

THE TAX QUESTION

DISCUSSED BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT COMMISSION'S COMMITTEE.

VERY STRONG OPPOSITION

The Commission Favors It—Reports Are of Progress, But Little Definite Work is Done—Meet at Newbern June 24th.

Raleigh.—The legislative commission on constitutional amendments adjourned to hold its third conference at Morehead beginning at noon June 24. The last meeting, the second since the adjournment of the legislature, met in Raleigh. The committee on revenue and taxation through Chairman E. J. Justice, reported that it is the committee's present idea that the constitution should be amended so that the taxes may be levied according to the will of people as expressed by statutory law, which may be from time to time subject to change to meet the justice of the situation and the desires of the taxpayers; that amendments should be broad enough to allow segregation in whole or in part and that the amendments should be broad enough for the general assembly to exercise its discretion as to classification of property.

The committee also reported that it is considering the question of whether there should be limitations on the general assembly so that ad valorem tax rates shall not exceed 66 2/3 cents on the \$100, unless by vote of the people and that the capitation tax, if one be levied, shall not exceed \$2. In the event of segregation, all revenue derived from real estate shall remain in the county and applied to local purposes and that all property used exclusively for religious purposes be exempted from taxation.

Mecklenburg County Fair.

That the directors of the Mecklenburg Fair Association are fully alive to the educational and commercial upbuilding of the county is evidenced by the fact that they have offered prizes for corn raising to the youth of the county, these prizes being worth striving for in that the winners will reap at once a pecuniary reward, self-satisfaction and reputation. To every boy in the county, who lives in the rural sections, the chance is given to compete for these prizes. The association will give a prize of \$10 to that boy in every township, who is under 18 years of age, has attended school for the past two years and who raises the most corn, over 40 bushels, upon one acre of ground.

Order Issuance of Bonds.

Statesville.—Fred's board of county commissioners ordered the issuance of Statesville Air Line Railroad Company bonds as follows: Turnersburg township \$25,000, Eagle Mills township \$20,000, Union Grove township \$10,000. The bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, will be dated July 1 and will run 30 years with interest at six per cent. With the money secured by the sale of the bonds to be issued the work can be pushed steadily along. Union Grove township had voted \$25,000 to the road, but owing to the fact that the line has been located and surveyed in such a manner as not to touch this township, only \$10,000 of the bonds will be asked for.

North Carolina New Enterprises.

Raleigh.—The secretary of state chartered two new corporations for Charlotte, the Klutz Furniture Company, capital \$25,000 authorized, and \$2,100 subscribed by H. V. Klutz, James T. Porter and E. R. Smith and the Oak Hill Stock and Dairy Farm (Inc.), capital \$50,000 authorized, and \$10,000 subscribed by C. E. Mason, W. W. Pifer, S. W. Dandridge, J. P. Lucas, S. R. Smith, B. R. Cates and H. R. Glasscock.

Route to State Guard Encampment.

Statesville.—Captains R. H. DeButts and J. H. Wood and Major H. S. Lead, traveling passenger agents of the Southern Railway, and Mr. W. W. Croxton, of the Norfolk & Southern, spent a day in Statesville with Quartermaster General L. B. Bristol at his headquarters. The object of the gathering of the officer-railroad men was to figure out the routes of the encampments of the state national guard at Camp Glenn during July and August.

Unveil Monument at Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill.—Scholarship and patriotism, even of kindred blood, and one in quick sympathy of response to the needs of this commonwealth, met beneath the eaves of the University Campus, and a new and perpetual bond of union between them and between past and future was forged by the unveiling and dedication of a heroic monument to the sons of the University who abandoned their books and relinquished dreams of civil greatness to embark on the ominous career of war in 1861-1865.

Well Known Editor Dead.

Wilmington.—Dr. Theodore Bryant Kingsbury, the oldest editor of North Carolina, died at his residence, No. 211 South Fifth street, in his eighty-fifth year. The funeral services were held from the residence, conducted by Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor of Fifth street Methodist church, assisted by Rev. W. M. Wilson, rector of St. James Episcopal church, and Interment was at St. Paul's cemetery.

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Latest News of General Interest That Has Been Collected From Many Towns and Counties.

Raleigh.—A commission is issued from the office of Adjutant-General Young, of North Carolina National Guard to G. K. Freeman, of Wilson, as captain of Company K, Second Regiment, Wilson.

