REV. DR. TALMAGE ON THE DESECRA TION OF SACRED THINGS.

Two Styles of Character to Illustrate God's Word-One is Like a Lighthouse and the Other Is Like a Black Buoy-A

Washington, Feb. 14.-Dr. Tal mage in his sermon uses a weird and strange scene of ancient times to illustrate the behavior of modern people who desecrate sacred things and for their arrogance get a bad tumble. His subject was "A King Eating Grass" and the text Daniel iv, 32, 'The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar, and he was driven from men and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers and his nails like birds' claws.'

Better shade your eyes lest they be put out with the splendor of Babylon, as some morning you walk out with Nebuchadnezzar on the suspension bridges which hang from the house tops and he shows you the vastness of his realm, as the sun kindles the jacs, cutting themselves among the domes with glistenings almost insuf- tombs. ferable, and the great streets thunder up their pomp into the ear of the grateful for physical health than for the Sabbath! With that one day in monarch, and armed towers stand the proper working of our mind. around, adoraed with the spoils of are apt to take it for granted that the business and gayety, so that dry shod dous scene and exclaims, "Is not this that an engine of such tremendous business of the future, great Babylon, that I have built for power, where the wheels have such But to many the S and giveth it to whomsoever he will.' covered with eagles' feathers for pro-

climb the trees for nuts.

You see, there is a great variety in

discourses we have looked at mounsets before us the beauty of self denial. of sobriety, of devotion, of courage, and then, lest we should not thoroughly understand him, he introduced Daniel and Paul and Deborah as illusspeaks to us in his Word as to the hatefulness of pride, of folly, of impiety, and lest we should not thorough ly understand him introduces Nebuand the latter style of character is a show where vessels wreck themselves. Thanks unto God for both the buoy uchadnezzar is thundering at the gates been desecrated by profane touch,

staves, weeping that they could not righteous suffered with the wicked. lay their bones in the sleeping place Houses and stores and shops in a ago." This remark was made in a of their fathers, and children won- night foundered on the rock of bankdered at the length of the way and ruptcy, and bealthy credit, without sobbed themselves to sleep when the warning, dropped dead in the street. night had fallen. It seemed as if at and money ran up the long ladder of every step a heart broke. But at a 25 per cent, to laugh down upon those turn of the road Babylon sud- who could not climb after it. denly springs upon the view of the | Dealers with pockets full of securi-The willows of Babylon, on which great city was not so sweet as one

of the land into his presence, demandexplain his dream. They, of course, an edict with as little sense as mercy, ordering the slaying of all the learned tion just in time to save the wise men and the Jewish captives.

sanctuary at Jerusalem.

My friends, do you not see that pride and ruin ride in the same saddle? See Nebuchadnezzar on the proudest throne of all the earth and then cred vessels of the temple and carrying see him graze with the sheep and them away to Babylon. The sacred the cattle! Pride is commander, well | vessels in the temple at Jerusalem plumed and caparisoned, but it leads | were the cups and plates of gold and forth a dark and frowning host. The silver with which the rites and cerearrows from the Almighty's quiver mories were celebrated. The laying are apt to strike a man when on the of heathen hands upon them and the wing. Goliath snakes his great spear carrying them off as spoils was an in defiance, but the smooth stones unbounded offense to the Lord of the from the brook make him stagger and temple. Yet Nebuchadnezzar comfall like an ox under a butcher's blud- mitted this very sacrilege. Though geon. He who is down cannot fall. that wicked king is gone, the sins he Vessels scudding under bare poles do maugurated walk up and down the not feel the force of the storm, while earth, cursing it from century to canthose with all sails set capsize at the tury. The sin of desecrating sacred sudden descent of the tempest.

Remember that we can be as proud of our humility as of anything else. Antisthenes walked the street of Ath-deeds all show that they live down at the street of Ath-deeds all show the street of ens with a ragged cloak to demonstrate Babylon. How solemn is the sacra-

his humanitity but Socrates declared ment! It is a time for vows, a time he could see the hypocrisy through for repentance, a time for faith. Sinai see ourselves smaller than we were as and Calvary with its victim. The philosophic as Severus, the emperor of Holy Spirit broads over the scene, and Rome who said at the close of his life, the glory of heaven seems to gather "I have been everything, and every-thing is nothing." And when the urn that was to contain his ashes was at his idols and unrepented follies to

Do you not also learn from the misortune of this king of Babylon what befall us in this world so great as derangement of intellect-to have the body of man and yet to fall even beof horrible sounds the most horrible is their mangled and shivering bodies compared to the foundering of intellects full of vast hopes and attainwent out toward these who were

