

The B. Y. P. U. Conven- tion Meets in Atlanta.

Large Attendance and Much Interest Manifested.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—With an attendance estimated at 5,000 and delegates representing almost every section of the United States and Canada, the 13th annual convention of the international Baptist Young People's Union was called to order in this city today for a four days' session by President John H. Chapman, of Chicago. The opening session of the convention was preceded by a praise service which was led by a grand chorus of six hundred voices. The delegates of the convention were welcomed by Governor J. M. Terrell in behalf of the state, Mayor H. P. Howell, in behalf of Atlanta, and former Governor W. J. Norther, in behalf of Georgia B. Y. P. U. Emory W. Hunt, president of the Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, responded to the address of welcome in behalf of the board of managers of the international union. The morning session of the convention was devoted principally to the appointment of various committees and general routine work and organization of the body. At the afternoon session, Spencer B. Meezer, D.D.,

pastor of the Woodward avenue Baptist church of Detroit, spoke on "The Call to Service." An address on "The Motives For Service" was delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of the Baptist missions, Winnipeg, Manitoba, State, provincial and territorial meetings were held by different organizations during the afternoon. In the evening a praise service was held in the auditorium at which the principal feature was the presentation of senior international prize banners, conducted by the national secretary, Rev. Walter Calley, D. D., of Chicago. Addresses were delivered by Rev. E. Poteat, D. D., pastor of the Memorial Baptist church of Philadelphia, and by Chas. W. Needham, L. L. D., president of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. The president of the national society, John H. Chapman, of Chicago, closed the day's exercises with the reading of his annual address, reviewing the various branches of the work during the past year and forecasting plans for future.

Vice-President Tucker Talks.

Purposes of the Anti-Saloon League.

J. H. Tucker of the Anti-Saloon League, who has just returned from the State League convention which was held in Raleigh on the 7th, said in an interview yesterday to the Citizen: I have never been so much pleased with anything regarding the Anti-Saloon movement as I was with the convention. There were 800 men in the convention and 300 of that number were accredited delegates. Every one present was sanguine of the prospects of the outcome of the League movement of North Carolina. When the convention was organized Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, was promptly elected president and John A. Oates, of Fayetteville, was chosen

secretary. "Speeches were made by many of the delegates and their talks were enthusiastic and showed a bright future for the Anti-Saloon League in North Carolina. There were elected vice-presidents from each congressional district in the State and two were chosen to fill the place in this district. The convention decided that the League would not yet put out a State ticket as it does not desire to dabble in politics other than to use its influence toward prohibition. Mr. Tucker closed by saying that he firmly believed that the anti-movement would surely win in the end.

Feeble Condition of Pope Leo.

Rome, July 10, 2 a. m.—Another day of alternate hopes and fears has passed and Pope Leo's life still hangs in the balance. Beginning with renewed hopes the day closed with the scales tending slowly but surely downwards. How long this agonizing period of suspense will last, not even the attending doctors dare to say. No night bulletin was issued but at 12:50 this morning it was learned from Dr. Mazzoni that the condition of the Pontiff had not changed since the issue of the evening bulletin at 7:30 o'clock which announced that the patient's state was grave and at which hour Dr. Lappont had declared his fear that there was no hope but that the end might not come during this night. At midnight, a report came from the vatican itself gained currency that Dr. Mazzoni had again operated on the Pope and extracted serum which had again gathered in the pleural cavity. A reporter of the Associated Press immediately went to see the illustrious surgeon and found him at his home at 1:30 this morning. Dr. Mazzoni allowed himself to be interviewed and said: "It is untrue that a new operation has been performed. I was with the Pope from 11 p. m. until after midnight and found his general condition stationary, no change having taken place since this afternoon, when the consultation with Dr. Rossini was held. To strengthen the patient's heart and help the circulation of the blood, I injected camphor caffeine after which the Pope, who seemed somewhat relieved, said he remembered being treated with water on a camphor basis when he was nuncio at Brussels, sixty years ago." In reply to a question, Dr. Mazzoni replied: "I really cannot say whether the serum in the pleural cavity has increased since the consultation this afternoon, as I did not examine his hollows for such a purpose. It must be understood that the Pope is too frail to

