

SAM JONES' SERMON.

Extracts from a Sermon Preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Text: "And speaking the truth in his heart." Psa. 15: 2.

A man is never better than his heart. A clean heart is the need of every Christian man and woman. This should be the cry and the plea and the earnest object of every believing child of God: "Create in me a clean heart, O God!"

You may say what you please about the holiness people, but I want to say this: I have never seen a holiness man that wasn't a prohibitionist from his hat to his heels. I have never seen one who didn't vote for prohibition always and everywhere.

I well tell you another thing: I never saw a preacher in my life that was fighting the holiness crowd that wasn't a dead dog in his pulpit—can't bite. You may watch it. Every little preacher that you hear fighting the holiness people is a fellow that hasn't had a revival or a conversion in his ministry for years, unless he got somebody else to hold the meeting.

Sometimes folks have said that I "fit" the second blessing people. I want to say here and now it is not true. I never do any such thing. I don't fight 'em; I just trim them up sometimes like I do all other gangs, and they need trimming just like the balance of you folks need trimming; and you will find that all the fellows that have got blessing don't mind the trimming.

You have got to have a clean heart if you wish to have a clean life, and God desires both; and yet some of your worldly gang in the church are whining: "I just can't live without sin; I just have to sin every day; I am just a poor human nature is so frail that I just can't live without sin."

Let's suppose a case: Here is a man who has a five ten-room house which he sells to a friend; makes him a deed in fee simple; receives the cash in payment and turns over to him the property, giving him the keys to nine rooms, but retains the key to one room. The buyers says: "Well, hello, friend, didn't you say there were ten rooms in that house? Why don't you give me the key to the tenth room?"

filled with snakes and lions to endanger my family and the lives of my children? Now, brethren, you know that you would break up the whole transaction on the spot. There ain't a man in christendom who would stand any such a piece of fraud as that, and you know it; and yet there are lots of you folks that profess to make a full consecration and with a heart thoroughly emptied to invite the Lord to enter and take full possession in all His cleansing power, and you know there is a nook or corner in your heart where you won't let him enter, and which he has never entered because there is that sequestered nook of your nature, you are nursing the hissing serpents of envy and jealousy. Roaming around in that dark region are the snakes and lions of hate, malice and spite. You know as well as you know you are living that there are tempers, carnal passions and a thousand things unexpelled from your nature which keep your Lord from a full and absolute supremacy in your hearts.

Oh, brethren and sisters, you have got to turn loose, laying everything on the altar, and sweep out into the ocean of God's infinite love. Thank God that I ever did that. Some of the sweetest memories of my life and the profoundest experience of my Christian career are connected with those holiness brethren. Never shall I forget an association with a holiness preacher down in a Georgia town a few years ago. That brother had preached this great blessing with all the earnestness of his soul. The tidal wave of salvation was sweeping over the people. He was urging a full and uncompromising consecration of all to God, and that accompanying supreme act of faith which procures the downpour of the Spirit in all his fullness. We were walking alone after one of the services had closed, and turning to me he said, "Sam, why in the world, brother, don't you turn loose everything that lies between you and God's fullness and lay hold on this great blessing? I said, "Brother P., everything that stands between me and my God and the uttermost which he can do for me is not worth more than a nickel. I would not give a nickel for anything under the burning sun that I wouldn't turn loose in a second that stands between me and God's fullness."

Brother P. said, "Then, Sam, you are just within one nickle of the blessing." I replied, "Well, a nickle shan't split such an important matter." When I got to the church at the next service the meeting had commenced, and this brother was praying as I entered the church and knelt down, and he truly had hold of the horns of the altar. Such praying I never heard since I was born into the world. The very windows of heaven seemed open. I felt the very presence of my God; heaven and earth came together. It was a time of heart-searching, heart-surrendering and heart-filling. At that meeting, in that solemn and never-to-be-forgotten hour, I turned loose the willows that overhung the banks, and swept out into the very midst of that moment lingers love; and the joy of that moment lingers sweetly and ineffaceably today. It's memory and power have swept over the lapse of years, and it has been my solace in a thousand sorrows, my strength in a thousand struggles, my star of hope through a thousand nights, and like a sheen of glory will triumph with it, light and peace and triumph my dying hour. Thank God, there is water enough in the River of Life to cleanse every heart from all sin.

No Labor Unions for North Carolina Mills.