We are accustomed to be more We conquered empires. Nebuchadnez- intellect which has served us so well zar waves his hand above the stupen- will always be faithful. We forget business of the past and the worldly the house of the kingdom by the vastness of circle and such swiftness might of my power, and for the hon- of motion and the least impediment or of my majesty?" But in an instant | might put it out of gear, can only be all that splendor is gone from his vis- kept in proper balance by a divine ion, for a voice falls from heaven, hand. No human hand could engisaying: "O, King Nebuchadnezzar, neer the train of immortal faculties. to the it is spoken, The kingdom is de How strange it is that our memory, parted from thee, and they shall drive on whose shouldersall the misfortunes thee from men, and thy dwelling and successes and occurrences of a say that to tens of thousands there is shall be with the beasts of the field. lifetime and are placed, should not no distinction between the Sabbath Il make thee to eat grass as oftener break down, and that the scales and the weekdays, except that on the aren, and seven years shall pass over of judgment, which have been weigh. Lord's day they do not work, while thee, until you know that the Most | ing so much and so long, should not | High ruleth in the kingdom of men lose their adjustment, and that fancy, which holds a dangerous wand, should One hour from the time that he made not sometimes maliciously wave it, their hounds to take rest while themthe boast he is on the way to the bringing into the heart forebodings fields, a maniac, and rushing into the and hallucinations the most appalling! forests he becomes one of the beasts, Is it not strange that this mind, which hopes so much in its mighty leaps for tection from the cold, and his nails the attainment of its objects, should growing to birds' claws in order that not be dashed to pieces on its disaphe might dig the earth for roots and pointments? Though so delicately tuned, this instrument of untold harmony plays on, though fear shakes it, the Scriptural landscape. In several and vexations rack it, and sorrow and joy and loss and gain in quick succestains of excellence, but now we look | sion beat out of it their dirge or toss down into a great, dark chasm of from it their anthem. At morning wickedness as we come to speak of and at night, when in your prayer Nebuchadnezzar. God in his Word you rehearse the causes of your thanksgiving, next to the salvation by Jesus Christ, praise the Lord for the preservation of your reason. See also in this story of Nebuchadnez

zar the use that God makes of bad trations of those virtues. God also men. The actions of the wicked are used as instruments for the punishment of wickedness in others or as the llustration of some principle in the divine government. Nebuchadnezzar chadnezzar as the impersonation of subserved both purposes. Even so I these forms of depravity. The former | will go back with you to the history style of character is a lighthouse, of every reprobate that the world has a great extent his wickedness was limblack buoy, swinging on the rocks, to ited in its destructive power and how God glorified himself in the overthrow and disgrace of his enemy. Babylon and the lighthouse! The host of Neb- is full of abomination, and wicked of Jerusalem. The crown of that sa of its iniquity, and vile Alexander cred city is struck into the dust by the puts an end to it. Macedon must be hand of Babylonish insolence. The chastised, and bloody Emilius does it. vessels of the temple, which had never | The Bastille is to be destroyed and | ishes it. corrupt Napoleon accompl were ruthlessly seized for sacrilege Even so selfish and wicked men are and transportation. Oh, what a sad often made to accomplish great and hour when those Jews, at the com- glorious purposes. Joseph's brethren mand of the invading army, are were guilty of superlative perfidy and obliged to leave the home of their na- meanness when they sold him into tivity! How their hearts must have slavery for about \$7, yet how they been wrung with anguish when, on must have been overwhelmed with the the day they departed, they truth that God never forsakes the heard the trumpets from the top of the righteous when they saw he had betemple announcing the hour for morn- come the prime minister of Egypt! ing sacrifice and saw the smoke of the Pharaoh oppresses the Israelites with altars ascending around the holy hill the most diabolic tyranny, yet stand of Zion! For well they knew that in still and see the salvation of God. a far distant land they would never | The plagues descend, the locusts, and hear that trumpet call nor behold the the hail, and the destroying angel, majestic ascent of the sacrifice. Be- showing that there is a God who will hold those captives on the road from | defend the cause of his people, and Jerusalem to Babylon! Worn and finally, after the Israelites have passed weary they dare not halt, for rounds through the parted sea, behold in the craticn of the sacred day ends either bout are armed men urging them on wreck of the drowned army, that in bankruptcy or destroyed health. with hoot and shout and blasphemy. God's enemies are chaff in a whirl-Aged men tottered along on their wind! In some fianancial panic the

captives, with its gardens and palaces. | ties stood shouting in the deaf ears of A shout goes up from the army as banks. Men rushed down the streets, they behold their native city, but not with protested notes after them. one huzza is heard from the captives. Those who before found it hard to These exiles saw no splendor there, spend their money were left without for it was not home. The Euphrates money to spend. Laborers went home ment of angry controversy. Bigots did not have the water gleam of the for want of work, to see hunger in brook Kedron or the pool of Siloam. their chair at the table and upon the of their religious peculiarities they hearth. Winter blew his breath of meet other sects with the fury of a they hung their untuned harps, were frost through fingers of icicles, and highwayman, thrusting them through not as graceful as the trees which at sheriffs, with attachments, dug among and through with what they consider the foot of Mount Moriah seemed to the cinders of fallen storehouses, and weep at the departed glory of Judah, and whole cities joined in the long and all the fragrance that descended funeral procession, marching to the made with horns to hook with, and from the hanging gardens upon that grave of dead fortunes and a fallen commerce. Verily, the righteous sufbreath of the acacia and frankincense | fered with the wicked, but generally that the high priest kindled in the the wicked had the worst of it. Splendid estates that had come to-On a certain night a little while af- gether through schemes of wickedter these captives had been brought to ness were dashed to pieces like a pothis city Nebuchadnezzar is scared with ter's vessel, and God wrote with leta night vision. A bad man's pillow ters of fire, amid the ruin and destrucis apt to be stuffed with deeds and tion of reputations and estates that were forebodings which keep talking in the | thought impregnable the old fashioned night. He will find that the eagles' truth, which centuries ago he wrote down in his pillow will stick him like in his Bible, "The way of the wicked porcupine quills. The ghosts of old he turneth upside down." As the transgressions are sure to wander about stars of heaven are reflected from the in the darkness and beckon and hiss. | waters of the earth, even so God's Yet, when the morning came, he great and magnificent purposes are refound that the vision had entirely flected back from the boiling sea of fled from him. Dreams drop no an- human passion and turmoil. As the who do you think it was?" "I know chors and therefore are apt to sail voice of a sweet song uttered among away before we can fasten them. the mountains may be uttered back Nebuchadnezzar calls all the wise men from the cavernous home of wild early in the morning and very foggy, beasts and rocks split and thunder and how often do we thus mistake ing that by their necromancy they scarred, so the great harmonies of our Christian brethren." God's providence are rung back from fail. Then their wrathful king issues | the darkest caverns of this sin struck earth. Sennacherib and Abimelech and Herod and Judas and Nero and men of the country. But Daniel the Nebuchadnezzar, though they strug-prophet comes in with the interpreta- gled like beasts unbroken to the load, were put into a yoke, where they were compelled to help draw ahead God's great project of mercy.