Newton.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Catawba College President Buchheit tendered his resignation and Rev. James David Andrews of Burlington was elected president in his place.

Wilmington.—With the banquet given the visiting Masons by Concord Chapter No. 1 and Plantagenet Commandry No. 1 the annual meeting of the Masons, held in this city was brought to a close.

Dunn.—The recent rains have made a decided change in crop prospects. While cotton is going to be several weeks late there is now a good stand and it is growing nicely. Corn is above the average and promises a fine crop.

Asheville.—The commencement exercises of the Mission Hospital Training School for Nurses was held at the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building when the six members of the graduating class received their diplomas.

Concord.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Commissioners the teachers of the past session, with the exception of three who did not apply, were re-elected for the ensuing session. Two of the three vacancies are due to marriage. Superintendent Webb was re-elected at the meeting in May.

Wilmington.—The City of Wilmington, through the councilman in charge of finance and accounts, has just secured a loan of \$200,000 from the Old Dominion Trust Company, Richmond, Va., to "tide over" until money begins to come in next Fall. The last administration left considerable indebtedness that must be paid.

Statesville.—Fire of incendiary origin destroyed between 60,000 and 65,000 feet of fine oak, poplar and pine lumber belonging to Mr. W. A. Murdock and stacked near his home eight or ten miles northeast of Statesville. The loss goes up into the hundreds and is only partially covered by insurance.

Chapel Hill.—Thomas Riley Marshall, the Hoosier Vice President of the United States, recently lent the prestige of his presence, the potency of his unique personality and the concentrated essence of his political and social philosophy to make historic the one hundred and eighteenth commencement of the University of North Carolina.

Lumberton.—Coroner Ranche and County Physician Page went to Remont to hold an inquest over the remains of a negro who had been killed by a freight train. The man had been drinking, started home and sat down on the end of a cross-tie, where he remained until the train struck him. No blame attached to any one.

Mt. Olive.—W. G. Pollock, a prosperous farmer residing three miles west of here, sustained a heavy loss by fire when his barn and feed stuffs, farming implements and a horse were all destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. So far as known, no part of the loss is covered by insurance.

Charlotte.—Professor Alexander Graham, for twenty-five years superintendent of the Charlotte public schools, was recently superceded by the assistant superintendent, Harry P. Harding, who has been with the city schools for six years. The vote on the proposition was six for Graham and ten for Harding. Superintendent Graham was later elected assistant superintendent.

Raleigh.—The corporation commission recently began hearing in the case of the western and central Carolina shippers against the Southern Railway Company for excessive freight rate charges on shipments in and out of the Asheville and Old Fort divisions of the Southern. Seventy-five shippers are plaintiffs and \$75,000 freight refunds are involved as well as discontinuance of present high rates.

Durham.—Through the acquisition of an endowment fund of more than a million dollars, in addition to the endowment already far above the half million mark, Trinity College became the most heavily endowed college in the Southern States.

Asheville.—Sergeant Eric Beschere, formerly of the First Cavalry, United States army, recently assigned as sergeant instructor of the North Carolina National Guard, has arrived in Asheville for a stay of several weeks, during which time he will instruct the members of the local troop of cavalry.

Taylorsville.—A phone message received here from Hildemite states that fire destroyed the big barn, two fine mules, several hogs and a lot of farming implements of Mr. J. G. Thomas of that place. Also a dwelling house nearby was consumed.

Statesville.—At the meeting of the Iredell-Alexander Rural Letter Carriers' Association held at Davis Springs, E. R. Wilkerson, of Statesville, was elected president; J. S. Kover, of Stony Point, vice-president; Forest Ward, of Statesville, secretary; Miss M. A. Nicholson, of Statesville, treasurer.

Weldon.—A terrible fire several days ago destroyed the large saw mill of the Weldon Lumber company, together with all machinery, engines, and seven large boilers. A new locomotive, recently purchased by the company, was badly damaged.

Rose Hill.—The strawberry season so far, even with the greatly reduced crop because of weather handicaps, has proved exceedingly profitable to the growers in the vicinity of Rose Hill. Thirty thousand crates of berries have been shipped from the little town, 12,000 of which went North by express.

RIGID TEST FOR TARIFF MEASURE

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL TRY OUT BILL BEFORE IT REACHES CAUCUS.

ARE OPPOSED TO CHANGES

Spirited Fight Seems Certain if Some of Schedules Are Reduced as Much As Reported—May Not Adopt Some Recommendations.