The "Proximity" mills, of Greensboro, N. C., which recently locked out the 500 operatives in preference to treating with the representatives of a new labor union just formed among them, anent an increase of wages, has again started up with about half a force of hands, but are adding others daily received from other points in the State, none of whom are identified with any "union." A considerable percentage of the old operatives renounced the union and returned to work after two weeks of idleness, when they became convinced they could do so on no other terms. But a considerable number refused to do this, and many have left to secure work at other mills. The fight attracted much interest among the mill owners and operatives throughout the State, as it was the first demand made by the "union" which northern labor agitators recently succeeded in organizing at a few mill towns.

The defeat of the operatives will have a very discouraging effect on the growth of the "order" in North Carolina, where none of the mill owners will tolerate organizations of this character, and have several times succeeded in killing them out by this method. In this case the Messrs. Cone (who are northern men) stated emphatically that they had removed their business to the South chiefly in order "to be rid of dictation by labor organizations," and utterly refused to deal with any representative of any labor union, etc.

At Burlington, N. C., where a similar demand was made by the operatives, the mill men bridged over the trouble in this way: they notified the operatives (after a few days' shut-down) that the mill would start up at a certain time; that only those who returned to work at that hour would again be employed; that after operations were resumed the management would consider the request for an increase of wages, and that if found to be just would be allowed. Nearly all the hands returned to work, and the next pay day they received the advance scale of wages. Thus the mill officials avoided being "dictated" to by their operatives, while the latter accomplished their purpose and are perfectly satisfied.

McKINLEY'S COLONIAL BLUNDERS.

Charlotte Observer.

In a spirited colloquy with Senator Spooner the other day on the Senator floor, Eugene B. Hale, of Maine, intimated that he had serious doubt whether or not the United States government intended to carry out the solemn promises by Congress of ultimate independence to Cuba. It is not pleasant to see leading statesmen so pessimistic as to our national good faith. Certain it is, the spirit of imperialism has taken hold of the United States, the idea seeming to be that in order to extend our trade we must get and hold all the colonies we can. Why we could not exercise a benevolent protectorate over all the new possessions that have fallen into our hands, just as we are presumed to do in Cuba, does not seem to be seriously considered.

The country is so far committed to imperialism, however, that we never expect to see a different policy. But one thing is certain. If we are to acquire colonies, we must give them good government, else we will alienate them and bring discredit upon ourselves. There is no doubt that Mr. McKinley is a good man and means well. But he is in the hands of his friends and his friends are men like Senator Hanna, who have political henchmen to reward. When, therefore, a number of the islands of the sea fell into our hands as the spoils of war, there came with them a large amount of patronage. They require governors general and governors, postoffice officials, customs officers, etc., etc. The present administration has fallen into the error of appointing small politicians—men who demand office because of dirty work in elections—to these important colonial positions. Bathbone, for instance, in Cuba, is one of Mark Hanna's election managers. The result has been the serious thefts of postal funds in Cuba by American officials. The Philadelphia Times, in discussing this matter, says:

The President cannot be excused on the ground that he was imposed upon in the appointment of officials for Cuba who seem to have run riot in debauchery and theft. That was the beginning of his colonial policy, and when he hearkened to political leaders who pressed political henchmen upon him for these most responsible positions, he was simply forgetful of the highest duty to himself and the country. No man who was urged on political grounds for any position in Cuba should have been entertained for a moment, and it is solely because the President did not thus perform his duty that we have now a floodtide of scandals to shame the nation and enormous embezzlements to deplete the Treasury.

There can be no temporizing with thieves and speculators who seem to have largely taken possession of Cuba. They must not only be summarily dismissed and brought to justice at any cost, but political appointments for such positions must be absolutely ended now and forever. The politician who would seek reward for political services in colonial appointment, might be safely assumed to be a reckless speculator of one in search of plunder; and it is one of the indelible stains upon the administration that a number of the first officials appointed by the President to colonial service in Cuba have made Spanish theft comparatively respectable.

If the President would command the confidence of the country in his colonial policy, the mere politician must be entirely eliminated from the colonial service. * * * Not only should these appointments be made on the strictest lines outside of mere political preference, but there should be an entire absence of favoritism to any of the swarms of speculators which seek to possess valuable franchises in Cuba and in our Spanish possessions. The country can stand embezzlements and debauchery to some extent in our political appointments at home, but it cannot and will not tolerate incompetent or dishonest officials in our colonial policy.

This is a true bill. President McKinley must take his share of the blunders and scandals of the beginning of our colonial policy. The people, already disgusted over his backdown in the Porto Rican tariff matter, are watching closely to see what he will do to bring the Cuban postal thieves to justice. If he succeeds he will be doing well, but it will take nerve. It is said that Rathbone who secured Mark Hanna's re-election to the Senate, has threatened, if he is punished, to "give away" the true inwardness of Hanna's election, and that Hanna cannot afford to let him be punished.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

You can generally have a lot of fun with the girls that are always saying they do so hate spoony men. A man ought to be made to do his courting when the girl's folks are having the house wall-papered.