Again, let us learn the lesson men can be guilty of polluting the sathings is committed by those who on

he holes in his cloak. We would all stands near, with its fire split clouds, his command brought to him he said, take hold of the sacred vessels of the Little urn, thou shalt contain one temple. O thou Nebuchadnezzar or whom the world was too little." Back with you to Babylon!

Those also desecrate sacred things who use the Sabbath for any other a terrible thing is the loss of reason? than religious purposes. This holy There is no calamity that can possibly | day was let down from amid, the intentense secularities of the week to remind us that we are immortal and to ailow us preparation for an endless world of horrible sights the most hor in the hot desert of this world that rible is the idot's stare. In this world gushes with fountains and waves with palm trees. This is the time to shake the maniac's laugh. A vessel driven the dust from the robes of our piety on the rocks, when hundreds go down and in the tents of Israel sharpen our never to rise and other hundreds drag swords for future conflict. Heaven, that seems so far off on other days. upon the winter's beach, is nothing alights upon the earth, and the song of heavenly choirs and the hosanna of the white robed seem to mingle with wailing infant of Bethlahem, and the epileptic, felling into the fire, or man- hammer stroke of the Carpenter's weary son in Nazareth, and the prayer of Gethsemane, and the bitter cry of Golgotha. Glory be unto the Lord of seven God divides this great sea of we may pass between the worldly

But to many the Sabbath comes only as a day for neighborhood visiting, field rambling, hotel lounging and political caucusing. This glorious Sabbath, which was intended only as a golden chalice from which the thirsty should drink, is this moment being carried down to Babylon. I do not exaggerate the truth when I they eat more largely and dissipate more thoroughly. Sabbath breakers are like hunters who should compel selves continue on the weary chase, for men on the Sabbath allow their bodies, which are merely the animal nature, sufficient repose, while their immortal nature, which should be fed and refreshed, is compelled to chase up and down this world's highway. How shameful to rob God of his day, when he allows men so much lawful acquisition, even of a worldly nature, on the Sabbath, for, although men themselves are commanded, to rest, the corn and the wheat, and the grass grow just as rapidly on the Sabbath as on other days, so that while they sit in the sanctuary they are actually becoming richer in worldly things! While you are doing nothing your bonds and mortgages are all accumulating interest for your estate just as fast as on other days. Men hired by the month or year are receiving just as much wages while quiet on the Sabbath as they are the harkworking weekday. No, I say how unutterably mean it is, when God is adding to your worldly estate on the Sabbath as certainly as on showing us a way into a safe harbor, ever seen, and I will show you how to other days, that any should not be satisfied with that, but attempt to seize additional secular advantage from the Lord's day! Have you never noticed the curious fact that our worldly occupation frequently seems Cyrus destroys it. Persia fills the cup to be divided into sections of six days each?

Every week we have just enough inuous occupations to thrust in the Sabbatn. If you have not before no ticed, observe hereafter that when Saturday night comes there is almost business. All things secular and spiritual in providence and revelation seem to say, "Remember the Sabbath days of creation had passed, God stopor a white cloud would he make, because it was the Sabbath, and, giving an example to all future times, he rested.

He who breaks the Sabbath not more certainly robs God than robs clerk of the house of representatives. himself. Inevitably continuous dese-I should have been a maniac long company of merchants, and one of them said: "That corresponds with the experience of my friend, a great importer. He often said, 'The Sab-bath is the best day of the week to plan successful voyages.' He has for years been in an insane hospital and will probably die there."

Those also repeat the sin of Nebuchadnezzar who in any way desecrate the Holy Scriptures. There are men who use the word of God as an instruat heart and zealots, in the advocacy the sword of the Spirit. It is a wonder to me that some men were not hoofs to kick with, and with claws to grab with. What Christ said to rash Peter when he struck off the ear of Malchus he says to every controversialist, "Put up again thy sword into its place, for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.

Rev. William Jay met a countryman who said to him: "I was extremely alarmed this morning, sir. It was very foggy, and I was going down to a lonely place, and I thought I saw a strange monster. It seemed in motion, but I could not discern its form. I did not like to turn back. but my heart beat, and the more I looked the more I was afraid. But as I approached I saw it was a man, and not." "Oh, it was my brother John." Then Mr. Jay remarked, "It was

Just in proportion as men are wrong will they be boisterous in their religious contentions. The lamb of religion is always gentle, while their is no lion so fierce as the roaring lion that goes about seeking whom he may devour. Let Gibraltars belch their war flame on the sea, and the Dardanelles darken the Hellespont with the smoke of their batteries, but for ever and ever let there be good will among those who profess to be subjects of the gospel of gentleness. 'Giory to God in the highest, and on

earth peace, good will to men. What an embarrassing thing to meet in heaven if we have not settled our controversies on earth. So I give out for all people of all religions to to sing John Fawcett's hymn, in short meter, composed in 1772, but just as appropriate for 1897:

Elest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love. The fellowship of kindred minds Is like to that above.

