A GOOD SHOWING.

The Progress Made in South Carolina During Ten Years.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Our Manufacturing and Other Industries Have Made Rapid Strides in the Past Decade, as Shown by Census.

The revelations of the tenth census as shown by a bulletin just issued ought to prove interesting to every citizen of South Carolina, for all are concerned in one way or another in the development of our manufacturing and mechanical industries. A valuable compilation of these statistics and summary of comparisons has been made by the Columbia State, from which we make the following extracts:

The manufacturing prosperity of the State in 1900 is shown by the fact that while there were 7,930 active establishments with a capital of $70,056,299 there were only 58 idle ones, with a capital of $115,115.

The eight leading industries of the State were cotton goods, fertilizers, flouring and grist mill products, lumber and timber products, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds, cotton seed products, rice cleaning and polishing and naval stores. These embraced 1,640 establishments or 43 6 per cent. of the total number in the State: used a capital of $58,538,373, or 86.9 per cent of the total: gave employment to 39,066 wage-earners, or 81.2 per cent. of the total number: and paid $6,965,935 or 73.7 per cent. of the total wages. The value of their products was $48,041,940 or 81.8 percent. of the total. Some details are as follows:

The number of establishments increased during the decade 1890-1900 from 1,169 to 1,640: the capital increased from $21,771,113 to $58,538,373; the average number of wage earners in. from 15,565 to 39,867; the total wages paid increased from $3,008,722 to $6,965,935; the miscellaneous expenses increased from $1,278,679 to $2,472, 263; the cost of materials used increased from $14,301,942 to $29,272,774; and the value of products increased from $21,927,098 to $48,041,940. The percentages of gain (excluding the numbers of establishments ranged from 93.3 in miscellaneous expenses to 168.9.

During the decade the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton goods increased from $11,141,833 to $39,259,946; the average number of wage-earners from 8,071 to 30,201; the wages from $1,510,494 to $5,066,840; the cost of materials used from $6,819,320 to $17,263,882; and the value of products from $9,800,798 to $29,723,919.

The fertilizer industry showed only a smal increase except in capital, the enlargement here being from $5,920,218 to $10,505,043. The number of wage-earners increased only from 1,102 to 1,772 and the value of products from $4,417,658 to 14,882,505.

The flouring and grist mills showed contrary tendency as to capital, the reduction in this direction being over one-third and the number of wage-earners increasing nearly two-thirds, while the value of products increased from $2,083,126 to $2,247,790.

The lumber and timber products showed these increases: Number of establishments, from 352 to 729; capital from $1,348,155 to $5,187,727; wage-earners from 2,590 to 4,585; wages from $420,588-$897,899, materials cost from $996,289 to $2,692805; and value of products from $2,146,750 to $5,207,184. The value of planing products, etc., increased from $711,838 to $1,016,328.

The number of cotton seed oil mills increased from 17 to 50; their capital from $565,372 to $1,959,872; their wage-earners from 416 to 734; their wages paid from $56,354 to $143,932; their cost of materials from $740,605 to $2,362,837; and their value of products from $927,772 to $3,103,425.

There was a decrease in the naval stores industry; in the number of establishments from 201 to 132; in capital from $605,873 to $268,719; in wage-earners from 2,243 to 886; in wages paid from $378,768 to $135,575; in cost of materials from $677,383 to $471,261, and in value of products from $1,524,100 to $787,656. Apparently the naval stores industry is disappearing from South Carolina—and with it a good many negro "turpentine hands" who can well be spared.

In considering these figures one cannot but be impressed by the lack of diversification of our manufactures. Deduct cotton goods, fertilizers, lumber and cotton seed from the list and there is very little left. The cotton mills alone employed in 1900 over two-thirds of the capital; three-fourths of the wage-earners and furnished nearly two-thirds of the products.

