THE JOURNAL.

E. E. HARPER, - - - Proprietor.
C. T. HANCOCK, - - - Local Reporter.

Entered at the Post Office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

THE usual foolish query is now in order. "Is it hot enough for you?"

A GOOD summer weather combination, the summer girl and ice-cream soda water.

IT is now in order for the different towns in the State to claim the exclusive right to the name of being the chief summer resort.

IT is not too warm to keep up the industrial agitation. What is going on in New Berne regarding that proposed cotton mill?

THE "favorite son" business among the Republicans seems to be a lost art.

THE esteemed *News-Observer* continues to be of the mind, that if the rest of the State will accept its leadership, North Carolina may be saved to the democracy.

THE Indiana endorsement of McKinley seems to have surprised every one except the directly interested party himself.

CHANGE THOSE LAWS.

Hardly a week passes but something occurs to demonstrate the necessity of a change in the laws to regulate the admission of immigrants into the United States. On one day last week over 1,300 of them were landed on Ellis Island, from one steamer, of whom nearly half were held for examination by the inspectors. Of this number one-fourth were immediately ordered to be taken back to the port of embarkation at the cost of the steamship company that had brought them, and the admission or the refusal of the others is yet to be determined.

The scrutiny of all immigrants ought to be undertaken by United States consuls at the port of embarkation. Only in that way can a proper control be exercised over the prohibited classes. There is a law upon the statute book interdicting the importation of contract labor, and yet thousands upon thousands of Italians and Hungarians arrive at our great seaports every month and immediately start for points where they know that employment awaits them. Strangers, though they are in the country, unacquainted with its language, ignorant of its geography, they are perfectly sure of their destination. If they came here with the intention of remaining in the country, of familiarizing themselves with its customs and its customs and its laws, and of finally assuming citizenship, the case would not be quite so bad. But their final ambition is to return to the land of their birth and there with the money earned here, in competition with native workingmen, live in comparative affluence until the end of their days.

It is not only an injustice to American workingmen, but a grave menace to our social and political system, and it will be the part of edy. It is safe to say that more than 50 per cent of this class of immigrants would never dream of coming near the shores of the United States if they were not assured beforehand that work is awaiting them as soon as they arrive. A stop ought to be put to such immigration, for it benefits nobody, but injures many and does the country harm.—Wahington, Times.

BREAKING NEUTRALITY LAWS

An important and interesting question will come up for a hearing in the United States Supreme Court on the 18th instant. It involves the interpretation of our neutrality laws and is presented in the case of the Horsa, the captain and mate of which vessel were convicted in Philadelphia of violation of the statute. Although this has been on the books for more than three-quarters of a century, the highest court in the land has never rendered an opinion regarding it and the decisions of the minor tribunals have been so varied as to make its real intent constantly more doubtful. In the majority of the cases the lower courts have held that the law is directed only against an armed expedition and that this means not only a cargo of arms, but also the men that are to use them. The mere shipment of arms does not constitute a breach of the law. In the case of the Itata the federal court in San Francisco declared:

The statute does not cover the act of purchasing arms and munitions of war and putting them on board a vessel sent to receive them with intent that they shall be carried to a party of insurgents in a foreign country to be used in carrying on war against the government thereof, but which are not designed to constitute any part of the fittings or furnishings of the vessel itself.

The statute prohibits the fitting out of any expedition to engage in hostilities against any nation with whom the United States is at peace. The collateral question presenting itself in the Horsa case is whether or not anybody can be said to be engaged in hostilities against Spain, considered from an international standpoint, in view of the fact that the Spanish Government has declared that a state of war does not exist in Cuba, and, therefore, the arms shipped by the Horsa must have been bought by Spanish subjects, and not by those of any nation hostile to Spain. This, however, is a side issue; the chief point to be decided is if the Government of the United States has the right to interfere with a legitimade commercial transaction, such as the shipment of arms, ammunition, medicines or anything else to any foreign consignee by merchants of the United States.—N. Y. Times.

Stamping Silver Dollars.

The presses at the United States mint which have been stamping silver dollars and subsidiary coin for two months, will shortly also begin turning out double eagles. Gold bars to the value of $2,000,000 are now stored in the mint and all this will be closed prior to the annual shutdown, which will take place on June 30th, and last for two weeks. The coinage of silver dollars and the subsidiary coin will, however, not be stopped altogether, the order to coin them not having been rescinded.

DANGEROUS LITERATURE.

Some one has remarked that "good books are a blessing; all others a curse." It is a sweeping declaration, yet in a great measure true, for there is a class of books that are literally a curse to the community. The kind of publication that may be designated as dime-novel literature is the most dangerous imaginable, especially for boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. They may be harmless for people who have passed the three score-and-ten mark, for their imagination is not easily inflammable, but for the minds of youths they are the rankest poison. How they vitiate the current of life in the young has been painfully illustrated in the case of three boys, none of them over eighteen years of age, upon whom just now terrible punishment has been visited by a Pennsylvania court.