Washington.—Before the tariff bill gets to the senate Democratic caucus, where it will be submitted to the most severe test it must meet before its passages, it will have a parliamentary try-out before the senate finance committee that promises to be most rigid. Although the sub-committees have been at work on various schedules a month and are about to finish their work, it was said that there would be opposition by Democrats on the finance committee to many changes. There is a prospect that some of the sub-committee recommendations may not be adopted.

Chairman Simmons of the finance committee, called a meeting of the majority members of his committee for Tuesday morning. He hopes to call the meeting of the entire committee soon, but two of the sub-committees are still struggling with schedules and cannot complete their work before the middle of the week at the earliest. If some schedules are reduced as much as is reported a fight in committee seems certain.

The Johnson sub-committee practically decided to keep the duty on cut diamonds at 10 or 15 per cent. The Underwood bill proposes 20. Diamond merchants filed briefs showing it was the opinion of customs officials that an increase of duty would increase smuggling.

The sub-committee also decided to modify the clause prohibiting the importation of plumage of wild birds, holding that it was too rigid.

Prepared for Japan's Latest Note.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan returned from Pittsburgh and prepared to take up with Counselor Moore Japan's latest note on the California alien land question. In the verbal exchanges between the secretary and ambassador Chinda and between the ambassador and President Wilson, the state department has been to some extent prepared for the newest points by the Tokyo foreign office. But because of their novelty, such as that relating to the fourteenth amendment and fine distinctions sought to be drawn between the relative functions of the national and state governments the rejoinder must be most carefully analyzed before any serious effort can be made to draft a reply.

Weather Bureau Men Demoted.

Washington.—Thirty-one employees of the Weather Bureau have been reduced for connection with alleged political activities which resulted in the recent dismissal of Chief William L. Moore, Henry L. Reiskel, professor of meteorology and D. J. Carroll, chief clerk, have been suspended without pay pending an investigation. Charges have been preferred against 50 employees in all, alleging that they procured increases in salary or promotions in grade in return for promoting Moore's candidacy for secretary of agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet.

Jap Confers With Governor.

Sacramento, Cal.—Accompanied by an interpreter, Y. Yamaguchi, member of the Japanese parliament, had an audience with Governor Johnson. The Japanese statesman and the governor exchanged compliments for five minutes. Not one word was spoken concerning the anti-alien law although Mr. Yamaguchi came from Japan to investigate the Japanese land ownership situation here. He will lecture before the Japanese of Sacramento.

Free Wood of Conspiracy Charge.

Boston.—A jury acquitted President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company of the charge of conspiracy to injure the textile strikers at Lawrence by "planting" dynamite. A misrepresentation in the case of Frederick E. Atteaux was reported. Dennis J. Collins, who turned state's evidence was found guilty on two counts and not guilty on the other four counts of the indictment. The first count charged conspiracy to injure the textile strikers and the second to injure unknown persons.

May Carry Fight to Senate Floor.

Washington.—Demands of Senator Lane of Oregon that the Indian Affairs committee get complete statements as to how all Indian funds are administered before acting on the \$10,000,000 Indian appropriation bill now pending, has opened up an Indian fight that probably will be carried to the floor of the senate. Senator Lane made a final demand upon the committee of which he is a member for complete information. Thus far the committee has been unable to furnish him with the facts.

Blackhand Letter to President.

Youngstown, O.—Giuseppe Pomare, 35 years old, was arrested here on the charge of sending a blackhand letter to President Wilson demanding \$5,000. It is said Pomare admits he is guilty, giving as a reason that he "just wanted money." The letter was mailed May 29, and was immediately turned over to the secret service department. Captain Washer arrived in Youngstown and found Pomare at 105 North Wall street. It is said that Pomare is one of a blackhand band operating in this section.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY PLAYS TENNIS



Above is a general view of the courts at the Chevy Chase club where the Washington smart set plays tennis. The ladies sitting down are Miss Gladys Munn and Mrs. John U. Morehead, and the one standing is Miss Frances Lippitt, daughter of the senator from Rhode Island.

VICE RUN BY TRUST

G. J. Kneeland Gives Secrets of White Slave Traffic.

"Well Kept Man Decked With Gems" is Typical Owner of Resorts in Gotham, Writer Asserts—Business is Specialized.