The fifth table gives statistics of the consolidated manufactures of the 12 leading manufacturing cities and towns: Anderson, Beaufort, Camden, Charleston, Chester, Columbia, Greenville, Newberry, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Spartanburg and Sumter. These 12 communities have 22 2 per cent. of the number of manufacturing establishments, in the State, 41 2 per cent. or the capital, employed 33.7 per cent. of the wage earners, paid 39.8 per cent. of the wages and 39.7 per cent. of the materials used. Their establishments yielded 39.2 per cent of the value of products, while they contained 10.2 per cent. of South Carolina's population. In the amount of capital invested they stand as follows: Charleston $12,473,187; Columbia $5,277,306; Greenville $2,858,388; Spartanburg $2,351,175; Newberry $1,336,625; Anderson $1,280,111; Rock Hill $826,941; Chester $480,624; Sumter $308,272; Camden $304,289; Orangeburg $239,635; Beaufort $34,331. The wage-earners in the more considerable of these were as follows: Charleston 5,027; Columbia 3,250; Greenville 2,153; Spartanburg 1,375; Rock Hill 1,050; Anderson 910; Newberry 811. The wages paid showed these totals: Charleston $1,489,966; Columbia $759,200, Greenville $370,392; Spartanburg $276,042; Rock Hill $197,080; Newberry $175,178; Anderson $166,313. Their products were thus valued: Charleston $9,562,387; Columbia $4,243,030; Greenville $2,224,990; Spartanburg $1,630,275; Newberry $1,200,892. Aanderson $1,127, 483; Rock Hill $1,007,216; Chester $645,444; Sumter $590,337; Orangeburg $493,860; Camden $241,632; Beaufort $46,981.

Charleston is the largest city in the State wsth 4. 2 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 16 3 per cent. of the manufactured products. Columbia is the second city, with 1.6 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 7.2 per cent. of the manufactured products. Greenville is the third city, with 9 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 3 8 per cent. of the manufactured products. Spartanburg is the fourth city in the State, with .9 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 2.8 per cent. of the total products. Sumter is the fifth city, with .4 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 1 per cent. of the total products. Anderson is the sixth city, with .4 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 1.9 per cent. of the total products. Rock Hill is the seventh city with .4 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 1.7 per cent. of the total products. Newberry is the eight city, with .3 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes 2.1 per cent. of the total products. Orangebusg is the ninth city, with .3 per cent. of the total population, and furnishes .8 per cent. of the total products.

The table of manufactures by counties is very full, but need not be considered except to show the rank of certain leading counties. Charleston County has 417 establishments with $13,217,940 invested in manufacturing, and the value af its products is $9,714,495. Spartanburg County 178 establishments with $11,059,468 invested capital and $8,308,778 products. Richland has 130 establishments with $5,422,615 invested capital and $4,454,991 products. Greenville County has 182 establishments with $4,598,325 invested capital and $4,559,329 products. Anderson County has 167 establishments with $3,622,904 capital and $4,005,526 products. Aiken has 85 establishments, with $3,559,745 capital and $2,996,274 products. York County has 108 establishments with $2,129,685 capital and $2,066,257 products. Cherokee has 48 establishments with $2,374,358 invested capital and $1,588,258 products. Union County has 51 establishments with $3,287,134 capital and $1,976,387 products. Newberry has 86 establishments with $1,416,868 capital and $1,339,455 products. Marlboro has 112 establishments with $1,129,980 invested capital and $1,065,285 products. Darlington has 67 establishments with $1,471,839 capital and $1,181,608 products. Lexington has 154 establishments with $1,271,491 capital and $923,571 products. Beaufort has 41 establishments with $1,138,332 capital and $703,957 products. Laurens has 90 establishments with $540,566 capital and $1,027,478 products. Oconee has 133 establishments with $902,145 capital and $775,158 products. Orangeburg has 171 establishments with $495,347 capital and $836,167 products. Sumter has 143 establishments with $502,114 capital and $922,236 products.

DEMOCRATS FOR BOERS.

Strong Resolutions Favoring Them Passed by Congressional Caucus.

The Democratic members of the house at a caucus held Thursday night unanimously adopted resolutions declaring congress should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics and pledging themselves to use their utmost endeavors to "force" the committees to report resolutions expressive of such sympathy in order that congress might have an opportunity to act.