Half the women you see either have some money in their stocking or have a bill pinned to the inside of their corset.

The children that their parents have got to wishing for a little baby brother would generally rather have a dog after they see it.

When you catch a girl playing the hose on the side yard, she always acts as ashamed as if you had caught her with her shoes off.

The state board of health will begin an especially active campaign against smallpox. It finds from reports that the disease has increased 400 per cent. in North Carolina during the past twelve months.

ECLIPSE WAS SUBBER.

Idéal Weather in Many Places for Seeing Sun Darkened.

Baltimore Sun, 29th.

Seldon has a total eclipse of the sun occurred under better conditions for observation than the one which was visible yesterday in parts of North America, Europe and Africa.

Clear and beautiful weather prevailed throughout almost the entire belt of totality. This not only afforded the astronomers ideal conditions for making scientific observations, but heightened the effect of the wonderful spectacle on the millions of persons who gazed at it merely as a sublime phenomenon of nature.

Astronomical parties were scattered thickly throughout the totality belt, which began in the Pacific ocean just west of Mexico and extended through Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, thence crossing the ocean to Portugal, Spain, Algiers and traversing Northern Africa to the Red Sea, where it ended. The belt was 55 miles wide.

The United States Government had three stations for observing the eclipse in this country. These were at Pinehurst, N. C., where the station was in charge of Prof. Aaron N. Skinner; at Barnesville, Ga., in charge of Prof. Stimson J. Brown. Capt. C. H. Davis, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, was in communication with these officials by telegraph.

Remarkably successful results were achieved. The conditions at Pinehurst were particularly favorable, though hoped-for observations of the periodicity of shadow bands could not be taken. The work of the Pinehurst party is described in a special dispatch to The Sun from Prof. Joseph S. Ames, of the Johns Hopkins University.

At Barnesville the corona flashed out in double fan-like form of great beauty. Several solar prominences were distinctly observed. The United States Government also had a station in Tripoli, Northern Africa, where excellent results were obtained. At Algiers a weird effect was produced. The color of the sea changed from deep blue to gray and the trees became purple. The corona and shadow bands were observed under rarely favorable conditions.

Crowds of sightseers went to Norfolk, Va., for the great spectacle. Among them was President McKinley, who made the trip from Washington on the dispatch boat Dolphin. The temperature fell, and at the period of totality there was a drop of 1 1/2 degrees. The corona, with the planets Mercury and Venus shining near, was seen to great advantage.

As the sun was darkened a weird effect was produced at many places. This led to some scenes of excitement, colored people in the South being especially affected.

Mr. John L. Odell Killed.

Salisbury Truth-Index, 29th.

John L. Odell, for many years a resident of Salisbury, but recently boss in the weaving room of the Southern Cotton Mills at Bessemer City, was fatally stabbed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by a former employe in his department. The particulars of the tragedy as we heard it from an eye witness were about as follows: Mr. Odell in his capacity as foreman in the weaving room several days since discharged an employe named C. M. Davis. Yesterday Davis went to the mill and was ejected by Mr. Odell three different times. For the fourth time Davis entered the mill and began talking with Mr. Odell. In a flash he drew his knife and stabbed Mr. Odell. The jugular vein was penetrated but Mr. Odell did not realize his condition and started in pursuit of his assailant, who ran as soon as he had committed the murderous assault. Mr. Odell had only reached the railroad track when he staggered and fell forward on the switch—dead.

The entire male force in the mill immediately turned out in pursuit of Davis and he was captured and immediately jailed. There was strong talk of lynching.

The murdered man was highly esteemed in Salisbury and was known by nearly all our citizens. The entire community was shocked to learn of his tragic end and many expressions of sympathy for both the deceased and his family were heard on the streets when the murder was first heard of.

Mr. Odell was about 39 years old and was a nephew of Capt. J. M. Odell, of Concord. He had been in the mill business nearly all his life and had gradually won promotion by industry and attention to business. For a long time he was connected with the Salisbury Cotton Mill and it was during this time that he became known to our people. He had never moved his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, from Salisbury and still regarded this as his home.

A Miner's Story of the Cummock Disaster.

SANFORD, N. C., May 26.—It would seem that no great amount of credence is given to the theory that a broken gauge in a safety lamp caused the recent explosion at Cummock mines.