From sorrow, toil and pain And sin we shall be free. And perfect love and friendship reign Through all eternity.

WORK OF THE HOUSE

PENSION CHANGES AND MAGIS-TRATES DISCUSSED.

An Adjournment in Respect to the Memo- to speak more than five minutes on ry of the Late Judge Aldrich-Trip to Charleston-Other Rusiness Transacted.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 20.-When the House met Saturday morning Mr. dered to a third reading. Lofton's shad and sturgeon bill which had been so fully and exhaustively discussed the preceeding day, was then called up. Mr. Pyatt moved to recommit the bill. Mr. Stevenson thought that the House should not do low the instinct of a brute. In this state of happiness. It is a green spot this; it should either pass or kill the bill without further delay. Mr Henderson then amended the bill so as to make it apply only to the coast counties of the State and it was thereupon ordered to a third reading. The clinof 73 to 74. cher was put on the final vote by Dr Sturkie. The House then took up and passed

Mr. Price's joint resolution authorizing and requiring the comptroller ments and capacities. Christ's heart our earthly worship. We hear the general to draw his warrant on the State treasurer to pay certain balances of salaries of supervisors of registration of the several counties of the State and to require the State treasurer to pay same, whereas many of the supervisors of the State continued to perform the duties of their offices from Nov. 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, and have received no compensation therefor.

The senate bill to provide for the appointment of magistrates and to define their jurisdiction, powers and duties, being a special order, was called up and a good many amendments vere offered.

After many other amendments had been made Dr. Wyche moved to amend by striking out the provision: "Should the senate refuse to confirm any appointee it shall not be lawful for the governor to reappoint the party so rejected for that term." He said the House had stricken out this provision last year. He wanted the House to say whether it was willing to allow the senator from a county to dictate who the magistrates should be.

Mr. Rogers said Mr. Gadsden was in error in his argument as to what the constitution meant. Mr. Rogers said the responsibility rested primarily with the governor. Mr. Gadsden said that he was not

favoring secret sessions. The constitution required them, no act could change that. Mr. Pollock wanted the charges against a man openly preferred and

not secretly. The House then struck out the clause and the bill was ordered to a third reading in another column as published.

The pension committee's bill to amend the general pension law was then called up and Mr. Leyton offerto sell lager beer under rules and regulations established by the State Board ed an amendment to have township boards consist of four old soldiers and one physician. Mr. Cushman said that the commit-

tee had thought it best not to have physicians on the township boards, but to have one on the county board. Physicians at home would be influenced by their patrons. Mr. Leyton said his object was to

keep the old soldiers from going to Legislature rather than the Board of the county seat to be examined. The amendment was then tabled and the bill passed as printed in another column. The senate concurrent resolution re-

lative to the Peabody fund was adopted in this shape: Be it resolved by the senate of the

work given us to do in six days. God | State of South Carolina, the house of makes just enough breaks in our con- representatives concurring: That the lature. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, as agent of the Slater and Peabody educational funds and the gentleman associated with him in the distribution of the same, always a good stopping place in your be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to appropriate to the Colored, Normal, Industrial and Mechahical college of this State all of said day to keep it holy." When the six funds that are applicable to the education of the negro youths of this ped working. Not even a pure flower | State, as in the opinion of the general assembly said cotlege is the only school entitled to said portion of said funds; and, further, that an engrossed copy of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the said agent by the

> Mr. Phillips at this juncture offered a resolution eulogizing the late Judge A. P. Aldrich who was at one time speaker of the house and declaring that the house stand adjourned out of respect to his memory. The resolution was unanimously

> adopted. The ways and means committee's bill to provide for the redemption of land sold for the payment of taxes was taken up and ordered to a third reading without debate in this shape: Sec. 1. That wherever any lands or tenements shall hereafter be sold to enforce the payment of taxes, the owner, his heirs or assigns, or any person or corporation having a lien upon or interest in said premises so sold, shall have the right to redeem the same by paying to the sheriff or other officer making such sale within one year from the date thereof the full amount of the purchase money with 10 per cent, penalty thereon, which said sum shall be paid by the said sheriff or other officer to the party who purchased at such delinquent

Sec. 2. That whenever such redemp tion shall be effected as hereinbefore provided the title to said lands shall instantly reinvest in the former owner thereof, subject to all the incumbrances and liabilities that existed thereon at the time of said sale: Provided, however, That whenever redemption is made by a person other than the owner, his heirs or assigns, the amount so paid for redemption shall constitute a prior and preferred

lien upon the said premises. Sec. 3. That in order to allow for such redemption all sheriffs or other officers making such sales shall hold the surplus proceeds thereof, if any, for one year from the date of such sale, and in case no redemption shall be then made, shall pay over the same as now provided by law.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of act in consistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

On Tuesday a message was received rom the senate announcing that it had killed the bill to repeal the antifree-pass act. Some members laughed when the message was read: others looked serious and thoughtful. COLUMBIA, Feb. 21.-Among the

most important features of legislation vesterday was the passage of Mr. Kib ler's bill for a bank and insurance inspecter.

Mr. Garris's dispensary bill was brought up and attempts were made to amend it by having the legislature to elect the commissioner; putting constables under the control of the Board of Control rather than the Governor, but both of these failed. Consideration of the bill was not finished. but when depate was adjourned the pending question was an amendment by Mr. Winkler to prohibit the coun-33; per cent. on the original cost of salary \$1,900 instead of \$2,500.