The Crumpacker resolution to investigate the franchise question was not considered at the caucus. Representative Hay of Virginia presided at the caucus and Representative Robertson acted as secretary. The attendance was large. There was no division of sentiment as to the course to be taken, the question presented being simply one of choice between two resolutions, one offered by Mr. Randell of Texas and the other by Mr. Sulzer of New York. The Sulzer resolution looking to the passage of a resolution requesting the president to urge upon Great Britain the wisdom of stopping the South African war was voted down 32-35, and the Randell resolution unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved by the Democratic members of the house of representatives of the United States of America, in caucus assembled, that the congress of the United States should, by resolution, express the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of the South African republic and the Orange Free State in their heroic struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

"Resolved, That the congress should in the spirit of amity and friendship, appeal to the British government, in the interest of humanity, to accept overtures for peace, cease hostilities, and endeavor to bring about a just and honorable settlement of existing differences, to the end that peace may be established.

"Resolved, That the United States should fairly and honorably maintain a position of strict neutrality in this contest between nations friendly to us, and see to it that neutrality laws are vigorously and impartially enforced.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats and representatives of the people, will use our utmost endeavor to force the committees now dominated by the Republican party, having in their charge resolutions similar to these, to report the same back to the house, so that the congress may give expression thereon, declaring the sentiments and will of the American people."

In pursuance of the action taken in the caucus a resolution will be framed for introduction into the house and hereafter the Democrats will do everything in their power to secure action upon it.

Lost Brother Found.

Lewis J. Grant, of Kalamazoo has just heard from his brother Alexander, whom he has not seen for 50 years, and who was supposed to have been murdered by the Ute Indians and Mormons in the mountain meadow massacre. The family lived at Glengary, Ont., and Alexander went to California in search of gold. After a few years had elapsed and no tidings came from him. Lewis started in search of him. Then a third brother started in search of the two brothers, and he is still missing. Alexander, now 70 years of age, is living at Bell Grade, Neb. He inserted an advertisement in a newspaper, and thus his whereabouts became known. It develops that Lewis' children attended school where Alexander's daughter acted as teacher, but the identification never became known. Every effort is now being made to find a trace of the third brother.

GEN. Funston, who is on a visit to this country from the Philippines, proposes hanging for all who differ with him unless they keep their mouths shut till things are settled his way in the Philippines. How rapidly the imperialistic idea grows.

BREAKS THE RECORD.

The Charleston Exposition the Best for the Money Ever Known.

GREAT ECONOMY IN BUILDING.

Would Have Cost Five Times as Much to Duplicate in a Northern City. The Fish Hawk Arrives.

"This exposition would have cost Buffalo or any other nothern city five million dollars," remarked a director of the exposition recently to the Charleston correspondent of The State. "It does in fact represent an expenditure of $800,000, but every dollar is represented by full value. In Buffalo the men who put on the "staff work" were paid from $6 to $14 a day. Here we secured laborers from 75 cents to $6 per day. The saving in the price of labor represented a large amount.

"Furthermore, where they paid as high as $40 for lumber, we obtained the same quantity of that material for $11. We economized in every possible way and were able to erect buildings which cost us $800,000, but are as handsome and as well finished as could have been done for $5,000,000 in any northern city."

The seven men who are directors of this exposition may well feel proud of the artistic success which they have wrought. These gentlemen are Capt. F. W. Wagener, president; Samuel Lapham, Jno. F. Ficken, J. L. David, C. S. Gadsden, W. H. Welch, and J. C. Hemphill. Capt. Wagener has contributed liberally of the private fortune, and he could afford it. Other directors have taken equally as much interest in the exposition, and all have the assurance that from an artistic standpoint the great fair is a success.

The buildings are beautiful, the Spanish-American style of architecture prevailing. The sunken garden is of artificial construction and cost $18,000. It seems almost a sacrilege to tear down these splendid buildings, and yet they cannot long survive the attacks of the elements, as the exterior is of "staff work," a composition of sand and line with other ingredients. A director of the exposition said today that Col. Dodge of the United States geodetic survey has discovered a formula by the use of which buildings made of this staff work can be kept in a fine state of preservation.

The buildings would also need permanent roofs. The exposition company may not feel justified in making these expenditures, but certain it is that if these buildings should be preserved and these grounds cared for, Charleston would in two or three years have the most beautiful gardens in the south. When it is said that the expenditures for grounds and buildings approximated $800,000, this does not take into consideration the cost of the State buildings, which would run the grand total up to over $900,000. These are owned by the States or cities which built them.