Two miners, who were working in the west heading at the time of the explosion in the east heading, were here today and stated that a negro miner named Harrison, who was injured in the explosion, claims that in attempting to shoot the dynamite electric machine was found to be ineffective, whereupon an ordinary fuse was sent down from the top, and lighted by means of a match, which caused an explosion of gas. These men also state that the locks of safety lamps were often picked by the men and the open light used, and that some of the miners had keys with them in the workings.

Every dog has his day, but like men, they always want two.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Baltimore Sun, 29th.

Lord Roberts, according to the latest advices, will cross the Vaal river today or tomorrow unless unexpected opposition develops. His outposts on Thursday night, when the last news was sent from the front, were near Erasmusburg, which is 26 miles south of the Vaal. General French, it is believed, is already reconnoitering the fords of the river.

As to whether the British will find the passage of the Vaal contested, London experts are not sure. The Boers, at last accounts, were retiring to the north side of the stream. If they fight at the Vaal their positions may be flanked by overwhelming numbers, but in the mountains south of Johannesburg, it is said, they could make a stand without being at such a great disadvantage.

Troops are believed to be approaching or about to approach Pretoria from five directions. Besides Lord Roberts' army advancing along the Free State railway, General Buller is about to move from Natal, General Hunter from the neighborhood of Fourteen Streams and Vryburg, Colonel Mahon or General Baden-Powell from Mafeking, and General Carrington from Rhodesia. Under these circumstances the Boers can do little but retire to a few localities where they can fight to the most advantage.

Eleven thousand additional British troops will be sent to South Africa next month. The London War Office is considering means to stimulate recruiting.

Baltimore Sun, 29th.

Lord Roberts' main army crossed the Vaal river yesterday and is at last on the soil of the South African Republic. A dispatch states that the only fight which marked the crossing was a skirmish, in which four British and twelve foreigners serving with the Boers were wounded.

The Boers, it is stated, have retreated to Klipriviersburg, 30 miles north of the Vaal and 21 miles south of Johannesburg. They are expected to make a stand there, as the position is one of great strength.

The place where Roberts crossed the Vaal is Wiljoen's drift, on the northern side of the Vaal is the town of Vereeniging. The railroad also crosses there. Other bodies of British troops made a flank move and crossed respectively at Parys, 30 miles west of Vereeniging, at Lindique's drift, 15 miles west, and at Wonderfontein drift, near Parys. These flanking moves by large forces of troops rendered resistance by the Boers useless.

While the main Boer army has been compelled to retreat before the immensely superior numbers of Lord Roberts, parties of the burghers are active in a number of directions. A dispatch from Newcastle, Northern Natal, says the Boers in that section are "very active" and have been reinforced. Their front extends from Laing's neck to New Republic. The force which retired from Mafeking when the relief column arrived has rallied well within the British border. It is reported that burghers have reoccupied the town of Kuruman, Bechuanaland. They have also occupied Heilbron, 50 miles east of Kroonstad, in the Free State, where they can threaten Lord Roberts' line of communications.

Baltimore Sun, 29th.

Lord Roberts cabled to the London War Office at 5:25 p. m. yesterday that he was then at Klip river, in the Transvaal, 18 miles from Johannesburg.

His troops had marched 20 miles during the day. The Boers, Lord Roberts states, had prepared several positions, but abandoned them as the British drew near. It had been expected that the burghers would make at Klip river one of their biggest stands of the war.

A Cape Town dispatch says it is rumored there that Gen. French has already entered Johannesburg. At the time Lord Roberts sent his dispatch Generals French and Hamilton were believed to be engaging the Boers 10 miles to his left.

As no stand was made at the Klip river, the safety of the Boers at Laing's neck will be seriously imperiled, for there will be little to prevent Lord Roberts from seizing the Johannesburg-Laing's neck railroad. It is already reported that the railroad has been cut.

H. J. Whigham, a correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who visited Pretoria in disguise, says the Boers are demoralized and that many of them are singing "God Save the Queen."

Baltimore Sun, May 31st.

Pretoria is to fall into British hands without the firing of a shot. It is believed in London that Johannesburg will also yield.

The news from the Transvaal capitol comes in a dispatch from that place dated yesterday. It says that "all the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria. President Kruger is now at Watervalboven." British officers, according to the same dispatch, "are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender."

Further light on the situation is shed by the London Daily Mail, which publishes a dispatch from the Earl of Rosslyn, one of its correspondents who was a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released. The dispatch was dated at Pretoria, 11:40 a. m. yesterday, and said: "Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours, without resistance. Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church Square for the arrival of the British." Burgomaster de Souza, the Earl states, was authorized to receive the British.