An important bill with reference to forfeiture of abandened railroad prop erty was passed after quite a lively

become regities.

debate.

sideration.

The amendment was lost by a vote

The appropriation bill was read the

third time, after the appropriation of

\$1,600 for the directors had been

stricken out on motion of Mr. John

P. Thomas, who said Superintendent

Mr. Caughman called up the reso

Mr. Pollock moved to make it Sat

Mr. Bacot suggested that as the

House was in some confusion owing

day. He moved to adjourn debate.

last year, it was required that all rail-

roads owned by a common company

operate a continous mileage rate. The

roads want to consolidate into one

actual system, which the railroad

commission agreed to. The commis-

sion practically took the initiative in

Mr. Garris's Dispensary bill being

the special order it was called up and

Mr. John P. Thomas offered the fol-

owing, which was promptly killed:

The State Board of Control shall

have the right to appoint special lager

beer Dispensers, who shall give bond

for the faithful discharge of their

duties, and who shall have the right

of Control. The State Board of Con-

trol shall also have the right to permit

the sale of wine made from grapes

Dispensers under such rules and regu-

Mr. Pollock offered an amendment

amendment, which was agreed to.

sioner from \$2,500 to \$1,900.

suspicion, he must be well paid.

Mr. Skinner offered an amendment

grown within this State by County

lations as they may establish.

Board of Centrol.

made.

Dr.

missioner.

This was agreed to.

compelling the roads to unite.

lution making Feb. 26, at 10 A. M.,

Neal had informed him that the ap-

propriation was unnecessary.

the day of final adjournment.

committee ought to know.

by a vote of 48 to 42.

lantic Coast Line.

irday 27th.

Mr. Winkler offered a resolution that hereafter no member be allowed any subject, but ten members objected and the resolution went over for con-The bill to provide for the collection of past due railroad taxes was or-Mr Henderson moved to reconsider the vote whereby Dorchester county

bill was ordered to a third reading. He said he wanted it to go on record and for that purpose he wanted to call the ayes and nays as well as to offer some amendments. He wanted should be paid by every student. the county site to be selected by a twothirds vote instead of by a majority as provided for in the bill agreed on.

of \$40 a year. Over \$2,000 was paid in fees last year. Mr. Blythe thought that \$21,000 was ufficient to meet all the expenses for he proper maintenance of the college.

He quoted some figures to sustain his The roll call was then demanded on the motion to reduce to \$17,000. The

man, Davis G. W.; Graham, J. S.; Hamilton, Kennedy, Kibler, Kinard, H. J.; Kinard, J. D.; Lester, Moore, lyler, Stevenson, Williams-15.

to the trip to Charleston, he thought Asbill, Austell, Bacot, Bailey, Bedon, Blythe, Breeland, Burns, Colcock, Crum, Cushman, Davis, C. M.; deit could be better considered on Fri-Mr. Caughman thought members ought to know when they were going to leave here, the Ways and Means Goodwin, H. P.; Goodwin, O. Dr. Wyche said that the House still had some of the most important measures to consider, and the House ought to attend to its business. He did not believe members should tie themselves down to any day of adjournment under the circumstances. Mr. Bacot's motion to adjourn debate was carried Mr. Pollock called for the special order-the bill to incorporate the At-Mr. Pollock said that by an Act of

> The roll call was demanded then on the Ilderton amendment to cut to \$21, The house agreed to the amend ment by the following vote:

All, Armstrong, Asbill, Ashley, Austell, Bethune, Blythe, Burns, Caraway, Caughman, Crum, Cushman, Davis, C. M.; Davis, George W. Dukes, Edwards, Epps, Fairey, Fox, Glenn, Goodwin, H. P.; Goodwin, O. P.; Graham, J. S.; Hamilton, Hollis. Humphrey, Ilderton, Johnson, Kennedy, Kibler, Kindard, Henry J. Kinard, J. D.; Lancaster, Layton, Lester, Limehouse, Mauldin, Miller, oel H.; Mishoe, Moore, McKeown McLaurin. McWhite, Phillips, Plyler, Pollock, Prince, Robinson, Rogers, Russell, Skinner, Smith, J. R.; Smith, E. D.; Speer, Sturkie, Sullivan, Tim merman, Toole, Verner, Welch, Westmoreland, Whisonant, Wingo, Winkler-66.

which would place the election of the Commissioner in the hands of the Control. Mr. Thomas thought all the responsibility for the conduct of the Dispensary should be put on the Mr. Garris thought it would be a financial mistake if any change was Mr. Toole favored electing as many of the officers as possible by the Legis-

Mr. Layton moved to increase the d asylum from \$18. pefore them that \$18,000 was insuffireducing the salery of the Commis-

Mr. Garris opposed the reduction tee. The amendment was tabled. because if there is to be a good man at On motion of Mr. Crum the approthe head of the Dispensary-one above

Mr. Winkler held that the duties of \$2,500 to \$2,000. Mr. Ashley moved to strike out al the various State officials were as onerous and as responsible, and he saw no reason why an exception should be made in favor of the com-

Mr. Sullivan wanted it to read "so as not to exceed \$1,300." He stated that he understood that a good man could be gotten for less than \$1,900. from fire.

Mr. Gadsden moved an amendment which would place the appointment amendment. The committee had sent and control of the constables in the for Dr. Babcock and he had convinced hands of the Board of Control, rather than of the Governor. He held that lute necessity. This ouilding was for it would be a good business move and the benefit of those whom God had would take the constabulary out of touched. Many brick were already upon the ground.

politics. Mr. Garris held that this would completely revolutionize the law in this State. The Governor is the Executive and should have power to enforce the law. The amendment was tabled.