They were sons of respectable, even well-to-do parents, living in happy homes, surrounded by good influences; offspring of pure mothers and honorable fathers. In an evil hour some cursed yellow covered dime novel of the "Bloody Bill, the Terror of Hangman's Gulch" order fell into their hands. It was eagerly devoured; then another and yet another and so on until their imagination was all inflamed with the ambition to lead the life of desperadoes. They left their homes one night and placed obstructions upon a railway line with the intention of derailing a train and robbing the passengers. They succeeded in the first part of their program, even to the extent of causing the death of the engineer and fireman, and the serious wounding of several other persons, but they failed to rob anybody. In time they were detected as the authors of the crime, tried and convicted, and a few days ago the court sentenced one of them to imprisonment for life and the others to penal servitude for forty years.—Wash. Times.

VANCEBORO CORRESPONDENCE

Happenings of the Village Briefly Told

Mr. McRay Dinkins made a flying business trip to Washington Monday.

We are glad to say that little Ora Buck, who has been quite ill, is now improving.

Messrs Hardy Whitford, Owen O'Neal and John Wily spent Sunday in our midst.

Our clever and most accomplished Doctor left Monday for Winston.

Mr. Tipp Satterthwaite and Miss May Miller spent Monday at New Berne.

Miss Pearl Miller, our assistant P. M. has gone to visit relatives at Bayboro. We wish her a pleasant trip.

Miss Mollie Provs, of Washington made us a visit last week.

Mr. Hugh Lancaster of your city passed through our village Saturday en route to Hyde county.

Bayboro Correspondence.

Miss Pearl, of Vanceboro is the guest of her relatives and friends.

Misses Nannie and Sallie Whitehurst, of Aurora passed through town Friday.

Mr. D. C. McCotter one of Alliance's hustling shoe drummers made us a call today.

[illegible] Bethany Campin who is teaching school at Goose creek came home Friday on a visit.

Mrs. E. S. Stilley is quite sick.

Mr. Eley Miller, of Maribel is in town today.

Sorry to relate the illness of Mrs. J. L. Riggs.

Mr. J. H. Ormond has been sick, but at the present is some better.

Messrs. Will Hooker and Will Thompson, of Aurora were over Sunday—glad indeed to have them.

Some of our young people are preparing to attend the Kershaw picnic on the 16th inst. We hope their expectations will not be blighted.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper made a flying trip to New Berne last week.

COVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Personal Mention, Truck, and Other News.

Miss Olivia Waters of New Berne spent a few days in Cove last week.

We were glad last week to welcome Mrs. Lillie Randle, daughter of Rev. Dr. Sanford, in our midst.

Mrs. T. J. Hawkins left for New Berne Saturday, where she will spend some time visiting relatives.

Rev. Dr. Sanford, Miss Hattie White and Mr. J. W. Charlton attended a S. S. picnic at Lane's Chapel Saturday.

Little Miss Florence Wetherington of Tuscarora spent Tuesday with Misses Sadie, Nellie and Jessie Taylor.

There is some sickness in our little village at present. We've had one case of measles.

Pea shipping is now a thing of the past. The yield was right good, but when sold they hardly brought enough to pay for boxes and picking. The pickers are the only ones who have made any money.

Maribel Correspondence.

Mr. C. A. Flowers has just passed through en route to Aurora on a business trip.

The extreme dry weather we are having is playing havoc with the potato crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lane passed this evening en route for the river where they will spend their time in catching fish.

Mr. C. V. Ives was around this morning on his regular Monday morning trip.

The old ladies prayer meetings is progressing nicely. They are having large congregations and very religious meetings. Why can't the old ladies of every neighborhood turn out and carry the good work on.

Misses Rosa Miller and Lucy Dawson were down here on a visit last Saturday evening.

The young people are taking a great interest in croquet.

Miss Amanda Rice who has been visiting relatives at Aurora, N. C., returned home Friday evening. Misses Nannie and Sallie Whitehurst took her home and Saturday and Sunday, returning this morning. It was their first trip to our place but they say that it will not be their last.

Messrs. Wm. Thomson, Wm. Hooker, Charlie Sparrow, and Walter Litchfield of Aurora made a flying trip to our place yesterday on their wheels.

WHAT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IS

"The Art of Making Sane People Think and Act as if They Were Insane.

So Rev. A. C. Dixon, of New York Defines it---and Gives His Grounds for Doing So---What its Followers Profess and What they Practice---Where it Will Cure Disease and How.

Christian Science—Text: "Science falsely so called." 2 Tim. vi. 20.

In 1866, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, of Boston, thought she discovered that "Divine Mind is the only reality," and that "matter and mortal body are the illusions of human belief." Upon this foundation Mrs. Eddy began to erect a philosophy, and to establish an institution of healing without medicine. According to her philosophy there is no such thing as sickness. All disease is illusion. If you have a toothache, in the first place there is really no tooth; and, in the second place, it does not ache; both the tooth and the ache are are illusions, of "human belief." Convince yourself that they do not exist, and you are well. Diet and exercise are of no use; medicines are hindrances, for they lead one to think of these illusory diseases.

"A Christian Scientist," says Mrs Eddy, "never gives medicine, never recommends hygiene, never manipulates." The less one knows about the laws of health the better. These laws are illusions, because they deal with illusive diseases. There is no attempt to influence mind by means of mind. She discards magnetism and all hypnotic influences. She simply seeks to convince sick people that they are well.