Whatever may be the intrinsic value of these grounds and buildings in the future, they are certainly worth seeing now. This may be the last exposition held in the south for a number of years, and South Carolinians now have a rare opportunity to visit a great show. There is no charge to see any of the exhibits. The price of admission to the grounds lets the visitor into every building—even the race track—except on the Midway, where each attraction has its own charges.

The United States steamer Fish Hawk arrived here today and is lying off the wharf at the exposition grounds. The Fish Hawk and the Albatross are the two government boats engaged in making scientific researches. The former plies from Eastport, Maine, to Galveston and has just recently been engaged off Key West where the weather was so bad that the fishermen could do nothing.

The Fish Hawk has put in here for two weeks and the sailors are today getting the ship ready for visitors who will be given a hearty welcome by Capt. J. A. Smith, who is in command. The steamer is supplied with all kinds of paraphernalia for propagating fish, and the captain states that the department is engaged now in an endeavor to cultivate sponges The efforts give promise of success.

The officers of the boat will explain to visitors the method of dredging the bottom of the sea. These dredges bring up all kinds of creatures over which the scientists become much excited at times. The Fish Hawk brought in a number of fish for the aquariaums in the fisheries building, which is an interesting place for visitors. One of the most interesting articles in that building is a rod which cost $2,000. The butt is a topaz, half an inch in diameter, and the joints are of gold. To "land-lubbers" a visit to the Fish Hawk and to the fiheries building will be quite a pleasure.

Lower Rates Coming.

The Charleston correspondent of The State says "in order to encourage the people, the railroads have knocked the bottom out of the rates. At a meeting held Friday it was practically decided to make the rates lower than at present, and the existing scheme of rates is lower than ever before issued for Charleston. No very definite statement may be made in regard to the new rates, but the whole matter will be made public in a few days. This much is known here—the rate from Norfolk will be $6; from Atlanta $3.50 (which is cheaper than the ordinary rate from Columbia; from Savannah $1; from Columbia and Augusta $2.00 (which is cheaper than walking if one had to buy meals along the route.) This is in keeping with the rates from other points, so it will be seen that the railraods are determined to bring the people here. The midway people were very much delighted when they heard of the rates being reduced so conspicuously. They say that they have never heard of such rates being offered to any other exposition." This is good news, and we hope the crowds will now pow into Charleston to see the best exposition ever held in the South. Everybody should see the exposition.

THE Augusta Chronicle says: "The newspaper is called on to help every interest in the community; but does every interest in the community think about helping to support the newspapers?" Not much. We have had men who never subscribed or advertised in our paper bring in a half column puff about something in which they were interested with a request that we publish it as a news item, free of course.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Godliness Induces Industry and is the Foundation of Good Health.

In this discourse Dr. Talmage advocates the idea that the Christian religion is as good for this world as the next and will help us to do anything that ought to be done at all: I Timothy iv, 8, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for events to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing nothing. When the body of Catiline was found on the battlefield, it was found far in advance of all his troops and among the enemy, and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determined to conquer. You are expecting prosperity, and I am determined, so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and, therefore, I propose, as God may help me, to project upon your attention a new element of success. You have in the business firm frugality, patience, industry, perseverance, economy—a very strong business firm—but there needs to be one member added, mightier than them all, and not a silent partner either, the one introduced by my text, "Godliness, which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come."

I suppose you are all willing to admit that godliness is important in its eternal relations, but perhaps some of you say, "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world into a better world they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere nod of recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were an admission ticket of no use except to give in at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud and a religion of the hearse and a religion of the cemetery who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a postmortem religion, I want today to eulogize an antemortem religion. A religion that will be of no use to you while you live will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths and about coffins and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God and is on the straight road to heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right He will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution or drive rheumatism from the limbs or neuralgia from the temples or pleurisy from the side, but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as are most favorable for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advantange. Gloom, unrest, dejection, is at war with every pulsation of the heart and with every respiration of the lungs. They lower the vitality and slacken the circulation, while exhilaration of spirit pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The sense of insecurity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror is most depleting and most exhausting, while the feeling that all things are working together for our good now and for our everlasting welfare is conducive to physical health.

You will observe that godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic or febrifuge or anodyne, but saws and hammers and yardsticks and crowbars and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan or ride in carriage of softest upholstery or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away to the bank, away to the field, away to the shop, away to the factory! Do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul!" "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the the Lord," while upon the bare back of the idler and the drone comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says, "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the school of Christ, which declares that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of Christ in his heart and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation."

