

AN URGENT MESSAGE

Dr. Talmage's Words of Counsel to Young Men.

GET CLOSE TO THE MASTER.

Points Out the Dangers Which Await Unwary Feet. Warns Against Drinking, Gambling and Unthrifty Habits.

This arousing and practical sermon by Dr. Talmage will reach many hearts and be an especial inspiration to those who are now starting in life. His text is Zechariah ii, 4, "Run, speak to this young man."

There was no snow on the beard of the prophet of my text, and no crow's feet had left their mark near his eyes. Zechariah was a young man, and in a day dream he saw and heard two angels talking about the rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem. One of these angels desires that young Zechariah should be well informed about the rebuilding of that city, its circumference and the height of its walls, and he says to the other angel, "Run, speak to this young man." "Do not walk, but run, for the message is urgent and momentous. So every young man needs to have immediate advice about the dimensions, the height and the circumference of that which under God he is to build—namely his own character and destiny. No slow or laggard pace will do. A little farther on and counsel will be of no advantage. Swift footed must be the practical and important suggestions or they might as well never be made at all. Run at the pace of five miles the hour and speak to that young man. Run, before this year of 1898 is ended. Run, before this century is closed. Run, before his character is inexorably decided for two worlds, this world and the next. How many of us have found out by long and bitter experience things that we ought to have known before we were 25 years of age. Now I propose to tell you some things which if you will seriously and prayerfully observe will make you master of the situation in which you are now placed and master of every situation in which you ever will be placed. And in order that my subject may be climacteric I begin on the outside edge of that advice, which will be more and more important as the subject unfolds.

Now, if you would be master of the situation do not expend money before you get it. How many young men irretrievably mortgage their future because of resources that are quite beyond their hands. Have the money either in your hand or in a safe deposit or in a bank or in a United States bond before you make purchases or go into expensive enterprises or turn out contracts for the building of a mansion on the Potomac or the Hudson. Do not depend on an inheritance from your father or uncle. The old may live on a good deal longer than you expect, and the day of your enforced payment may come before the day of his decease. You cannot depend upon rheumatism or heart failure or senility to do its work. Longevity is so wonderfully improved that you cannot depend upon your dying when you think they ought to. They live to be septuagenarians or even octogenarians, and meanwhile their heirs go into bankruptcy, or tempted to forgo or misappropriate of trust funds or watering of railroads or mining stocks, go into the speculative, neither had you better spread yourself out because of the 15 or 20 per cent you expect from an investment. Most of the 15 or 20 per cent investments are apt to pay nothing save the privilege of being assessed to meet the obligations of the company in the affairs of which you get involved. Better get 34 per cent from a government bond than be promised 15 per cent from a dividend which will not be declared or paid only once or twice, so as to tempt you deeper in before the grand smash up and you receive, instead of a payment of dividends, a letter from the president and secretary of the company saying they are very sorry.

If you have to wait a year or five years, or ten years or most of your lifetime, then you had better wait rather than spend money you expect to get. Then after you get it do not spend it all. Never spend a dollar until you have 50 cents that you do not spend. In the government service in this city how many splendid women whose daughters of men who spent all they got and then sneaked out of life to leave their daughters penniless, to be looked after by some kind senator or other friend who might solicit for them a position on small salary, but enough to keep them from starvation, and the poorhouse! Such men do not die, they abscond. I cannot understand how such spendthrifts and reckless and unprovided men are at their decease appearing at the door of heaven seeking admission, when they have left their families in the tophet of want and mendacity. Such men do not deserve a throne and a harp and a mansion, but an everlasting poorhouse. From no disappointed or disgruntled state of mind do I give this counsel, for life has been to me a glad surprise, as it has been to most people a disappointment. I expected nothing of advantage or opportunity, and so everything has been to me a matter of pleased amazement, but I have seen so many men ruined for time and eternity by going into expenditure, with nothing to depend upon except anticipation, that if I had power to put all warnings into one clap of thunder I would with that startling vehemence say to all young men what John Randolph said in a famous speech, "I have stretched his long finger out toward some senatorial opportunity and with shrill voice cried out, 'Gentlemen pay as you go.'"