One who is not a disciple of Mrs. Eddy's is at a disadvantage because, according to her claim, he cannot really understand the metaphysical and spiritual subtleties of her philosophy unless he is refined enough to accept her theories. She urges her devotees not to listen to opposition. If one of them should be told that this sermon does not fully endorse Christian Science he will, of course, not read it. The great thing is to keep within the charmed circle of faith in the fact that the Divine Mind is the only reality; that matter and mortal body do not really exist.

NOT CHRISTIAN.

It is evident, however, to one who reads and thinks, that Christian Science is neither Christian nor scientific. It is *not Christian,* BECAUSE IT DENIES THE EXISTENCE OF A PERSONAL GOD, *and that there is such a thing as sin.* The Divine Mind is everywhere and everything; there is nothing else. We are a part of it. This sounds like pantheism, and was not discovered in this century. We read much of it in the writings of pagan philosophers. If Christianity teaches any one thing clearly, it is that sin is a tremendous fact. Jesus came to seek and save the lost; he was the "friend of sinners;" he put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. Calvary became a fact because sin was a fact. Now, Christian Science asserts that all this is a blunder. Those who think that they are sinners are simply under an illusion. They may be honest in their belief, but are really mistaken. All men need is to be convinced that they are not sinners, and they are righteous. A more seductive fallacy was never invented.

NOT SCIENTIFIC.

It is not scientific, because it denies evident facts, and claims for facts what universal experiences proves to be false. Some one has said, "If you claim that there is no matter, it is no matter what you claim." But such a claim has a great fascination for certain mystical minds. They prefer the mysterious to the plain. The more absurd a proposition, the more likely they are to receive it. That there is matter and mortal body every scientist knows. So real, indeed, is matter that it is well nigh universally accepted that not one particle of it has been destroyed. It may change forms, but goes not out of existence. Even Christian Scientists treat their bodies as though they were real; they give them water and food and protect them with clothing; they can be bled and bruised. Through the body they suffer pain, however vehemently they may declaim against its existence.

"She was a pretty Christian Scientist;
'There is nothing real,' said she,
'Except the soul—my body is not real;'
'And that's too bad,' thought he.

'Pain is not real—this hammock is not real,
Wherein you think I sit.'
Lo, as she spoke the hammock's fastenings broke,
And threw her out of it.

Full hard she bumped her immaterial form,
Who could not sympathize?
He begged that she would let a heretic
Pretend to help her rise.

Then oh, the scorn of her rejection was
A something wholly real
And oh, the snap with which she walked away
Proclaimed that she could feel."

A Christian Scientist who goes the whole length of his convictions must believe and advocate some very silly absurdities. One of them sagely tells us that alcohol intoxicates because such is the general belief. If all men believed that alchohol nourished like milk, we might feed our babies on whisky; and if all men believed that milk intoxicated, it would make us drunk. If it was a universal belief that a bunion on the foot caused derangement, it would affect us like a tumor on the brain. If, on the other hand, all men agreed that a tumor on the brain simply worried you and made you feel like keeping your friends at a distance, such would be the effect. There is no such thing as cold or heat. Though every thermometer in Christendom should declare that the temperature was ten degrees below zero, it need not affect a consistent Christian Scientist; he need not change his clothing between summer and winter. One of their practising physicians in Baltimore remarked to a friend of mine, "*What a blessing it would be to the poor* if they would all accept our teaching. It would save outlays in change of clothing and in fuel for winter."

Indeed, hunger is an illusion; all that we have to do, according to this fascinating science, to save our grocery bills is to wake up to the fact that the immaterial body does not need immaterial food. "Besiege sickness and death," says one of their highest authorities, "with these principles and all will disappear." Old age is an illusion; there need be no such thing as gray hairs and decreptitude. People lose their sight and hearing because they believe in such things. A man at ninety ought to look as though he were nineteen. Some of them read their lectures through gold-rimmed glasses, declaring that loss of sight is an illusion. The fact that animals take cold, become intoxicated, and are affected as though they really had bodies, does not make a Christian Scientist swerve from his position. He asserts that an animal can be a sort of Christian Scientist. The horse takes cold when the blanket is left off, because there is a sort of universal horse conviction that will take place. Dogs can get drunk on alcohol, because the dog mind has a lingering belief in intoxication.

It is now time for a definition, and the following strikes me as eminently fair:

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IS THE ART OF MAKING SANE PEOPLE THINK AND FEEL AS IF THEY WERE INSANE.

Our lunatic asylums are full of people who are suffering from illusions. They believe that things are not as they are. A notion seizes one that brick and stone walls are nothing, and he tries to go through them. In the effort his head is apt to yield, and for his accommodation padded walls are furnished. Others imagine that they are not human beings, but angels or demons. I have seen one who declared that she was the queen of heaven, and tried to act accordingly. If I mistake not, most cases of insanity are the result of such hallucinations. The difference between patients in the asylum, however, and Mrs. Eddy is this: With her it is a theory; with them it is a theory and practice—they carry out their convictions. When one of them decides that clothing is not necessary, he steadfastly refuses to wear it. If he is convinced that eating is of no use, he will not eat. Mrs. Eddy, on the other hand, holds tenaciously to the theory, and practices it only so far as convenient. Her teaching is insanity reduced to a fine art, advocated in eloquent language, studied by refined people, accepted by a class of metaphysical minds, and practised fully by none of them.

WHAT MALADIES IT WILL CURE AND HOW.