Mr. Bethune offered an amendment that members of the Board should be men not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Garris and Mr. Magill held that it is an impracticable and useless amendment. The House refused to table the amendment by 70 to 26 or an aye and nay vote.

Mr. Winkler introduced an amendment that County Dispensers should not make a profit of over 33 1-3 per cent. on the original cost of the liquor, but pending that motion the

House took a recess. During the day the following bill was passed: Section 1. That any person, com-

pany or corporation owning operating or controlling any line or railroad in this State which shall tear up or remove its track, or discontinue a regular freight and pasenger service thereon for the period of five days except when prevented by the act of God or the public enemy, shall be deemed to have abandoned the same, and because of such abandonment shall forfeit to the State its charter and all the tracks, engines, cars, rights of ways, lands, depots and all other property connected with or belonging to said

Sec. 2. Whenever it shall appear to the Attorney General that any such person, company or corporation has abandoned its line of railroad, he shall proceed to forfeit the same as aforesaid by rule against such person, company or corporation in a court of competent jurisdiction, requiring them to show cause why should not be forleited: Provided. This Act shall not apply to street rail ways.

The Committee on Offices reported a bill to prohibit manufacture of distilling of any liquor or liquors containing alcohol in this State, except wine for one's own use made from grapes and other fruits. The bill provides fines not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and imprisonment from two to five years.

discontinue an advertisement is like taking down a sign." That is just the ty dispensers from making more than idea. You have a sign above your door to let people know who you are the liquors. An amendment was and where you are, and what you adopted making the commissioner's are doing. That's what your ad. does. Space in newspapers merely Greenwood, Cherokee and Bamberg multiplies your sign. It lets thouscounty bills have passed both houses ands of people know what you have and await the Governor's signature to I to sell.

SLASHING AT SALARIES.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

the South Carolina college, but it should be run economically. A man should pay for higher education. He took Ekskine college, which ran on an income of \$9,000 and graduated about 17 students. He cited other State institutions and then said that with \$25,000 the South Carolina college had graduated only "two and not be worth such a sum to the State, no matter who they might be.

Mr. Rogers was a friend of the col ege, but would be willing to cut to \$21,000, but not below. He favored taition fees and thought that they

house voted as follows, tabling the amendment: Ayes-Asheley, Carraway, Caugh

Nays-All, Anderson, Armstrong

Loach, Dukes, Edwards, Epps, Fairev. Fox, Gadsden, Gage, Gasque, Glenn Graham, T. A.; Hiott, Hollis, Humphery, Ilderton, Johnson, Lancaster, Limehouse, Livingston, Lotton, Ma gill, Mauldin, Meares. Mehrtens, Mil ler, J. H.; Mishoe, Mitchell, McDanel. McKeown, McLaurin, McWhite, Nettles, Patton, Phillips, Pollock, Prince, Pyatt, Revnolds, Robinson, Rogers, Russell, Seabrock, Sinkler, Skinner, Simkins, Smith, J. R. Smith, E. D.; Speer, Sturkie, Sulli van, Thomas, J. P., Jr.; Thomas, W. H.: Toole, Townsend, Verner, Vincent, Wolling, Wessmereland, Whisonant, Wilson, Wingo, Winkler, Yeldell-87.

Yea-Hon. F. B. Gary, speaker Nay-Anderson, Bacot, Barkley,

Bedon, Breeland, Colcock, Davis, W C.; deLoach, Efird, Gadsden, Gage, Gasque, Graham, Thomas A.; Hiott, Livingston, Lofton, Meares, Mathrtens, Mitchell, McDaniel, Nettles, Patton, Pyatt, Reynolds, Seabrook, Sinkler, Simkins, Stevenson, Thomas, John P., Jr.; Thomas, W. H.; Townsend, Vincent, Wolling, Wilson, Williams, Wyche, Yeldell-37.

appropriation for the deaf dumb and The committee held with all lights cient. Messrs. Thomas and Wilson explained the position of the commit-

priation for the expenses of litigation of the attorney general was cut from

together the appropriation of \$7,500 for the new building for the colored male insane at the State hospital for the insane. Mr. Ilderton was opposed to this.

He could not see where they would be wasting any money to build this structure. He pointed out the danger Mr. Wilson also spoke against this

them that the building was an abso-Mr. Efird disliked to oppose this,

but felt it his duty.
Finally Mr. Ashley withdraw the amendment. Mr. Philips' amendment relating to

the State Fair society's appropriation came up again. Mr. Thomas was op posed to the amendment. Mr. Ilderton said that Mr. Phillips

amendment was in the words of the previous act on the subject. He did not know whether this money would come back or not if it was not needed. Mr. Thomas offered a substitute

providing that all surplus remaining after the premiums had been paid be covered back into the State treasury. and that all be returned if the gate receipts etc., were sufficient. This was adopted. Mr. Pollock then endeavored to

have the whole appropriation stricken out. After a spat with Mr. Thomas about the provision not being there, Mr. Pollock proceeded to read, with great empressement, a section pointed out to him by Mr. Thomas of Charles ton. Suddenly he stopped and the whole house broke into a roar of laugh ter. The section had turned directly against him. When the house quieted somewhat. Mr. Pollock said his riend from Charleston had played a oke on him and soon after sat down. The house rejected the amendment of Mr. Pollock. The total amount of the appropriation was then changed to \$2,400 by consent. The vote was linched.