Do not say you have no chance, but remember Isaac Newton, the greatest astronomer of his day, once peddling cabbages in the street, and Martin Luther singing on the public square for any pennies that he might pick up and John Bunyan mending kettles, and the late Judge Bradley of the United States supreme court, who was the son of a charcoal burner, and Turner, the painter, who was the son of a barber, and Lord Clive, who saved India to England, shipped by his father to Madras as a useless boy whom he wanted to get rid of, and Prædax, the world renowned scholar and theologian, securing pots and pans to work his way through college, and the mother of the late William E. Dodge, the philanthropist and magnificent man, keeping a thread and needle store, and Peter Cooper, who worked on small wages in a glue factory, living to give \$500,000 for the founding of an institute that has already educated thousands of the poor sons and daughters of America, and

Bowditch, the scientist, beginning his useful learning and affluent career by reading the books that had been driven ashore from a shipwreck at Salem. There is, young man, a great financial or literary or moral or religious success awaiting you if you only know how to go up and take it. Then take it or get ready to take it. The mightier the opposition the grander the triumph when you have conquered. There is a flower in Siberia that blooms only in January, the severest month of that cold climate. It is a star shaped flower and covered with glistening specks that look like diamonds. A Russian took some of the seeds of that flower to St. Petersburg and planted them, and they grew, and on the coldest day in January they pushed back the snow and ice and burst into full bloom. They called it the "snow flower," and it makes me think of those whom the world tries to freeze out and snow under, but who in the strength of God push through and up and out and bloom in the hardest weather of the world's cold treatment, started and radiant with a beauty given only to those who find life a struggle and turn it into a victory.

Again, if you would master the situation, when angry do not utter a word or write a letter, but before you speak or write or write a word sing a verse of some hymn in a tune arranged in minor key and having no staccato passages. If very angry, sing two verses. First in positive rage, sing two verses. If in a degree of the least thing on earth is all that you need, it jangles the nerves, enlarges the spleen and sets the heart into a wild thumping. Many a man and many a woman has in time of such mental and physical agitation dropped dead. Not only that, but it makes enemies out of friends, and makes enemies more virulent, and anger is partial or consummate suicide. Great attorneys, understanding this, have often won their cause by willfully throwing the opposing counsel into a rage. There is one man you must control in order to please God and make life a success and that is yourself. There are drawbridges to be cast by you which you may not see if your nature forbids you to see them. Do not let yourself be led out of a divine desire. Out of the millions of the human race there is only one person who can do you permanent and everlasting harm, and that is the being that walks under your own hat and in your own shoes. The hardest realm that you will ever have to govern is the realm between your scalp and heel. The most dangerous cargo a ship can carry is dynamite, and the most perilous thing in one's nature is an explosive temper. If your nature is hopelessly irascible and tempestuous, then dramatize placidity. If the ship is on fire and you cannot extinguish the flames, at least get down the deck and when at sea, if you are in a situation which is most important, for you know that which is last mentioned is apt to be best remembered, I charge you get into your heart and life, your conversation and your manners, your body, mind and soul the near 6,000-year-old religion of the Bible. Why so? Because the large majority of people quit this life before 25 years of age, and the possibility is that if you do not take possession of this religion, and religion does not take possession of you while you are young, you will never come to any alliance. Mr. McKim, the mother of a president, said to me at the White House, "I am living on borrowed time, for I am over 80 years of age." My reply to her was the reply I make to you, "All those who are over 25 years of age are living on borrowed time, since the majority of people go out of the world before 25 years of age."

Young man, start right, and the only way to start right is to put yourself into companionship with the best friend a young man ever had—Christ the Lord. He will give you equipoise amid the rocking of life's uncertainties. He will support you in day of loss. He will direct you when you come to the forks of the road and know not which road to take. He will guide you in your home life, if you are wise enough to have a home of your own. He will show you how the good prosper and the bad come to ruin. He will show you how to get a fortune. If your earthly projects fail and you are put in financial straits, he will see to it that that is the best condition for your soul, and the discipline and the hardship will make you more and more of a man. If you live on to old age, he will make the evening twilight as bright as and perhaps brighter than was the morning twilight, and when your work on earth is done the gates of a better world will open on expansions and endowments and felicities which St. John describes sometimes as orchards, sometimes as shaded streets and sometimes as a crystalline river and sometimes as an orchestra with mighty instruments blown on by lips cherubic or trumpeted by fingers scarpic and inhabitants always transparent and shining and resplendent, so that the slightest calamity of the universe is the portion of that one who fails to enter it.