New York.—Commercialization of vice in New York city is described in the first four studies of the social evil to be published by the New York Bureau of Social Hygiene. The book, published by the Century company, is entitled "Commercialized Prostitution in New York City" and is written by George J. Kneeland, the chief investigator of the bureau, who was also the chief of the workers under the Chicago vice commission.

The report, which is introduced by a foreword by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says 15,000 women of the underworld ply their trade in one borough of New York alone. It scores the low down of the city as a chief cause of vice. Poverty is given a secondary place as a cause. Mr. Kneeland holds that of tenor women are victims in their ignorance of the agents of commercialized vice.

"It is idle," he says, "to explain away the phenomena on the ground that they are the results of the inevitable weakness of human nature; human weakness would demand far fewer and less horrible sacrifices."

"Most of the wreckage and the worse of it is due to persistent cunning and unprincipled exploitations; to the banding together in famous enterprises of madams, procurers, brothel keepers and liquor vander to carry on deliberately a cold blooded traffic for their joint profit, a traffic, but it added, from which the girl involved profits at the most, with few exceptions, her bare subsistence, and that only so long as she has a trade value."

"Prostitution has become a business," Mr. Kneeland writes, "the promoters of which continually scan the field for a location favorable to their operations, and the field is the entire civilized world. No legitimate enterprise is more shrewdly managed from this point of view; no variety of trade adjusts itself more promptly to conditions, transferring its activities from one place to another as opportunities contract here and expand there."

"While keepers of houses are also procurers, there is a group of men who devote themselves singly to this work. These are the typical 'white slavers,' whose trade depends entirely upon the existence of houses of prostitution. The cadet has not yet developed into a professional procurer or keeper of a house. He enters the business when he either ruins a young girl for his future profit or becomes the lover and protector of a prostitute already in the business."

"The women who run houses have, as a rule, risen from the ranks. They were once street walkers or parlor house inmates, who possess unusual business talents. They have learned the secrets of the trade; they know the kind of inmates to get and where to get them. They know how to deal with customers and how to make them spend money."

"For several years thirty \$1 houses of prostitution in the tenements have been operated as a 'combine' under the direct control of 15 or more men. The individuals in question have been in business for many years in New York city as well as in other cities, both in this country and abroad. They buy and sell shares in these houses among themselves, and it is seldom that an outsider, unless he be a relative, can break into the circle and share in the profits."

"The value of the shares depends upon the ability of the owners to maintain conditions in which the

houses, being unmolested, are permitted to make large profits.

"If a composite photograph could be made of typical owners of vice resorts it would show a large, well fed man about 40 years of age and 5 feet 8 inches in height. His clothes are the latest cut, loud in design, and carefully pressed. A heavy watch chain adorns his waistcoat, a large diamond sparkles in his flashy necktie, and his fat, chubby fingers are encircled with gold and diamond rings."

BIG FLYING BOAT IS FAST

McCormick's Craft Covers More Than Mile a Minute in Hammondsport, N. Y., Trial.

Hammondsport, N. Y.—Harold F. McCormick's big flying boat, designed by Glenn H. Curtiss, was tried out here and proved successful beyond Curtiss' expectations. The new flying boat is large and heavy, as compared with previous machines of this type built in America. It has a spread of more than 40 feet and weighs, when loaded, considerably more than a ton.

The power plant consists of a motor weighing more than 300 pounds and developing 100 horse power. It was expected that the boat would be so worthy, but not particularly fast. The trials proved that it would make more than a mile a minute flying in the air and about 50 miles an hour when used as a motor boat in the water.

Mr. Curtiss made the first trip, accompanied by L. A. Vilas of Chicago and another flying boat owner. Within a hundred yards from the starting point the boat rose from the water and sailed gracefully toward the lake.

It is said to be McCormick's intention to use the flying boat at home at office in Chicago and his home at Lake Forest, 25 miles distant. The McCormick boat was taken back to the factory for the final touches and will be ready for shipment to Chicago within a short time.

FEWER ARE GOING ABROAD

Steamship Agents Blame Decrease of 30 Per Cent. Chiefly on the Recent Floods.

New York.—Up to May 8 the first-cabin passenger traffic between this port and Europe was 357 ahead of the same period in 1912. West-bound and 133 bookings ahead east-bound. The second-cabin passenger traffic showed an increase of 15,000 west-bound and 4,434 east-bound from Jan. 1 to May 8 last year.