1. *Some diseases are purely imaginary, and all the patient needs for recovery is to be convinced that he is not sick.*

2. Real physical diseases are sometimes produced by mental disorders. Men have been genuinely sick through the imagination. I have heard of a practical joke played by a dozen students upon a classmate. One of them met with the greeting, "John, how pale you look! You must be sick." "Never felt better in my life," replied John. The second on meeting him, insisted that he was very pale and looked as if he ought to be in bed. The third added the same doleful testimony, and before the twelfth was reached John was in bed and a physician sent for. Imagination had made him sick.

Men have been killed by sudden mental shocks—some by shocks of great joy, others by shocks of disappointment. There is no doubt of the fact that the body and mind are intimately related, and that through the one health or disease can be carried to the other.

3. *Mind often triumphs over body.* Men and women even refuse to die; their will power, they get well. A business man in New York was told by his consulting physician that he could not live much longer. He deliberately rose from his bed, put on his clothes with the quiet remark that he had not time to die, went down to his office next day and looked over his books.

It is reported on very good authority that a woman out West, while she was supposed to be dying, requested her husband to promise that he would never marry again. He hesitated, declaring that he feared for his six motherless children; whereupon the dying woman looked him steadfastly in the eye; declaring her purpose to live; and she did live.

WHAT IMAGINATION HAS DONE.

4. Faith in almost anything may have a salutary effect. All experienced physicians know the benefit of "unmedicated pills." The patient may really need no medicine, but simply a quiet mind. The physician sometimes seeks to give the quiet mind by administering what appears to be medicine; and it often works like a charm.

Sir Humphrey Davy tells how he cured a patient of fever by means of a thermometer. He put the thermometer under the patient's tongue for the purpose of testing the temperature. Thinking that the doctor was treating him, he remarked "I feel better." The thermometer was left, and, by using it for several days, the patient recovered. The quiet mind which he needed was produced by his faith in the thermometer.

There is no doubt that hundreds of people in the time of Charles II. believed that they were cured of scrofula by the touch of the king. We are told that Charles touched more than one hundred thousand people. William III. refused to be bothered with such folly, and Macaulay tells us that the excitement produced by his refusal was almost an incipient revolution. It made him very unpopular. Now we know that the touch of a king has in it no medicinal properties, but it has a wonderful effect upon the minds of the people. They believed that it would cure them, and with a quiet mind remedies did better work. I can believe that persons were cured of some diseases by touching the bone of the finger of St. Anne, by drinking the water of Lourdes, going to the house of Loretto, or by any other means which they believe has efficacy. Any of these may give the quietness of mind which is needed by the vital forces to enable them to build up the waste places of the body.

CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER

All this only confirms the great doctrine of salvation by faith. Faith in Christ saves from sin and gives the quietness of heart that is needful for the work of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying. It is simply the application of the universal principle to the realm of man's moral and spiritual nature. God violates no law, but acts in accordance with all law when he says, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Faith in Jesus Christ can heal all diseases of sin. But as to "Christian Science" it is safe to remember Paul's words to Timothy, "Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called, which some professing have erred from the faith." It is a poisoned pill sugar-coated with enough truth to make the credulous swallow it. Much of its literature is "profane and babbling" in good English nonsense expressed in fine figures of speech. We can afford to "avoid" it, while we repent of of real sin and worship a real Saviour, the revelation of a real, personal God.

NEW OFFICERS ROYAL ARCANUM

E L Harris, of Raleigh, Grand Regent ---Officers Installed by the Supreme Secretary.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum closed its annual session yesterday afternoon.

There were forty officers and members present, all the councils being represented except four.

The present membership in the State is 1721; an increase during the past year of 153. The usual business was transacted, pleasantly, harmoniously and with dispatch.

A fund to enable to Grand Regent to visit the subordinate Councils was appropriated.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. L. Harris, Grand Regent, Raleigh.

A. M. Scales, Vice Grand Regent, Greensboro.

I. L. Greenwald, Grand Orator, Wilmington.

W. B. Boyd, Grand Secretary, New Berne.

A. M. Powell, Grand Treasurer, Raleigh.

W. F. Rountree, Chaplain, New Berne.

W. P. Wooten, Grand Guide, Wilson

D. P. Hutchinson, Grand Warden Charlotte.

T. S. Hyndman, Grand Secretary, Asheville.

T. W. Branch, Grand Trustee, Asheville.

P. C. Carlton, Grand Trustee, Statesville.

H. Jacobi, Grand Trustee, Wilmington.

Dr. J. Howell Way, Supreme Representative, Waynesville.

Thos. J. Gill, Alternate, Supreme Representative, Laurinburg.

W. O. Robson, Supreme Secretary and D. S. R., installed the officers.

The Grand Regent made the following appointments:

Grand Finance Committee: Jno. R. Erwin, Charlotte; C. R. Lee, Raleight; J. L. Hartsel, Concord.

Committee on Laws: H. C. Dockery, Rockingham; A. M. Scales, Greensboro; W. F. Rountree, New Berne.

The following officers were present:

Thos J. Gill, Past Grand Regent, Lauinburg.