Again I remark that godliness is good for the entellect. I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the Christian life his intellect goes into a bedwarfing process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intellect new strength to the imagination, new force to the will and wider swing to all the intellectual faculties. Christianity is the great central fire at which philosphy has lighted its brightest torch. The religion of Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clearest draft. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God clear as crystal. Religion has given new energy to poesy, weeping in Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts," teaching in Cowper's "Task," flaming in Charles Wesley's hymns and rushing with archangelic splendor through Milton's "Paradise Lost." The religion of Christ has hung in studio and in gallery of art and in Vatican the best pictures—Titian's "Assumption," Raphael's "Transfiguration," Rubens's "Descent From the Cross," Claude's "Burning Bush" and Angelo's "Last Judgment." Religion has made the best music of the world—Haydn'a "Creation," Handel's "Messiah," Mozart's "Requiem." Is it possible that a religion which builds such indestructible monuments and which lifts its ensigh on the highest promontories of worldly power can have any effect upon a man's intellect but elevation?

Now, I commend godliness as the best mental discipline, better than belles lettres to purify the taste, better than mathematics to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration, better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and victory. It will go with Hugh Miller and show him the footprints of the Creator in the red sandstone. It will go with the botanis- and show him celestial glories encampted under the curtain of a water lily. It will go with the astronomer on the great heights were God sheperds the great flock of worlds that wander on the hills of heaven answering his voice as he calls them all by their names.

Again I remark that religion is good for wordly business. I know the general theory is the more business the less religion, the more religion the less business. Not so, thought Dr. Hans in his "Biography of a Christian Merchant" when he says: He grew in grace the last six years of his life more than at any time in his life. During those six years he had more business crowding him than at any other time." In other words, the more worldly business a man has the more opportunity to serve God. Does religion exhilarate or retard worldly business? is the practical question for you to discuss. Does it hang, like a mortgage, over the farm? Is it a bad debt on the ledger? Is it a lien against the estate? Does it crowd the door through which customers come for broadcloths and silks?

Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business or if it be a good business wrongly conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar and beet juice in vinegar and lard in butter and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business, but a lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Chrisa its mightiest auxiliary.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit. It will keep you from ebullitions of temper, and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atowms by bad temper. It will keep you frem worriment about frequent loss; it will keep you industrious and prompt; it will keep you back from squandering and from dissipation; it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, asking about health of your family, when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick, but the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambric pocket handkerchiefs you will take and pay cash down. It will prepare you for the practical duties of everyday life, I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us of a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the way through, and it will help us to direct the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast smportance, glorified by Christian principle.

In New York city there was a merchant hard in his dealings with his fellows, who had written over his banking house or his counting house room, "No compromise." Then when some merchant got in a crisis and went down—no fault of his, but a conjunction of evil circumstances—and all the other merchants were willing to compromise—they would take 75 cents on the dollar or 50 cents or 20 cents—coming to this man last of all, he said: No compromise. I'll take 100 cents on the dollar, and I can afford to wait." Well, the wheel turned, and after awhile that man was in a crisis of business, and he sent out his agent to compromise, and the agent said to the merchants, "Will you take 50 cents on the dollar?" "No." "Will you take anything?", "We'll take 100 cents on the dollar. No compromise." And the man who wrote that inscription over his counting house door died in destitution. Oh, we want more of the kindness of the gospel and the spirit of love in our business enterprises! How many young men have found in the religion of Jesus Christ a practical help? How many there are today who could testify out of their own experience that godliness is profitable for the life that now is! There were times in their business career when they went here for help and there for help and yonder for help and got no help until they knelt before the Lord crying for his deliverance, and the Lord rescued them.