be handled like other people. Besides, his thorax, through old age has become bent in such a way that the right side, where the pneumonia first detached, curves out in a very pronounced manner, while the left side curves in. In tomorrow's visit attention will be especially centered on the progress in the secretion of serum. Then a decision will be taken as to whether a new operation is necessary." When the amelioration in the condition of the Pope presented such favorable symptoms this morning, Pope Leo decided after Cardinal Rampolla to receive all the other cardinals living in Rome, to the number of about 25, as a special mark of his gratification at the part they took at his illness. A special notice was sent calling them to the vatican. In fact Cardinals Orsini, Dellavolpe and Gotti were received and had a short conversation with his holiness but soon after the dangerous condition of the patient developed, compelling Dr. Lappont to stop the other receptions. When a consultation was decided upon, Dr. Rossini being already in the ante chamber, Dr. Lappont cautiously informed the Pope that he had thought it better to ask the opinion and advice of another physician in view of the phases of the disease being so variable. He added that nothing grave was the matter, but that Dr. Mazzoni and he, through conscientious scruples, wished to interrogate their colleague, Dr. Rossini. The Pope, who by that time had again fallen into a state of prostration from which he had been free for thirty-six hours, but whose intellect remained perfectly lucid, understood but received the news with calmness and serenity, saying that he would be glad to see Dr. Rossini. The latter on entering the bed-room, bowed to Pontiff, saying he was highly honored to visit him and he tried to encourage the sick man. The Pope answered him but in a weak voice.

BRYAN WANTS JUDGE WALTER CLARK.

Says the Distinguished North Carolinian is Close to the People. A Great Man and Would Make a Good President.



This is the reading of a dispatch of the 3rd from Topeka, Kan.: "A big edition of Bryan's paper containing a presidential boom for Walter Clark, is being circulated in Kansas. Clark is Bryan's choice. Bryan says he is the greatest man in the country and is close to the people. It is Bryan's idea that the next fight is to be between the powers of plutocracy and the plain common people." Bryan's boom for Clark is addressed especially to the people of Kansas, and his effort is to effect the movement to carry Kansas for Grover Cleveland or some other 'gold-bug' in the next Democratic national convention. Bryan argues that there can be no compromise with Clevelandism, which he declares is exaggerated Republicanism. He says that Roosevelt is preferable to Cleveland. Bryan wants Kan-

JUSTICE FOR SUPREME JUSTICE

Will Contest With Judge Hoke For The Place.

One or the Other will be Named as Western Man.—Judge Moore not a Candidate.

Judge M. H. Justice will be a candidate for the Supreme court bench. No announcement has been made, but it may be stated on reliable information that Judge Justice's name will be presented to the Democratic state convention next summer, which is to nominate two men for Supreme court judges. This information will come as a surprise to the State because it has not been hinted that Judge Justice was considering this place. It will, however, be an agreeable surprise to many people, however, because Judge Justice has hosts of friends in his native west and in all parts of the State. It is needless to say that he will be a formidable opponent and it will readily be seen that the presentation of his name means a hard contest for the nomination. The contest will be between him and Judge W. A. Hoke, as both are from the western portion of the State. Judge Hoke has been announced by his private friends some time ago and his admirers and friends all over the State will work for him zealously now that a worthy competitor will be in the race. For some time it has been known that Judge Hoke, who lives in Lincolnton and Judge George H. Brown of Washington would be candidates for the two vacancies on the Supreme court bench which occur next year. Judge Brown has had no opposition as the representative from the east and it was generally understood that Judge Hoke would have none. Judge Brown is the judge of the

Ex-Sheriff McGaha's Case.

Former Transylvania Official being Investigated this Week.

J. D. Murphy, Charles A. Webb and R. M. Wells will go to Brevard Monday where the McGaha case will once more be taken up for hearing. Altogether a score of lawyers appear in the case, and the proceedings will be watched with peculiar interest, in view of the presumption that this will be the final arbitration. McGaha defaulted as tax collector of Transylvania county, and J. M. Thrash, as one of the co-sureties, and the Board of County Commissioners, are trying to recover a large sum of money from the United States Fidelity and Deposit Company, and other surety companies and individuals.—Evening News.

leged defalcation of V. B. McGaha while he was sheriff of the county between the years 1895 and 1900. His bond amounted to \$28,000 of which the Deposit company furnished \$27,000 in joint and several liability with others. The Guaranty company is on a bond for \$1,000. J. M. Thrash made himself liable for \$7,000 and ten other prominent citizens for lesser amounts. There are four suits involving the same matter. J. M. Thrash has paid several thousand of the deficit which is alleged by the county to be about \$7,000 and is now suing the companies and ten other bondsmen for contribution. The county commissioners and county treasurer are suing McGaha, and also all the bondsmen, and McGaha is suing the commissioners for a settlement. All the suits were consolidated and referred by Judge Hoke to Robert L. Ryburn Esq., of Shelby as referee and all will be heard together by him. W. A. Smith of Hendersonville represents the county. The hearing will take a week.—Citizen.

The Foreman's Dream.

