000; for equipment \$400,000; for sub-surface and submarine boats \$1,445,000.

An increase of 500,000 over last year's appropriation was allowed in the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores, mainly for target practice and because there will be in full or in partial commission during the fiscal year 24 battleships, 12 first-class cruisers, 66 second and third rate vessels, 60 torpedo vessels and 15 auxiliaries, making a total of 177 vessels.

There is also an increase of \$150,000 for smokeless powder. The bill further provides an appropriation of \$415,000 for replacing the 3-pounder and 6-pounder guns by 3-inch 50-caliber or larger guns, because of the increase in the effective range of the latest type of torpedo. These new guns are designed to give the ships protection against long range torpedo discharge. Provision is also made for other changes intended to keep the batteries of the ships in the highest state of efficiency. Nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for torpedoes and the converting of torpedo boats. The appropriation for arming and equipping the naval militia is increased to \$100,000 "in order that this branch of the naval reserve of the United States may be more efficiently conducted."

The appropriation for equipment of vessels is increased \$500,000 over the current fiscal year on account of the increased number of ships in commission and the necessity of fitting them with new gun firing apparatus and with wireless telegraphy.

### Twenty-seven New Boats.

The appropriation for coal and transportation is increased \$850,000. For provisions for the navy an appropriation is made of \$6,547,903. The report accompanying the bill states that an allowed increase of \$100,000 in the appropriation for provisions for the marine corps "is due to the increased cost of 16 per cent in the price of rations."

The report shows that there are in course of building seven battleships, four armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, five torpedo boat destroyers, four submarine torpedo boats, two colliers and two seagoing tugs. The amount necessary to be appropriated to pay for the work now progressing and contracted for during the next fiscal year is \$17,232,962. Under the heading "naval programme," the committee recommends that the President be authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each; ten torpedo boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed and to cost exclusive of armament not to exceed \$800,000 each; that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to have constructed eight submarine torpedo boats to cost in the aggregate not more than \$3,500,000 of which amount \$1,000,000 is appropriated; and one subsurface torpedo boat at a cost not to exceed \$400,000, and two small vessels of like type not to exceed in cost \$22,500 each—a total authorization of \$38,945,000 which will be increased \$7,000,000 by the cost of arming and equipping the two battleships.

**Fire Which Originated From Spontaneous Combustion in Rear of Boston Blacking Company's Works Devastates More Than One Square Mile of the Manufacturing, Business and Tenement District of Chelsea.**

Boston, Special.—Fire devastated more than one square mile of the manufacturing, business and tenement district of Chelsea Sunday evening a loss estimated at fully \$10,000,000. The fire started at 10:40 a. m. near the Boston Blacking Company's works on West Third street, near the Everett City Line, and crossed the city, a distance of one mile and a quarter to Marginal, opposite the east Boston shore. So far as can be learned there was one fatality. Half a hundred persons were injured.

Among the buildings burned were 13 churches, Frost Hospital, Children's Hospital, City Hall, Fittz Public Library, five school houses, a dozen or more factories and about 330 tenements and dwellings.

The residential section of the city where the wealthier class reside, escaped the flames.

In the retail section, through which the fire passed, were 230 business blocks which were destroyed. The United States Marine Buildings were not damaged.

**Fire Under Control.**  
The Chelsea fire was practically under control at 9 o'clock Sunday night. The women are known to be dead as a result of the fire. Neither body has been identified.

The fire originated in the rear of the Boston Blacking Company's works on West Third street, near the eastern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad and in close proximity to the Everett City Line. A terrific gale from the northwest, which at times had a velocity of 60 miles an hour, carried burning shingles, embers and myriads of sparks to a score of wooden buildings, most of them of cheap wooden construction. The fire started almost in the extreme southwest section of the city and cut a path to the end of Maverick street at the extreme southeastern end of the city, which borders on Chelsea creek. This point is about one mile and a quarter from the point where the conflagration began. The flames swept through the heart of the retail business section, which was about midway between the two extreme limits reached by the fire.

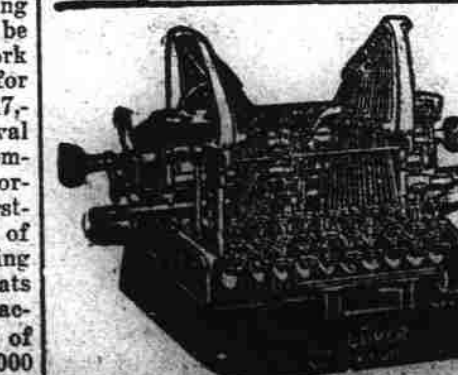
### Exact Cause Not Known.

The fire started on the marshes bordering the eastern division tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the rear of the Boston Blacking Company's works, where employees were at work drying out rags. The company's works are situated at the end of West Third street, half a mile northwest of the heart of the city. A series of long, low wooden buildings comprised the works, stored for the most part with old rags and paper. The exact cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that spontaneous combustion among the rags was responsible.

A high wind, blowing at 45 miles an hour from the northwest drove the flames from the rag heaps directly upon the wooden buildings of the Boston Blacking Company. The buildings were soon a mass of flames and as surrounding property consisted largely of wooden buildings used for storage of rags, the fire department realized that a serious fire was threatened, and a general alarm was sounded.

Realizing that the city was apparently doomed if the flames could not be stopped at Everett avenue, Fire Chief H. A. Spencer summoned help from Boston and all the surrounding cities and towns. Four alarms were rung in on the Boston circuit and all the available apparatus was sent across the harbor. Early in the afternoon aid had arrived from Everett, Lynn, Haverhill, Wakefield, Salem, Malden, Cambridge, Winthrop and Revere.

To some men emergency currency, signs the New York American, is represented by that in the kid's bank.



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