Then there was an effort to recon-ider the vote whereby Mr. Thomas' amendment was adopted. It ended after much talk in the clinching of the vote whereby Mr. Thomas' amendment had been agreed to. Mr. Timmerman then moved to cut

the salary of the phosphate commisioner from \$1,500 to \$1,200. Mr. Crum thought that the duties of the commissioner were such that he

ed. The amendment was agreed to, lowever. Mr. Winkler moved to increase the ssistant attorney generl's salary from 1.350 to \$1.500. He said that this of-

icial was the hardest worked man for nis salary in this State. Mr. Cushman had been reliably in ormed that all the time of this official vas not occupied in work for the State; therefore he was opposed to this ncrease.

Mr. Livingston thought that such of an ordinary clerk or bookkeeper. After some further discussion the ouse rejected the amendment. third reading with notice of amend-

reading. The vote was clinched.

ments by the committee on the final

INTERESTING FIGURES.

STATE TREASURY, SINKING FUND AND THE DISPENSARY.

Report of the Committee to Examine these Offices Makes a Report to the Legisla-

COLUMBIA, Feb. 20 — The committee to examine the offices of the Scate two halves" students. These would Treasury, Sinking Fund and Dispen-not be worth such a sum to the State, sary, made the following report: To the Honorable Senate and House

of Representatives: We, the undersigned joint committee, appointed to examine the offices of the State Treasurer, Comptroller General, Sinking Fund Commission Mr. Bacot said that many of the and Dispensary receipts and disburse students there now paid tuition fees ments, as shown by the State Treasur er's office, beg leave to respectfully submit the following report:

Our examination of the above de partments of the State government were made during the months of December and January, and for a period of fourteen months, beginning the first day of November, 1895, and ending the 31st day of December, 1896.

In the Treasurer's office, we have carefully scrutinized all the cash receipts and expenditures, examined the vouchers for every disbursement, also verifying the additions. We find that the Treasurer has collected for the above named period the following amounts:

General taxes.....\$1,136,226 61 Phosphate royalty to gen-4 158 92 eral account..... Phosphate royalty to S.

58,629 04 Fund for reduction .... 10.625 00 Insurance license fees.... 7,109 10 Railroad assessments.... Pees, office Secretary of 4,349 32 State..... rivilege fertilizer tax... 54,524 37 Morrill fund..... 22,000 00 Clemson bequest cash.... 258 79 21.387 62 State permanent S. fund. 2.343 75 Comms. Sinking Fund... Sinking Fund for reduc 18,168 38

Dispensary, S. C., from Dispensers...... 1,555,724 61 190,000 00 Loans, general account.. Loans. Constitutional Convention, Dec., 95... Other sources..... 1,633 30 Paid by Dispensary to 150 000 00

tion, etc.....

gen. acct. State Treasury...... Amount refunded ..... Cash balance, Oct. 31, 1895..... Total.....\$3,450,930 92

Total disbursements for

same period have been,

1,596 10

as shown by itemized statement in Treasurer's report, p. 13 to 19..\$3,080,509 43 Cash balance, Dec. 31, '96.\$ 380,421 49

deposits in banks at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1896, and find that he had the above cash balance to the credit of the State. The books and accounts are well and correctly kept by the experienced and | Fund. well trained clerical force, in the knowledge of the intricate duties connected with this office. We note, however, that some of the County Treasurers are tardy in remitting taxes due the State, and recommend that the Comptroller General take such action as will secure prompt remittances on the first and fifteenth of each month as the law now directs. 2. In the Comptroller General's office, our examination was confined to the examination of the vouchers for insurance fees and licenses collected, and of the contingent and civil con- respectfully recommend that additiontingent funds of the Government and for the public printing.

The other minor contingent acpared the disbursements, item by the several amounts have been in strict compliance with the terms of the appropriation bill, and in no case has it been exceeded. We would respectfully recommended that additional case? be furnished this office, for the preservation of vouchers and other documents of great importance filed therein. In making this examination, we were courteously treated, and every assistance cheerfully rendered. 3. We have examined the Dispen-

sary transactions, in so far as they relate to the amounts remitted by local Dispensers in the several counties of the State, to the State Treasurer, which we find to be as follows:

Total.....\$1,628,801 19 Paid warrants of State Board of Control..... 1,547,397 65

Cash Dispensary balance 31st. Dec. '96.....\$ \$1,493 54 We further and that the above statements appear on the records in the office of the State Board of Control, except as to the reported Dispensary balance of cash in the Treasurer's office. The State Board of Control only show the balance as \$78,265.41, making a difference of \$3,228 13, which is readily explained as representing outstanding warrants, drawn by the State Board of Control, and for which they have charged against their account, but which has not been presented to the Treasurer for payment,

day of December, 1896. 4. By reason of the allegel charges friction, between the ordinary Sinking Fund and the tax department, your committee has made a cereful, thorough and extended invest, ation Commission, through its agent, the lans received the news of the Greek Secretary of State and his subordinates, victory with great joy. have administered the laws in a thorough and efficient manner, by indus triously seeking out all property whereon taxes are due and unpaid for over twelve months, and not stayed by the action of any jeticial process. The character of the work of the Commission is in the nature of a gleaning machine, which follows a hirvester, and operates to collect such unpaid taxes remaining in the hand, of the current machinery of the tax a partshould receive the salary recommendment still uncollected, after the period of twelve months has elapsed, and after which time, under the Act of 1896, it becomes assets of the said Sinking Fund Commission. Thus it collects taxes, which otherwise would be lost, and for this important work to be most efficiently performed, should remain as at present, independent of the current tax department, which it ollows. The property owners who attempt to evade, or dodge the payment of their taxes, and thus fall into the hands of this agency, we find to services were worth more than those be, usually, large property owners, and speculators and corporations. We find many thousands of dollars