H. C. Dockery, Grand Regent, Rockingham.

E. L. Harris, Grand Orator, Raleigh.

W. B. Boyd, Grand Secretary, New Berne.

A. M. Powell, Grand Treasurer, Raleigh.

W. F. Rountree, Grand Chaplain, New Berne.

W. P. Wooten, Grand Guide Wilson.

D. P. Hutchinson, Grand Warden Charlotte.

T. L. Hyndman, Grand Sentry, Asheville.

Thos. W. Branch, Grand Trustee, Asheville.

[illegible] Statesville.

N. Jacobi, Grand Trustee, Wilmington

John L. Erwin, Grand Finance Committee Charlotte.

I. L. Grenwald, Grand Finance Committee Wilmington.

C. R. Lee, Grand Finance Committee, Raleigh.

Dr. J. Howell Way, Supreme Representative, Waynesville.

J. A. Ramsey, Past Grand Regent Salisbury.

T. P. Johnston, Charter Member, Salisbury.

John H. Hill, Charter Member, Goldsboro.

J. H. Hoffman, Charter Member, Statesville.—News and Observer.

The Wilmington Fair.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8.—(Special)—The subscribers to the Wilmington Fair had a meeting tonight in the private office of the Mayor at 8:30 o'clock for the purpose of effecting an organization.

Mr. H. A. Whiting was called to the chair and Mr. P. Heinsberger was made secretary. On motion a committee of ten incorporators was appointed, consisting of H. A. Whiting, H. P. West, M. W. Jacobi, W. E. Springer, E. M. Wells, M. O'Brien, H. L. Vollers, E. J. Powers, J. W. Jackson, W. H. Bernard. The name of the Fair was left to the selection of the incorporators.

Swansboro Correspondence.

The crops are looking well.

Schr. Geo. Howes cleared for Baltimore loaded with lumber from the Swansboro Lumber Co.

Mr. J. S. Fanchess of Wilmington, salesman for Boykin, Carmer & Co., was in town last week.

Mr. J. F. Prettyman and family went down to New Berne last week on business.

Mr. D. H. Russell and family of Wilmington, have come out to spend the summer on his island near this place.

Mr. J. L. Pate of New Berne, was in town last week in the interest of the fish market he is talking of opening up here. We hope he will succeed.

We are catching plenty fish now with hook and line. Come down Mr Editor and have some sport.

Mr. David Ward who has been in Florida for the past 10 months came in last week; we are glad to see him.

Messrs. C. S. Pittman and Ernest Webb came from Gum Branch to Swansboro in 3 hours on their bicycles, a distance of 30 miles.

Kershaw Correspondence.

We had quite a severe hail storm at our place last Wednesday evening that did a great damage to a part of the potato crops, also cotton and corn. The farmers were pretty well up with their work when the storm came.

Miss Lizzie Barrington of New Berne, has been down to Kershaw visiting her sister.

Only One White Man.

Wilson, N. C., May 11.—Another Wake county disgraceful negro wrangle was held here today. Only one white man was a member of the Wilson Republican county convention and when it instructed for Dockery and Cheatham, the white man and eight negroes bolted and elected delegates for Russell and White. Ex-Congressman Cheatham was present and advised his constituents to fuse with the Populists if possible.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

House Members Vote Themselves $100 a Month

For a Clerk's Salary During the Time Congress is not in Session.---By Almost Strict Party Vote---This New Luxury Involves an Expenditure of $216.000 Per Annum.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The members of the House today voted themselves $100 per month for clerk hire during the recess of Congress.

Under a resolution passed by the Fifty-Second Congress the members of subsequent Congresses received $100 per month for clerk hire during the sessions. Today the proposition to extend this allowance to members during the recesses of Congress came up in the form of the Hartman resolution, adversely reported from the committee on Accounts.

It occasioned some very sharp debate. It had the support of Mr. Cannon, the Chairman of the Appropriation committee and was opposed by Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority. Mr. Aldrich, (Rep. Ill.) said it would involve an additional expenditure of $216,000 per annum. The resolution was advocated by Mr. Cannon, Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.), Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Ia.), Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.), and Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Ia.), and opposed by Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.), Mr. Pitney, (Rep. N. J.), Mr. Tracey, (Rep. Mo.), Mr. [illegible], (Dem. Ala.) Mr. Skinner, (Pop., N. C.), and Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.)

The resolution was amended so as to accept members and chairmen of committees having annual clerks and as amended was passed 130 to 10[illegible].

An analysis of the vote shows that 111 Republicans, 15 Democrats and one silverite voted for it and 53 Republicans, 58 Democrats and one Populist voted against it.

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.), in opposing the resolution said at both ends of the Capitol, the word "Economy" was on everybody's lips, but everybody wanted it to begin next door. At no place could it be saved more easily than in the rejection of this proposition.

"Haven't we $270,000,000 in the Treasury?" asked Mr. Northway, (Republican.)

"Certainly," replied Mr. Dockery, "but it is a borrowed surplus."

"Didn't you refuse to vote additional revenue?"

"I did; but had I known that the House intended to pile up appropriations to $500,000,000 I might have voted for it."

He called attention to the manner in which the resolution was drawn. It gave the money to the members, not the clerks, and recalled newspaper intimations that members put the money in their pockets.

Mr. Skinner (Pop., N. C.) in opposing the resolution, said he had from the first been in full sympathy with the speaker's desire to keep down appropriations.

THE GENIUS OF INVENTION.