Traffic east-bound from now on will be about 20 per cent. below last year, according to the steamship agents. This, they say, is chiefly due to the number of cancellations of bookings made in January and February by persons who were sufferers by the floods in the middle west and by the tornado in the Mississippi valley.

Generally the year of the presidential election is a poor one for foreign travel, but 1912 was a very good year. In the last few days not only on the older Atlantic liners, but also on the first-cabin bookings of the Imperator, Mauretania and Olympia.

The Atlantic steamship companies look to the middle west and the west for the bulk of their summer tourist traffic, and the sudden falling off in the demand for cabin accommodation and the cancellations came as a surprise to them. A few of the more optimistic agents hope that there will be a boom in the European tourist traffic later on, but it will have to come soon to have any effect on the trade.

Conducted party travel is also light, according to the various tourist agents, and there is not much hope of it picking up this year. The biggest party this summer will be the 1,000

FIND HISTORIC GRAVE

Flood at Battle Ground, Ind., Washes out Skeletons.

Jesuit Missionary and Indians Believed to Have Been Buried There in Seventeenth Century—Silver Cross is on Bones.

Battle Ground, Ind.—Guy Fisher, a farmer boy living near Battle Ground, Ind., stumbled on to a strange find a few days ago near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river that may be of considerable historic interest. Many small mounds of earth are to be seen in the neighborhood which is named for the battle of Tippecanoe between Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh's warriors. Some of these have been opened from time to time, and relics of the red men have been found in them, but the latest is considered one of the most important yet unearthed in that district.

Recent high water from the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers and Wild Cat creek inundated the entire countryside. Young Fisher was going over the territory contiguous to the joining of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers after the water had receded and found one of the larger of the mounds washed out. Uncovered by the waters but undisturbed were five skeletons. The center one of the quintet was larger than the others, and upon it rested a heavy cross, known to antiquarians as the "Jesuit double cross."

The young man, after making these discoveries, dug lower into the spot and found a stone pipe, several handfuls of arrow and spear heads, two metal buttons and several other small stone articles, both implements of peace and war.

It is supposed by some that the larger of the five men—for all the skeletons have been determined as those of males—was a Jesuit missionary, while the others are supposed to have been Indians.

History tells of the burial of De La Salle, the French explorer who was in the Northwest territory in the year 1680, in the Mississippi river, after he had been disappointed in his venture of the Griffon, which he dispatched from the head of Lake Huron. The boat never returned from its voyage to Niagara and the Frenchman started on the long trip of 1,500 miles to Canada, first going down the Mississippi for supplies in two canoes with an Indian hunter and four French companions. It is supposed that the skeletons found are those of men who either were in De La Salle's party or who met the Jesuit missionary, Marquette, who later went through the section.

It is known that Marquette was through that part of the country and some students are of the opinion that the skeletons are those of four followers of the Marquette party and one of the Jesuit's group of missionaries. Some have asserted the larger body is that of an Indian and not a white man, that he was the chief of a tribe and had been converted to the Christian religion by the Marquette party. The position of the body and its condition seem to indicate this, according to those holding the latter view of the case.

Red Hens Lay Enormous Eggs.

Indiana, Pa.—Eggs of an abnormal size are being produced by Rhode Island Red hens of this section. A hen belonging to M. K. Queown of White township laid an egg which is 3 1/2 inches in circumference from end to end and 6 1/2 inches around the center.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Reading Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 15

JACOB BEFORE PHARAOH

LESSON TEXT.—Gen. 47:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT.—"To them that love God all things work together for good." Rom. 8:28, R. V.

I. Joseph and Jacob, vv. 1-8. Joseph's meeting with his aged father is a beautiful picture. Again Judah comes into prominence as a sort of ambassador in leading the old man into this new land and to present him before his son, who now is exalted so highly among the rulers of the earth. In this he is a prophecy of that day when the descendants of Jacob shall gather before Him "whom they pierced." Joseph does not await their coming but "went up to meet them" (46:29) as they passed through the province of Goshen.

It is true that Jacob and his sons came to Egypt at Pharaoh's personal invitation (46:17, 18), yet there were sufficient reasons why Joseph might have been ashamed of, or fearful to associate with, these his kinsmen. His father was a plain countryman. His brothers were not an altogether reputable crowd. And, further, they were shepherds and "every shepherd is an abomination unto the Egyptians" (46:34). But they are his brethren and he was glad to confess them even as Christ will gladly confess us.