Young man, seek only elevating and improving companionship. Do not be the last son of a noble family, a fellow who drinks and swears and is dissolute take your arm with you, either at your room or his room. Remember that sin is the most expensive thing in God's universe. I have read that Sir Basil, the knight, tired out with the chase had a falcon on his wrist, as they did in days of falconry, when with hawks or falcons they went forth to bring down partridges or grouse or pigeons, and being very thirsty, came to a stream struggling from a rock, and, releasing the falcon from his wrist, he took the bugle which he carried, and, stopping the mouth-piece of his bugle with a tuft of moss, he put this ornamented cup under the water, and when down drop by drop from the rock until the cup was full and then lifted it to his hand. By the same process he filled the cup again and was about to drink when the falcon by another swoop dashed down the cup. Enraged at this insolence and violence of the bird, he cried, "I will wring thy neck if thou dost that again." But, having filled the cup a third time, the falcon dashed it down. Then Sir Basil with his fist struck the bird, which fluttered and looked lovingly and reproachfully at him and dropped dead. Then Sir Basil, looking up to the top of the rock, saw a green serpent coiled about the rock, the venom from his mouth dropping into that from which Sir Basil had filled his cup. Then exclaimed the knight, "What a kind thing it was for the falcon to dash down that poisoned cup, and what a narrow escape I had!" So now there are no more certainly waters that refresh than waters that poison. This moment there are thousands of young men, unwittingly and not knowing what they do, taking into their bugle cup of earthly joy that which is deadly because it drips from the jaws of that old serpent the devil, and the dove of God's spirit in kindly warning dashes down the cup,

made his thousands, why does not the gambler stop and make a safe investment of what he has gained and spend the rest of his life in quiet or less hazardous style of occupation? The reason is he cannot stop. Nothing but death ever cures a confirmed gambler. Dr. Keeley's gold cure rescues the drunkard, and there are anti-tobacco preparations that will arrest the victim of nicotine, and religion can save any one except a gambler. The fact is, it is inevitable. Having the habit in him, he is no more responsible for keeping on than a man falling from the roof of a four story house can stop at the window of the second story. Here and there you may find an instance where a gambler has reported or reports himself as being converted, but in that case the man was not fully under the heel of the passion. The real gambler is a through passenger to death and perdition. The only use in referring to him is in the way of prevention. He began by taking chances on a bookcase or a sewing machine at a church fair and ended by getting a few pennies for his last valuable man, a pawnbroker's shop. The only man who gambles successfully is the man who loses so fearfully at the start that he is disgusted and quits. Let him win at the start and win again, and it means farewell to home and heaven. Most merciful of all habits!

Horace Walpole says that a man dropped down at the door of a clubhouse in London and was carried in, and the gamblers began to bet whether he was dead or not, and when it was proposed to bleed him for his recovery the gamblers objected that it would affect the fairness of the bet. What noble men they must have been! But more and more are they becoming gamblers. They bet at the races and have prizes in social groups which are nothing but the stakes of gambling. A good way for a lady to get into the gambler's habit is by beginning with "progressive euchre." That opens the door in a fashionable way. In one of our great cities invitations were sent out for such a meeting at the card tables. The guests entered, and sat down and began. After awhile the excitement ran high, and the lady who was the hostess faint and fell under the table. The guests arose, but someone said: "Don't touch the bell! Let us finish the game. She would have done so herself and would not have been so long." After examining the case it was found that the lady had been dead 20 minutes. As the guests left their hands in surprise I exclaim in regard to them, "What delicate and refined and angelic womanhood!"

Again, if you would be master of the situation, and I name it last because it is the most important, for you know that which is last mentioned is apt to be best remembered, I charge you get into your heart and life, your conversation and your manners, your body, mind and soul the near 6,000-year-old religion of the Bible. Why so? Because the large majority of people quit this life before 25 years of age, and the possibility is that if you do not take possession of this religion, and religion does not take possession of you while you are young, you will never come to any alliance. Mr. McKim, the mother of a president, said to me at the White House, "I am living on borrowed time, for I am over 80 years of age." My reply to her was the reply I make to you, "All those who are over 25 years of age are living on borrowed time, since the majority of people go out of the world before 25 years of age."

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but again it is filled and again dashed down and again filled and again dashed down. Why not turn away and slake your thirst at the clear, bright, perennial fountain that breaks from the Rock of Ages, a fountain so wide and so deep that all the inhabitants of earth and all the armies of heaven may stoop down and fill their chalices?

PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Three People are Burned to Death in New York.