The Remarkable Extent to Which Our Country Surprises all Others.

The genius of invention is one of the [illegible] characteristics of the American people.

Beginning with the invention of the steam engine, by Robert Fulton, in 1807, and reaching down the century to the magnificent display of electrical wonders in New York city, the most remarkable of which are those of Thomas Edison, the products of American ingenuity and brains have been the ever increasing marvel of the whole earth.

The steamboat, the cotton gin, the Atlantic cable, the sewing machine, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light—these are some of the contributions which America has made to civilization, and while they are perhaps the most important of her benefactions they do not, by any means, represent the entire debt which humanity owes to American genius.

Let it be understood, in this connection, that American genius is synonymous with that of the United States.

In a recent report of the commissioner of patents it was shown that out of a total of 1,541,419 patents, divided among thirty-three nations, 562,458 of these patents were issued by the United States alone.

This statement is remarkable. Even those who have long boasted of America's superiority in this direction will be surprised at these figures. Though America is only one of thirty-three nations on this distinguished roll of honor, it appears from the report of the commissioner of patents that over one-third of all the world's inventions have been evolved from the fertil soil of the United States.

But while a national pride is thus taken in these contributions it must not be forgotten that much of the credit which belongs to this country has been wrought by the achievements of a single individual. During the last twenty-five years Mr. Edison has applied for no less than 711 patents from the interior department at Washington. No one disputes the proud title which has been conferred upon him as the wizard of the nineteenth century.

How is all this explained? There is quite a familiar proverb which throws more light upon the question, and that is the one which ascribes the authorship of invention to necessity. In the early days of this country Americans were forced to encounter many severe hardships and were thrown entirely upon their own resources. By reason of this discipline, which was one of almost endless struggle and privation, Americans were taught to rely upon themselves and in this way the genius of invention was aroused. In connection with the vast and varied resources of this country the inventive faculty has been supplied with infinite material and, in consequence of this fact, the continent has been one extended laboratory.

But America has only commenced to exercise this faculty, and it yet remains to be seen how varied and abundant will be its ultimate fruition—Ex.

Age and Influence.

The most influential people in Europe are old. Queen Victoria is nearly 77, Lord Salisbury is 65, Prince Hohenlohe is 71; Count Galuchowsky, the new Austrian chancellor is 65; Prince Lobanoff, the Russian chancellor, is 67; Sig. Crispi, the Italian premier, is 77; Mr. Gladstone is 86, and Prince Bismarck is 81.—Detroit Free Press.

THE BAPTISTS AT WORK.

The Southern Convention Held in the City of Chattanooga Is Very Largely Attended---Proceedings---The Next Session Will Probably be Held in Wilmington, N. C.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.—This city is in the hands of over 3,000 visiting Baptists, present as delegates and spectators at the sessions of the Southern Baptist Convention. Chattanooga feels the mighty impulse that a great religious gathering imparts to a community and the city is theirs. The street and hotel corridors are thronged with visitors, while 1,000 odd delegates are being entertained gratis in the hospitable homes of citizens.

The convention's officers are all quartered at the Southern Hotel, which is the centre of interest.

The last of the auxiliary bodies that followed the lead of the big body, finished its sessions today. At a largely attended meeting of the trustees of the Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Louisville, Joshua Levering, a millionaire coffee dealer, of Baltimore, and president of the board, made the seminary a gift of $10,000 for a gymnasium to be erected at once.

Dr. J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, vice-presidential candidate on the Prohibition ticket in 1892, presided over the session of the Baptist Editorial Association, at which a number of learned and interesting papers were presented. The most trenchant discussion of any topic was upon a paper on "Baptist Academies," by F. W. Boatwright, the young president of Richmond College.

The element of discord predicted at the sessions of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union, an auxiliary of the convention, by reason of a violent opposition in the denomination to the existence of a Southern union, apart from the Young Peoples' Union of America, did not materialize; opposition to the union coming from churches and not from members of the auxiliary.

The old corps of officers was re-elected by the Union to wit: L. O. Dawson, Tuscaloosa, Ala., president; W. W. Gaines, Atlanta, Secretary; P. H. Molk, Auburn, Ala., first vice-president, and C. L. Laws, Baltimore, second vice-president.

Mr. Laws resigned, however, giving as a reason that his State, Maryland, did not sympathize with the Southern Union movement, but would stay under the banner of the International Society.

Birmingham was selected as headquarters for the society and a board of seven local managers was appointed. J. W. Baily, chairman of the committee to select a special board of managers to co-operate with local board, reported in favor of one member from each State in the convention and a general of seven named from Alabama.

The Southern Baptist Convention, the great centre of interest, met at 10 o'clock this morning in the First Baptist Church. Amid an impressive silence President Jonathan Haralson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, opened the session.

Dr. S. H. Ford, of St. Louis, moved the divine blessing on the work of the body. The roll call showed 767 accredited delegates present out of a possible 1,422, entitled to seats. Judge Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, was re-elected president without a dissenting voice and Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta, Ga., and Rev. O. F. Gregory, of Baltimore, were elected again as secretaries.

REPORTL.