Watervalboven, to which place President Kruger has retired, is 140 miles northeast of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay railroad. It is near the junction of the Delagoa line with the road to Lydenburg, from which it is 40 miles distant. The latest move of President Kruger therefore seems

to indicate a decision to transfer his capitol to Lydenburg, as it has been reported he would do. Lydenburg is described as in an almost inaccessible mountainous region and wonderfully well adapted to defense. For some time it has been rumored that the cannon and provisions at Pretoria have been in process of transfer there.

TART, FERSE AND TIMELY.

The War Department officially says the war in the Philippines is over, but the Associated Press goes right along reporting daily fighting, and every few days an official list of casualties is published.

Not the least of the offenses of the Republican party is the cowardly adjournment of Congress without action upon important matters, such as a reduction of the war taxes.

How popular the Boer cause is in this country may be judged from more than one hundred and fifty cities having sent pressing invitations to the Boer envoys to visit them and hold meetings.

South Carolina meets a claim made by the Federal government for \$250,000 for stores seized by Gov. Pickens at the opening of the civil war with a counter claim of double the amount for supplies and transportation going back to revolutionary times.

The Boers fought well in English territory, but they will probably fight better now that the war is transferred to their own territory. Yet, their fighting will not save their country, unless other nations call a halt on the British grab.

The efforts of Republican editors to prove that the administration is not responsible for the stealing of its Cuban appointees is a waste of time. It is a good law and good logic to hold the principal responsible for the acts of his agents, and the people will do it.

No wonder the judgment of the House on pensions should be questioned when it pensioned a man for "total disability" who draws salaries aggregating \$3,000 a year for work performed. To that the House added \$72 a month.

Amendment Constitutional.

One hundred and seventy members of the North Carolina bar have signed a paper reading as follows:

The undersigned lawyers, members of the North Carolina bar, after having examined and considered the provisions of the proposed amendment to the constitution submitted by the Legislature of 1899 to the people for ratification, give it as our opinion that the said amendment is not in conflict either with the State or the Federal Constitution.

We further give it as our opinion that the 4th and 5th sections of said amendment are so connected in subject matter, each so clearly dependent and conditioned upon the other, that both must stand or fall together, and that it is too clear to admit of a doubt that the 4th section cannot stand if the 5th section should be declared unconstitutional.

It is clear this amendment, if ratified will not disfranchise, either now or hereafter, any person who was himself entitled to vote at any time prior to 1867, either in this State or any State in the United States in which he then resided, provided he registers once before 1903 and does not thereafter become disqualified by crime.

The signers are the very best lawyers in North Carolina, and among them are such men as the following: Judge Shepherd, Judge Burwell, C. M. Stedman, Lee S. Overman, John S. Henderson, Theo. F. Kluttz, A. M. Waddell, B. F. Long, M. H. Justice, C. W. Tillet and Ham C. Jones.

The Entertainment of The Legislature.

Raleigh Post.

Some time ago with the spirit of hospitality characteristic of Raleigh, the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of its body to take the necessary steps to entertain the Legislature at its adjourned session in June, as under the law, the membership of that body can not draw per diem for this session. With this end in view the committee, of which Mr. C. M. Busbee is chairman, put itself in communication with Mr. Speaker Connor and other members, and these gentlemen promptly responded, thanking the committee and citizens for their hospitable intentions, but declining the offer, assuming, and The Post thinks correctly, that while engaged in the performance of such public duties it would not be proper for them to accept courtesies of such character from a community or from individuals.

A Fatal Joke. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26.—A Monroeville, Ala., special says: Yesterday afternoon Mr. Samuel Bussey, a prominent citizen residing six miles from here, sent his fourteen-year-old son to the cabin of an ignorant and superstitious, but trusted negro employe, to deliver instructions about some work to be done by him. The boy thinking to have some fun at the old negro's expense, put on a comic face, disguised himself otherwise and entered the negro's cabin. The negro became frightened at the boys appearance, seized a gun and killed him instantly. No arrest has, or probably will be, made.

To Aid Bryan's Campaign.

NEW YORK, May 26.—James J. Coogan, president of the Borough of Manhattan, and a leader in Tammany hall, today contributed \$100,000 to the Democratic national committee with the stipulation that the gift be rescinded if William J. Bryan is not renominated. The committee will be allowed to make use of this fund as it may see fit. This contribution gave rise to the story in political circles today that Mr. Coogan would be Colonel Bryan's running mate on the national ticket this summer.

The total value of imports into the Philippine Islands from August 13, 1898, to December 31, 1899, was \$5,901,453, of which \$567,266 worth were from the United States.