The following poem, by Will Aiken, for many years city editor of the Asheville Citizen, appears in a recent number of the Typographical Journal:

The foreman sat at his desk one night,
While the boys were all at lunch,
Forgot for the time the rush of the shop,
No thought of his speedy tunch;
The old print's eyes grew heavy with sleep,
Despite the electric gleam,
His head sunk down and the world turned back
To bring the old man a dream.

"In the good old summer time,
In the good old summer time,"
Saw the Merks were made for the paper trade.

In the good old summer time;
O, the days of yore
Were best of all,
How the bells of memory chimed!
When the old time print knew how to print.

In the good old summer time.
He dreamed of the days in a picn town,
When he got it by the yard,
From dawn of day till set of sun
He would pull out good and hard;
The type all up, he would pull the press
And then mail the old rag out,
Then journey off to the brook to fish—
For the fish he could lie about.

"In the good old summer time,
In the good old summer time,"
When he used to black home-made tobacco.

In the good old summer time;
O, he sings with joy
Of the good old days,
And laughs at the jingling rhyme,
When the care-free skate swung on a freight.

In the good old summer time.
He dreamed of the days when he first heard
How Merg. had fashioned a mill
That would take hot lead and cast a line
That entirely filled the bill.
And laughed the laugh of the skeptic bold.

As he swore it could not be;
"Types will be, you bet! for all time hand-set,
Such pipes mean nothing to me."

In the good old summer time,
In the good old summer time,"
When he kept his snipe in the cap V box

In the good old summer time;
O, the days of yore
Were the best of all
To inspire the thought sublime,
When he'd chew the plug and hit the jug

In the good old summer time.
He dreamed of the days when electric light
Shed none of its rays for him,
When he stuck a candle upon a lead
And this on the case's rim;
"Gadsnooks!" he cried, "how I long once more
To live in the days gone by!"
But the chapel's father yelled out
"Time!"

And the dream was gone for aye.
"In the good old summer time,
In the good old summer time,"
When the print stood pat, though he got no take;

In the good old summer time;
O, the good old days—
Those happy days—
The best in ever clime,
Are such small things brought in a Merg.
In the good old summer time.

—WILL AIKEN.
Helena, Mont.

Proposing.

The date is the proper environment for a proposal. Be reasonably certain, however, that you are talking to the right girl. Marriage will prove to you conclusively whether or not it was the right girl.

In proposing to an heiress, use the term, "May I be yours?" The time to propose to an actress is just before she brings her breach of promise suit. The time to propose to a widow is when you call, and she is out.

Propose to a Chicago girl on the third visit, and to the Philadelphia girl after eight years. A telegram does nicely for a Kansas girl. To propose to a Fifth Avenue girl, see her legal adviser.

Be careful of your words. A girl may refuse you if you say "Do you love me?" who would gladly throw herself into your arms if you ask, simply, "Will you marry me?"

A proposal should be accompanied by a kiss, as evidence of good faith. If you are timid, ask a hypothetical question, thus, "Milly, if a man about my build and prospects should ask you to marry him, what would you say?" Leave the rest to Milly.

A man who proposes to an old maid is an old fool.

Consider, when you put the question to a Jersey girl, how much alimony you can allow her.

If you propose on your knees, you will stay there the rest of your life.

A long engagement means a short marriage. Every cloud has a silver lining.

If the schoolgirl rejects you, go out and place a bet on a fifty to one shot. Your luck will not desert you.

If a girl takes your proposal with a gasp of surprise, be grateful; your wife will be a diplomat.

Remember, when a girl signs articles for the marriage bout, she expects the long end of the purse, win or lose.

No gentleman proposes before dinner.

When a girl says "No," she means "No."

When a girl says "N-no," she means "Yes."

—Norman Harris.

Honored at Boston.

Boston, July 9.—The National Educational Association today elected J. W. Cook, of Illinois, president; M. C. Henry Rhoades of Kentucky, treasurer, and five vice-presidents of whom Chas. W. Elliott of Harvard university is the first and Edwin A. Alderman of Louisiana, the second. Among the directors chosen were the following:

Alabama, J. W. Abercrombie; Arkansas, J. H. Hineman; Georgia, Wm. Slaton; Louisiana, Warren Easton; Mississippi, E. E. Bass; North Carolina, Lydia J. Yates; Tennessee, D. J. Johns, Jr.; Texas, A. R. Ellis, and Virginia, F. J. Jarman.

Caswell Ellis, Associate Professor of Education, University of Texas, at Austin, was one of the speakers in the child study department. His subject was "the percentage of boys who leave high schools and the reason therefore." He said that only two per cent of the pupils entering the elementary schools graduate.

"The schools and the homes must cooperate better. Teachers and superintendents must learn more psychology and put their courses and discipline in line with adolescent needs."