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great teavening trength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of aduleration common to the cheap brand-ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO , NEW YORK. While the initial cost of this impor

tant work of collecting unpaid taxes, and in placing the property upon the tax duplicate, is expensive, we find that enough has been done to pay the entire cost and expenses of the work. including salary of agents, and has also, during last year, paid a net amount into the Treasury, of \$2,100 over and above the amounts paid to county and school fund, and other disbursements to county officials, required to be made out of net collections of the Sinking Fund. After a careful investigation of the work performed under these Acts, we commend the m as wise legislation, supplying a material deficiency in the tax laws, and going far to perfect the tax system. The laws are being administered by the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller General, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, who, ex-officio constitute the Board of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, their work is 30,000 00 carefully systematized, and provided with checks and safeguards to prevent any abuse in the performance of their duties under the law. All important matters are acted upon by resolutions adopted by the Board, and each and every act of the agent is submitted to the Board for review, and for its approval. There is, however, much friction between the Comptroller General's Department and Sinking Fund Commission. V. There was created by Section R.

and payment (by investment) of South Carolina Brown 41 per cent. Brown bonds and stocks, amended by Act, We have examined the Treasurer's approved February 25th, 1896, and is a fund cumulative in character, and derived from phosphateroyalty, a special Cumulative Phosphate Sinking Fund, also under the management of the Commissioners of the Sinking The total value of the assets of the

S. L., Vol. XXI, p. 24, for reduction

Phosphate Cumulative Sinking Fund, on December 31st, 1896, \$212,528 81. Of this amount, temporarily invested \$173,984 22; permanently, \$35,728 55; amounts invested, \$209,712.78; cash balance on hand, \$2,816.03; amounts, \$212,528.81. We commend the Act of February 25, 1896, permitting the holders of

Brown 41 per cent. bonds, to deposit them with the Commission and borrow this fund at the same rate of interest named in the bond. We would also al legislation be made to permit the several counties in the State, by borrowing such funds at a rate of interest counts, and expenditures for salaries not exceeding six nor less than five and specific appropriations, we did per cent., upon a pledge of the county not examine further than to ascertain taxes, and upon such terms as will enthat in no case did the disbursements | title each county to borrow a fair porexceed the appropriation. We com- tion of said funds, if it so desires, under such regulations as may be pretem, of the fiscal year, and find that scribed by the Commission, in conformity with such legislation as the

General Assembly may enact. Respectfully submitted. S. G. MAYFIELD. Senator. C. R. D. BURNS.

R. M. CARROLL, Representatives A Convenient Invention. An Orangeburg farmer comes to the

front with a new invention in the shape of a Lubricator for oiling vehicle wheels without taking them off the axle. It is inserted in the hub between two of the spokes. When you want to grease your wheel all you have to do is to withdraw a plunger, which operates with a spring, and put as much oil as is needed on the axla. Upon being released the spring closer up the oil hole until it is opened for oiling up again. It is a very ingenious and clever device, and is bound to be used generally. With these lubricators a vehicle can be oiled up anywhere along the road in less than one minute. The patent for this valuable invention is owned by the National Lubricator Company of Orangeourg, S. C. Mr. Jas. L. Sims, Elitor and Proprietor of the Orangeburg Times and Democrat, is the manager of the company, which is a guarantee that it is all right. The company wants an agent in this county to sell the Lubri-

cators. See advertisement in another column. Hurrah for Greece. ATHENS. Feb. 16 .- The first definite news of a Greek victory in Crete was received this evening and the wildest enthusiasm followed the intelligence. The Greeks, it is said, attacked and before the close of business on the 31st | captured Fort Aghia, taking 400 Mussulmans prisoners. Among the number are 100 Turkish troops, the reof injurious interference, conflict and mainder of the prisoners being Moslems, who had refuged in the fort. Details of the engagement are lacking. One report states that no fighting occurred, the garrison surrendering upon of the workings of the Sinking Fund the demand of the Greek commander. commission, and find that under the As no mention of any losses is made operation of the Act of 1892 and 1895, In any of the dispatches it is surmised in reference to unpaid taxes that the that this report is true. The Christ-

> Killed by a Fire Engine. CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Eddie Mc-Sweeny, the 12 year-old son of W. J. McSweeny, was crushed to death under a fire engine this afternoon. The engines were responding to an up-town call, and little Eddie tried to cross in front of No. 6. The herses struck him down and two wheels passed over his stomach. He lived an hour or two and died in his mother's A Fast Run.

> GALVESTON, Tex., Feb 16 -The bat] tleship Texas, which arrived this morning, anchored last night about 25 miles cut. Her run from New York to this port is said to be the fastest ever made by a battleship, the average run being 121 knots an hour from the time she left New York until she anchored off the bar.

Jail Delivery. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 14.-A dispatch from Yorkville, S. C., to the State says thirteen prisoners broke jail there this morning. M. R. Reese of real estate have been discovered and J. C. Luckie, under life sentence The entire bill was then ordered to and placed upon the duplicates, were among the number. The others, which have escaped taxation for who were negroes, were charged with years, but will hereafter yield an minor crimes. None have been reannual revenue to current funds. captured.