The reports of the several boards were then submitted ih turn. Treasurer Jno. C. Williams of the Foreign Mission Board, located in Richmond, reported a deficit at the close of the fiscal year ending May 1, 1896, of $26,092, receipts for year were $102,056, and expenditures $105,118. The past year has been a very hard one for all missions. The board has a serious financial problem to meet, which means for the present a standing still in the field work. The report of the home mission board also shows a deficit of about $8,000. Mission work in China will not be resumed until the close of the rebellion, while many of the convention feel that Baptist missions have small hopes of success on the island under Spanish rule for years to come.

Over $86,000 has been expended by the Home Mission Board in building houses of worship, the increase in mission building more than offsetting the deficiency in this board's funds. The fraternal delegatef present were asked to address the convention and several responded. The report of the Sunday School Board was submitted by Secretary J. M. Frost of Nashville, and showed a flourish condition of that arm of the service with money in the Treasury.

The next session of the body will in all probability go to Wilmington, N. C.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION

The Bishops Address- -Visit to Orphanage.

The second day's work began at 6:30 p. m., with celebration of Holy communion.

At 9 o'clock the morning prayer service was read by Revs. Messrs. C. T. Bland and J. D. Miller.

At 10 o'clock the bishop called the convention to order. Then followed the bishop's annual address to the convention. In giving an account of his labors, including the Asheville missionary jurisdiction up to October 9th, '96, he has conducted 236 services, visited 131 churches preached 171 sermons, delivered 61 addresses, confirmed 479 persons, and administered Holy Communion 96 times. He has also ordained three priests and five deacons, and consecrated five churches and chapels.

The Diocese has lost two clergymen by death and seven by removal to other Dioceses.

After commending the colored clergy for efficient service, the bishop recommended that the colored arch-deacon be made ex-officio a member of the executive missionary committee.

In regard to theological students, he reports a desire for more offerings from every clergyman and parish. He also stated that the scholarship of the General Theological Seminary, of New York, should be disposed of according to the discretion of the convention. At present it is in the hands of the Eastern Diocese.

He recommended further, that the Hicks fund intended for missionary purposes be left at the disposal of the missiouary jurisdiction of Asheville. In regard to the province of North Carolina the bishop prays that there may be united action in the State, and hearty co-operation among the thrice divided Diocese. He also made an urgent plea for the continuance of the same earnest and faithful work in charities of all kinds which has always characterized the church.

VISIT TO THE ORPHANAGE.

A number of the clergy and delegates in general took the car at the square, disembarking at the eastern terminus of the road, and walking across to the Orphanage. They were received by Rev. E. A. Osborne, superintendent, and by Miss Mackey, matron, and were shown over the building and grounds. They found everything in beautiful order, the children healthy, happy and clean, and came away impressed with the fact that Col. Osborne is just the man to be in charge of the institution, and Miss Mackey an ideal matron.

Who are the Twelve Best Known North Carolinians?

A concern in New York wrote yesterday to a gentleman in Raleigh asking for the names of the twelve best known people in North Carolina, writing that "by best known we mean the names that would be recognized or remembered by the largest number of people."

The gentleman gave the following list: Julian S. Carr, Durham; Thos. J. Jarvis, Greenville; Matthew W. Ransom, Minister to Mexico; Geo. T. Winston, Chapel Hill; Washington Duke, Durham; A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; John C. Kilgo, Durham; Charles E. Taylor, Wake Forest; Walter Clark, Raleigh; O. H. Dockery, Rockingham; Charles D. McIver, Greensboro.—News & Observer.

LATEST HAPPENINGS.

The Presbyterians have 690 churches with 33,000 communicants in foreign fields, in maintenance of which they last year spent $976,000. The Presbyterians of the world maintain one-fourth of the evangelical foreign missionaries of the world.—Nashville Christian Advocate (Methodist.)

Milwaukee street car strikers practically admit that their strike has been lost.

Fire destroyed the Lehigh Valley Company's hay sheds in Jersey City, and forty fifty cars loaded with hay standing in the sheds. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Seventy convicts in bolt shop No. 5, of the Ohio penitentiary, struck because the guards were too severe. Finally all except ten resumed work. The ten were punished.

Edward Conery, Jr., merchant, and President of the Independent Oil Company, of New Orleans, made a cession of his property for the benefit of creditors in the Civil District Court. Assets $287,000; liabilities, $445,000.

Alexander McKenzie, a bookkeeper in a railroad office at Cleveland, died Sunday afternoon after drinking a cup of tea prepared by his wife, who was intoxicated. His symptoms were those of morphine poisoning.

The cattle men of Central Kansas have organized for the shipment of fat cattle direct to Liverpool and will send the first shipment south via Galveston. The difference in prices between 4 cents at Kansas City and 11 cents at Liverpool, they say, will justify the movement.

At the annual convention of the Lake Erie District North American Turnerbund held in Cleveland it was decided, after much discussion, that women be admitted to all of the societies.

The largest verdict rendered in Massachusetts in ten years, in an action brought to recover damages for personal injuries, was found by a jury in the first session of the Suffolk County Superior Court. Francis A. Daly, of Lynn, was awarded $35,000 for the loss of a leg. Daly was pushed off a street car by a conductor.

North Carolina at Gettysburg.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.