Joseph's Great Wisdom.

We have here another evidence of Joseph's great wisdom in that he commanded them to remain in Goshen while he goes before them unto Pharaoh to prepare the way. Even so not all are to come at once into Pharaoh's presence (47:3). In Acts 7:15 we read that this cavalcade consisted of three score and fifteen souls, though this probably did not include slaves and other dependents. It is very significant that Joseph secures Goshen for his kinsfolk. It was near to himself (48:10); it was separated from all unnecessary contact with the Egyptians (v. 34) and it was a place superior to all others for them as herdsmen (v. 6). Joseph anticipates Pharaoh's question (v. 3) and gave his brothers instruction how to answer, but they seem to have gone somewhat beyond in that they make request that they might dwell in Goshen. Joseph charged them to speak of themselves as keepers of cattle. The Egyptians held shepherds as an abomination, a religious difference. Hence this reply at once set up a wall of separation preventing intermarriage and keeping the blood of this chosen family pure even though it was at the cost of a certain amount of contempt and ridicule. This is therefore a suggestion upon the great lesson of separation. Pharaoh's attitude was that of marked consideration, courtesy and kindness, which was to be expected as a fitting tribute to Joseph to whom both he and all Egypt owed so much.

II. Jacob and Pharaoh, vv. 7-12. Pharaoh does not seem to be overly enthusiastic over these five brothers whom Joseph presented (v. 5). Aside from the fact that they were Joseph's brothers, there was nothing to commend them. No more have we anything to commend us in the sight of God except that we are Christ's brethren; though that is an abundance.

Pharaoh and Jacob.

The picture of old Jacob in the presence of Pharaoh is striking in one respect at least, the fact that he who came to this land for the blessing of the sustenance of life, should bless Pharaoh. Jacob conferred upon Pharaoh in his blessing more than Pharaoh conferred upon Jacob by the opening of all Egypt to himself and his family. This act upon the part of Jacob is suggestive of the dignity of age, and significant in its revelation of Jacob's relation to, and knowledge of, the purposes of God. Pharaoh inquires as to Jacob's age and he replies that his "pilgrimage" had been 120 years. He who had entered into all the rights of the birthright and the blessings of God's covenant people, exercised those rights when he stands before the great Pharaoh. He had caught the truth that an earthly life is but a pilgrimage. We seek to strike deeply the roots of our present life. In this present age, Jacob's life, much longer than our average life, is but a handbreadth upon the arduous road of eternity and as a vapor that soon passes away (Jan. 4:14). Nor was Jacob's life long by comparison with that of his ancestors (v. 9). Verily, this is a lesson we need today "that we may get us a heart of wisdom." (Pa. 9:12, R. V.) Men, like Jacob, who live by faith in God occupy the places of true authority and power in the world. They may stand in the presence of kings and all of earth's greatest and by right confer blessings upon them.

Conclusion. Not included in our lesson, but in this section, we have set before us Joseph's administration of the affairs of Egypt which give us further insight into the greatness of this man. In the close of the lesson proper, verses 11-12, there is presented to us Joseph's provision for his father and his brethren. This is a type of Christ in His care for us in the midst of dangers (Jan. 10:16, 23) and famine, and misunderstanding He is ever near. Joseph is now identified for us as our own near unto Him. Jesus Christ is longing that we may be with Him in that place which He has gone to prepare for us, John 14:1, 3, 17, 24, though He has not left us comfortless during these days of separation, John 14:23. Joseph fed his brothers on the best the land afforded (v. 11), even so we may have the old corn (Josh. 6:11) and the new wine (Prov. 3:9, 10). We thus see how God is working out His purpose concerning the Hebrew people.

French Discover New Fad.

Paris.—Foot-reading is now the fashionable fad in Paris. Among the most ardent adepts of the alleged science is the Countess Melusine de la Roche-foucauld, a descendant of the great writer. She declares many distinguished men of letters are adherents of the cult of the feet.

One of the melancholy duties of Monday is counting the virtues of Sunday's "joy rides," so called.

HOUSE FOR "DOWN AND OUTS"

Ground for a \$50,000 Building is Broken in Philadelphia for Unfortunates.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ground was broken here for a building to be erected for the "Inasmuch mission," which was started by four converted "down and out" several years ago in a section of the city known as "H. W. Half Acre." The building will be erected on the site where they started to care for their fellow outcasts in two small