In a bank not far from New York—a village bank—an officer could not balance his accounts. He had worked at them day after day, night after night, and he was sick nigh unto death as a result. He knew he had not taken one farthing from that bank, but somehow, for some reason, inscrutable then, the accounts would not balance. The time rolled on and the morning of the day when the books should pass under the inspection of the other officers arrived, and he felt himself in awful peril, conscious of his own integrity, but unable to prove that integrity. That morning he went to the bank early, and he knelt down before God and told the whole story of mental anguish, and he said: "O Lord I have done right, I have preserved my integrity, but here I am about to be overthrown unless thou shouldst come to my rescue. Lord, deliver me." And for one hour he continued the prayer before God, and then he arose and went to an old blotter that he had forgotten all about. He opened it, and there lay a sheet of figures which he only needed to add to another line of figures—some line of figures he had forgotten and knew not where he had laid them—and the accounts were balanced, and the Lord delivered him. You are an infidel if you do not believe it. The Lord delivered him. God answered his prayer, as he will answer your prayer, oh, man of business, in every crisis when you come to him.

Now, if this be so, then I am persuaded, as you are, of the fact that the vast majority of Christians do not fully test the value for their religion. They are like a farmer in California with 15,000 acres of good wheat land and culturing only a quarter of an acre. Why do you not go forth and make the religion of Jesus Christ a practical affair every day of your business life and all this year, beginning now, and tomorrow morning putting into practical effect this holy religion and demonstration that godliness is profitable here as well as hereafter?

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good you do not want this divine tonic? Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive, that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And if what I have said is true then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpones religion to sixty years of age gets religion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unalleviated and uncomforted? You want religion today in the training of that child. You will want religion tomorrow in dealing with that customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the floods? Can you, without being incased in the the mail of God's eternal help, go forth amid the assault of all hell's sharpshooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they never could correct, although they lived sixty years after, and like serpants crushed under cart wheels dragging their maulded bodies under the rocks to die. So these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into everyday life and, first, in practical business, and, second, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have illustrated, while angels looked on and a universe approved, the glorious truth that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come."

THE NEW TAX LAWS.

Comptroller-General Sends a Digest to County Officials.

The general assembly at its recent session made so many changes in the laws governing the operation of the tax machinery in the several counties of the State that Comptroller General Derham has deemed it necessary to get up a digest of the new laws, which is valuable information for auditors, boards of assessors and county boards of equalization, showing how these boards are constituted and their compensation. This circular contains information of value too to the people at large. It reads as follows:

Township and Town Assessors and County Boards of Equalization.—In Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Berkeley, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Lancaster, Laurens. Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Oconee, Richland, Saluda, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York, the governor, on the recommendation of the membsrs of the general assembly, shall appoint a board of assessors composed of three qualified electors in each township or tax district, and three discreet electors in each incorporated city and town having a population of not less than 5,000 inhabitants in any of the above mentioned counties, except in the city of Columbia, where the board shall be appointed annually by the city council, and shall be composed of three discreet residents.

In Horry, Newberry and Pickens counties the county auditor shall appoint the township assessors and special boards of assessors. The township board of assessors shall be paid $2.00 per day for time actually employed, not to exceed five days in any one year, provided, that when real estate is assessed, it shall not exceed ten days. The chairmen of the boards of assessors shall receive the same per diem and be limited to ten days when serving on the county boards of equalization.

In Florence county members of the county board of equalization shall also receive five cents per mile one way, in the most direct route to the court house.

In Fairfield, where the number of days of said boards shall not exceed three days, and the members of township boards shall have no mileage.

In Spartanburg county the board of assessors shall be appointed by the county board of commissioners and shall receive as compensation $2.00 per day for time actually employed, not to exceed ten days in any one year, except when real estate is assessed, and in such years not exceeding fifteen days. The chairmen of the boards of assessors shall receive the same per diem and be limited to ten days when serving on the county board of equalization, except when real estate is assesfed, and then to fifteen days.

In Orangeburg county the auditor shall appoint three discreet freeholders in each township or specil tax district, who shall receive $1.00 per day for not exceeding one day in each year and mileage, and the same compensation shall be allowed the chairman when sitting as a member of the county board of equalization—limited to one day. Township assessors and special boards shall meet on the first Tuesday in March, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The chairman of each board of assessors and each special board in the county shall compose the county board of equalization and shall meet on the fourth Tuesday in March and organize by electing one of their number chairman.