A fierce fire started in the handsome house at No. 200 West Seventy-third street, New York, occupied by Charles H. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance company, at an early hour Wednesday morning, which resulted in the death of three persons and the serious injury of several others.

The dead: Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, 55 years of age; death resulted from compound fracture of the leg and internal injuries.

Harriet Fee, domestic; burned to death.

William Doerr, 30 years of age, conductor, injured about the body, scalp wound.

William Ferguson, 36 years of age, butcher, face lacerated, overcome by smoke.

The fire started in the basement, and in a few minutes the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames. There was a panic, and Mrs. Victoria Underwood, Mrs. Raymond's younger sister, had to come here from Ohio to spend the Christmas holidays, jumped from the third story window and was killed almost instantly.

William Doerr, a conductor, who had run to assist in the rescue, and who was ascending a ladder to try and save Mrs. Underwood, was struck by her body as she fell and knocked to the pavement below. He struck an iron railing that surrounded the house and was seriously injured.

Mrs. Raymond, who occupied a room on the second floor, was assisted to the window by her husband and stood on the sill, panic stricken and calling for help. Two firemen went rapidly up scaling ladders, while people on the street shouted to the Raymond's not to jump.

They were so confused and frightened and half suffocated that they seemed not to know what they were doing.

NEW COUNTY LAW.

Governor Ellerbe will Approve It on January 1.

CHANGES IN SOME COUNTIES

The Full Text of the Bill Ratified by the Legislature on February 17 Last.

The county government bill, which was adopted and ratified at the last session of the general assembly, has not yet been signed by Gov. Ellerbe. However, it will be signed, and will be in force on January 1st. The original bill was aimed at the township boards of commissioners, but the act as it now stands is a patchwork of exemptions. We published a short synopsis of the law last week, but as there is such a general enquiry regarding the new law that we publish the full text of it this week.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of South Carolina, That the office of county supervisor, as now provided by law shall continue, and the successors of the present supervisors shall be elected by the people at the next general election with a term of office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and such supervisors shall receive the pay and execute the bonds as now provided by law, except in the counties of Barnwell, Greenville, Kershaw, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Chester, Marion and Colleton, where the salaries shall be six hundred dollars. In the county of Edgefield where the salary shall be four hundred and fifty dollars; in the county of Sumter where the salary shall be five hundred dollars; in the county of Greenwood, where the salary shall be seven hundred dollars; provided the supervisor shall spend his whole time on the roads and in the county; in the county of Chesterfield, where the salary shall be six hundred dollars, and the board shall have no clerk; in Abbeville the board shall have no clerk; in the county of Horry, where the salary shall be three hundred dollars; in the county of Saluda, where the salary of the supervisor shall be four hundred dollars and the two commissioners shall be allowed three dollars per diem not to exceed thirty days in any one year; and in the county of Lancaster, where the salary of the supervisor shall be three hundred dollars per annum.

Section 2. That the board shall before the 1st day of February, A. D., 1899, upon the recommendation of the members of the general assembly from the several counties, or a majority of them, and before the first day of February of each succeeding year thereafter, appoint two persons from each county who shall be known as the commissioners of the county, and who shall act with the supervisor in the governmental matters of the county, the said supervisor and the commissioners together to constitute a board to be known as the county commissioners. That the counties of Lancaster, Georgetown, Richland and Marion shall have three commissioners; the counties of Barnwell, York, Georgetown and Oconee, the salary of the clerk shall not be more than one hundred dollars, and in Dorchester, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; each of said commissioners shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for each day actually in service, not to exceed twenty-five days in each year, except in the county of Spartanburg, where the number of days shall not exceed forty, except in the county of Chesterfield, where they shall receive two dollars per day and five cents per mile for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the meetings of the board at the court house, and in the county of Lancaster where they shall receive two dollars a day for their services; and in the county of Greenville, said commissioners shall receive two dollars per day for not exceeding one hundred days in any one year, and said commissioners shall upon their appointment qualify as other county officers and receive their commissions from the governor and secretary of state, without charge.

Section 3. That on the first day of February, A. D., 1899, the office of county commissioner and township commissioner, as now provided by law, to be appointed by the governor shall be abolished, and the appointive boards of county and township commissioners are hereby devolved upon the boards of county commissioners herein provided for, to consist of the county supervisor, one of the township commissioners, and all claims against the counties to be valid shall be approved in writing by a majority of said board and entered upon their minutes; said board so constituted shall meet at the county seat at least once a month for the transaction of business; provided, that the provisions of this section shall go into effect in the counties of Lancaster, Georgetown, Richland, Oconee and Berkeley on the first day of April, 1898, and in the county of Aiken, on the first day of July, 1898.