Editors Messenger:

Please allow me space in your columns to call attention to publication that it is the duty of every North Carolinian to read and possess. It is an historical essay entitled "Pickett or Pettigrew," by Capt. W. R. Bond, of Scotland Neck, N. C. This gallant soldier has spent money and labor in collecting important data bearing on North Carolina's part in the battle of Gettysburg, and has rendered a service to the truth of history that establishes the claim for Pettigrew's men to immortal glory and silences forever their traducers.

I will not attempt a synopsis of the pamphlet, for the small cost of 25 cents puts it in the reach of all, and it can be had upon application to the author at his home; but I cannot forbear saying that the records show that Picket's average loss in killed per regiment was 15 and the average loss for Pettigrew's North Carolina regiments was 17.

J. A. TAYLOR.

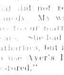
Alaska's Mining Boom.

San Francesco, May 11.—Marshall L. Williams of Sitka, Alaska is in the city. In speaking about the Alaskan mining excitement he said: "I think it no exaggeration to say that fully 2,500 miners have flocked into Alaska this season. This influx of people has materially increased the white population. I believe the latter has doubled during the past two years. Favorable reports are being made about the gold country around Cook's inlet and some large finds of the precious metal are rumored. The Yukon countrg maintains its high reputation for yields of gold in its placer mines. Last season fully $1,200,000 in gold dust and nuggets were taken out. There is every prospect of much larger returns for this season. As many as 500 miners wintered in the Yukon district the past winter. They tundeled under the frozen surface of the ground and brought out tons of rich gravel. They are now engaged in washing it out."

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this *wonderful discovery*, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) *free*. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.



Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. Wettstein, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years — not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ATTEMPT OF TRAIN ROBBERS

One Killed and Twenty-six Injured in a Georgia Accident.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 11.—The north bound New York and Florida limited express on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, was thrown from the track at Anderson, a small station ten miles south of here today, by a misplaced switch.

The entire train with the exception of the body of the engine, was derailed and rolled over an embankment. One child was killed and twenty six people were injured, none of them fatally.

The train was made up of one first class coach, one second-class coach, smoking-car, combination baggage and mail car, and Pullman sleeper and was running at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour. The switch was turned and locked and the switch target shifted, indicating that the train was on the straight track. At the first shock of the engine leaving the track, Conductor J. Z. Glass pulled the air brake cord and set the brakes, bringing the train almost to an instantaneous standstill as it left the track and preventing the telescoping of the cars.

There were 208 passengers on the train. Of this number twenty-six were among the injured, though it is probable that many more received slight injuries and were not included in the list.

Physicians were hurriedly summoned and a relief train went from Savannah to the scene of the wreck. The injured were attended there and the more seriously wounded were brought to the city and taken to the Savannah hospital. The confusion at the wreck made it impossible for some time to get at the injured.

No official statement can be obtained from the officials of the road. The statements of the conductor and engineer, however, show that the disaster was the result of a deliberate plot to wreck the train. The place chosen was close by a trestle crossing the ditch, which was about six feet deep. The probability is that the plan was to pile the train into the ditch. As it was, the rear car went over the trestle into the water.

The motive of the wrecker is yet unexplained. Detectives were put on the case at once, but without any tangible clew to work upon.

Five hundred carpenters have struck at Detroit for eight hours a day and 25 cents an hour.

Sleeplessness, mental depression, loss of memory and all nervous diseases cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. $1.00 per box; six for $5.00. Cure guaranteed. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

Never marry for money, but always for love. If a girl has money though, try to love her.

Ladies use Dr. Le Brun's French S. & P. Pills for health. One Dollar by mail or at store. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

Never marry a girl who is not industrious—you might want her to support you some time.

Truly, the gentleman's friend, is Dr. Le Brun's G. & G. Cure. At store or sent by mail. One Dollar. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

Straw hats usually show which way the wind blows.

Hysteria, convulsions, fits, nervous prostration, wakefulness, loss of memory, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. At store or by mail $1.00 per box or six for $5.00. Guaranteed. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

It is the early fish that catches the worm—hook and all.

Cure in three days, no worry, no diet, never fail. Dr. Le Bryn's G. & G. Cure. At store or by mail; no publicity $1.00. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

Spare the rod, and the chances are you will catch no fish.

Wanted. Ladies to know that Dr. Le Brun's S. & P. Pills are for sale at our store, $1.00 or will be sent by mail. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

People who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds.

We have the sole agency for the sale of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. Written guarantee given to cure or the money will be refunded. $1.00 per box or six for $5.00. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

Charity covers a multitude of amateur theatrical performances.

Excel all others in quickness, no bad effect, no publicity at store or by mail. One Dollar, Dr. Le Brun's G. & G. Cure For sale by F. S. Duffy.

There is always room at the bottom—of the early strawberry box.

If health is desired, ladies try Dr. Le Brun's S. & P. Pills, the only French. One Dollar at store or by mail. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

Wise men change their minds occasionally; but fool's haven't any to change.

I feel like a new man and life is worth living since I took a course of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

It's a wise acre that can get itself divided up into building lots.

Delays are dangerous. Use of Dr. Le Brun's G. & G. Cure at once. One Dollar, at store or my mail, at F. S. Duffy's.

There is always room at the bottom—of the early strawberry box.

Health and happiness for ladies. Dr. Le Brun's S & P Pills. The only French. One Dollar, at store or by mail. For sale by F. S. Duffy.

The darkest hour is always when you can't find the matches.