In the counties of Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Kershaw and Hampton, the township commissioners shall assess the property in their respective townships or tax districts and shall receive as compensation $2.00 per day while actually employed in assessing property, not exceeding three days; except in those townships or tax districts in which is situated an incorporated town or city of one thousand and less than five thousand inhabitants, they shall be paid for not exceeding five days: and in those townships or tax districts, where there is a city or town of over five thousand or less than one thousand, they shall be paid for not exceeding ten days, and in those townships or tax districts in which is situated an incorporated town or city of ten thousand inhabitants or more, they shall be paid for not exceeding twenty days. That no per diem shall be paid unless accompanied by the affidavit of such member, giving the number of days actually employed, and by the certificate of the county auditor that such member has fulfilled all the duties required by this article; that the chairman of such township board of commissioners, when acting as members of the county board of equalization, shall receive as compension for their services $3.00 per day for each day actually employed in performing such duties, and mileages at five cents per mile each way for travel actually performed, to be paid by the county treasurer upon the warrant of the county board of commissioners on the certificate of the county auditor.

The county boards of equalization of the last above meutioned counties shall be composed as follows. The chairman of the township board of commissioners and the county supervisor, except in the city of Charleston, where the city council shall elect six citizens of the city of Charleston, who, with the county auditor, shall compose the board of equalization.

At the first meeting of the county board of equalization they shall elect one of their number chairman, who shal be a member of the State board of equalization.

The county anditor shall act as the clerk of the board.

HORSEBACK RIDING REVIVED.

Kermit Roosevelt Arouses Washington Youths and Finds Use for Bridle Path.

Col. Bingham's bridle path around the white house lot, through the monument grounds and over the Smithsonian way and back again is no longer scorned by horsemen who love a lively mount, for in his daily explorations about the town Kermit Roosevelt has discovered it, and one of his favorite pastimes now is a ride equal to that of John Gilpin over the once neglected path. One may enjoy a far brisker canter over this narrow way than is seemly safe on the highway, and Kermit has so impressed his friends. Last Sunday he ended his horseback ride by a dash about the bridle path, over the crossings and into the white house stables with all the life of the charge up San Juan hill.

Horseback riding has been revived with a vim since the advent of the president's family, and the society girls of Washington, as well as the young matrons, are looking to their mounts with greater care than ever before. The boys, too, have the horseback fever, and every boy at the capital who owns a pony spends every minute possible out of school in this lively pastime.

Most of the boys were formally known to young Roosevelt or made his acquaintance through a discussion of the pony subject, and now the almost daily habit of a half dozen or more boys is to ride to the white house stables, secure the companionship of Kermit, and go for a lively canter. The weeds and grass are growing visibly less about Col. Bingham's bridle path, and in time it will be a fine place for a short canter.

BRINGS PALACE FROM ITALY.

Mrs. C. F. Sprague Imports an Historic House Which Will Be Erected in Boston.

Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, a member of the famous Weld family and wife of a former representative in congress now in an asylum, is about to outdo Mrs. Jack Gardner in the fad of importing and installing an Italian house within greater Boston. Mrs. Sprague has bought one of the handsomest of the old-time palatial piles in Venice. The entide building, all pieces being carefully packed, and its valuable furnishings are now on their way to Boston.

The materials this secured are to be used in transforming Mrs. Sprague's country home at Brookline into an Italian palace that shall surpass Mrs. Gardner's.

Mrs. Sprague has about $20,000,000 at her command. Mrs. Gardner is popularly credited with the possession of about $5,000,000.

Mrs. Sprague's residence, which is of wood, will be incased in a shell of brick and Italian marble. All the wood, marble, tapestry, furniture and rugs of the new ballroom will consist of the furnishings of that formerly in the Venetian palace.

TRAINMEN SCARED BY SPOOK.

Ghostly Figure Annoys the Engineers and Crew on the Colorado Midland.

Engineer Gene Smith, of the Colorado Midland, doesn't believe in ghosts, and that's what troubles him. He was rounding a deep cut near King station one day the other week when he saw the figure of a woman dressed in white lying across the track. "It was too late to apply the brakes," he said to a group of trainmen. "I gave the whistle. It was an echo of the despairing wail that rose from my heart. I closed my eyes, but we struck nothing. Looking out from my engine a moment later I saw before me floating up and with the hand waving mockingly at me the figure which I had just seen lying prostrate on the tracks."

J. D. Cowley, who runs another train over the same route, confirms Smith's story. Both are men of unquestioned veracity. There is much apprehension among trainmen over that branch, and it is said there is a strong demand for rabbits' feet and other talismans.

No More New Instruments.

The government will save a good deal of money as a result of the decision of the quartermaster general of the army to buy no more musical instruments for army bands until the present stock, which is quite extensive, has been exhausted. It has been the practice in the last few years to permit the bandsmen to indicate the particular make of instruments deemed most suitable for the requirements of individual musicians. The choice was limited to instruments of domestic manufacture. For the time being calls for instruments must be confined to the make at present on hand. The reserve stock has recently increased owing to the turning in of the instruments of abandoned bands.

Town Without Gas.

Rhosilanerchrugog, a town in Wales with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants, will be in darkness this winter. Owing to the refusal of the local gas company to reduce the price of gas the parish council has determined not to light the street lamps. Private consumers also intend to do without gas if a reduction is not made.

Vaccination Concerts.

There is a smallpox scare in England, and an ingenious vicar in Kent has devised "vaccination concerts" for the hop-gatherers. A band plays in a big tent, and in a smaller tent are vaccination officers, while the vicar and his assistants go through the audience urging the desirability of vaccination.

MANY LETTERS LOST.

Recent Post Office Reports Show a Big Increase in Number.

Indication of Greater Carelessness on the Part of Senders—Work of the Dead Letter Department Largely Increased.

The belief that the people are more careful now than they were five years ago as to the addressing of letters is not borne out by the report of the dead-letter office, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The receipts of mail matter at that office were 8,507,257 pieces for the year ended June 30, 1901, against 7,536,158 pieces in 1900, an increase in one year of over 12 per cent. The ordinary unclaimed letters numbered 5,931,407 in 1901, an increase of 538,607 over 1900.

There were received at the dead-letter office in 1901 unregistered packages to the number of 433,386, an increase of 252,472 over 1900. The ordinary unclaimed packages numbered 315,425, against 74,434 for 1900, an increase of 240,991. Of the letters opened 47,552 contained $42,854 in money, and 38,955 contained drafts, notes, money orders, deeds, wills and mortgages, having a face value of $1,178,970. Of the letters and parcels opened 47,725 contained photographs and 179,649 postage stamps. Of the letters held for postage 8,758 were to foreign addresses and 107,139 to addresses in the United States. The misdirected leters numbered 454,883, and the parcels 13,224. There were 39,837 letters without addresses, 15,843 envelopes containing money found loose in the mails, and 103,640 letetrs sent to fictitious addresses.

Of the great mass of matter received at the dead-letter office 4,701,169 letters and circulars, 44,711 parcels and 19,042 letters containing postage stamps were destroyed; 24,738 letters containing money, 36,653 containing drafts and money orders, 47,537 containing valuable papers, 175,649 containing postage stamps, 47,725 containing photographs, and 1,900,816 containing nothing of value were delivered to the persons for whom they were intended, and 6,359 letters containing money or drafts and photographs were returned to the writers.

Unclaimed addressed parcels to the number of 27,234, and 25,087 without address, were sold at public auction for $3,732, and 23,362 magazines were distributed among charitable institutions in Washington. Of the misdirected letters 60,962 of domestic origin and 17,559 foreign were delivered to corrected addresses. Foreign letters and parcels to the number of 749,831 were returned to the countries from which they were mailed. Of all the letters and packages received at the dead-letter office 996,004 were returned or delivered unopened. Foreign post offices returned 3,276 registered letters, 361,934 ordinary letters and 196,380 parcels to the dead-letter office as undeliverable, and the dead-letter office returned 85,000 letters to Austria-Hungary, 114,000 to Canada, 86,000 to Great Britain, 74,000 to Italy and 71,800 to Russia.

It is easy to understand how letters written abroad may be misdirected or may be sent out with imperfect addresses, but it is not so easy to understand why even registered letters and letters containing money and drafts should be sent wrong in Chicago and other cities of the United States.

Little Boy Blue.

The little toy dog is covered with dust
But sturdy and stanch he stands:
And the little toy soldier is red with rust
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So todding off to his trundle-bed,
He dreamed of the pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Litte Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a litte face.
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

—Eugene Field.

Told by W. J. Bryan.

William J. Bryan found time to tell a story or two while he was at lunche