Section 4. The boards of county commissioners and township commissioners now appointed by the governor, after the appointment and qualification of the commissioners provided for in this act, shall continue in office as county boards of equalization and township boards of assessors until their successors shall be appointed, and the governor of this State is hereby authorized and empowered every two years to appoint such boards of county assessors and township assessors as are now provided by law for the appointment of county commissioners and township commissioners, such boards shall serve for two years from the time of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Their terms to be co-terminus with the special boards of assessors, shall be ex-officio members of the county boards of equalization.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the special boards of assessors as now provided by law; provided that in Greenville county the township assessors provided for in this act shall be township commissioners, as now constituted for Greenville county.

Section 5. That sections 1 and 2 of an act approved 9th of March, 1896, entitled "An act to amend section 2375, 2376 and 2402 of volume 1, revised statutes of 1893," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 6. The county board of commissioners shall have the same rights and duties with reverence to the preparation of jury lists as are now devolved by law, upon the present county board of commissioners.

Section 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Fairfield, Hampton, Spartanburg, Kershaw and Cherokee counties.

Section 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 9. Provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Spartanburg, Fairfield, Cherokee, Kershaw, Hampton and Beaufort. Provided further, that the provisions of this act shall apply to the counties of Lancaster, Georgetown, Richland and Oconee on and after the first day of April, A. D., 1898. At which time the board of county commissioners provided for in this act shall go into office in said county; and in the county of Aiken on the first day of July, 1898, and in the county of the jury lists shall be listed and drawn by the auditor, the treasurer and the clerk of court, without extra pay, and they are hereby declared to be the board of jury commissioners for such purpose with all the powers devolved by law upon such boards.

COUNTY COURT QUESTION.

Legislators Beginning to Give Attention to This Important Matter.

The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier says there is considerable agitation throughout the state for the establishment of county courts. The newspapers have taken up the question and they generally favor the idea. Legislators who come to Columbia occasionally are also talking about it, and they do not doubt that such a bill will be introduced, and judging by expressions of opinion from legislators, the measure has a good chance of passage.

So far as can be ascertained, no definite plan has been arranged which will be included in the bill; but generally speaking, the idea seems to be to have a county court to meet once a month and try such cases, and dispose of them, as magistrates now have jurisdiction over. It is contended, and, perhaps, truly, that many cases are sent up to the higher court which could be disposed of by a county court at less cost. These trivial cases cost the counties as much as those of a more serious character. The advocates of the county court scheme say that the circuit judges are now overworked, and it is a fact that the question is again being agitated of increasing the number of judicial circuits in the state to relieve them of this overwork. Unless the county court bill is passed, it is very likely that a bill will be introduced in re-arranging the circuits by two at least. Of course there are many having judicial aspirations who would like to see the number of circuit judges increased; but aside from that, the advocates of the county court idea hold that it must be done if our courts are to be conducted with due deliberation in the consideration of cases by the judges. Should the county courts be established, the number of magistrates in the state would be decreased. Those that remain would have only committing power.

The Confederate Reunion.

The Confederate reunion, which takes place in Charleston on May 10, 1899, will be a big thing. The Yorkville Enquirer says one thing the executive committee has in view, is the raising of about \$25,000 in cash. It is the intention that most of this money be raised in Charleston, and all of it to be used for the purpose of making the visiting veterans enjoy themselves. The committee will be willing to do her full share and more, the executive committee does not expect her to do it all. In a very large sense the reunion is a state, rather than a local affair, and it has been decided to call upon the state at large to help provide for the entertainment of the veterans. The necessary organization to raise contributions has not yet been completed. It has only been planned. People all over the state will be asked to contribute whatever they can in the shape of corn, meat, flour, chickens, turkeys, beefs, butter, eggs, etc. In fact, any and everything that is good to eat will be acceptable. To take charge of these contributions, the ladies of Charleston will soon organize a commissary department, and it is expected that when the time comes, all the veterans who go to Charleston will be entertained either free of charge or at a very trifling expense to each. Orangeburg county will soon be called upon to make her share of the contributions. There will be committees, very probably, in each and every section, and if Orangeburg fails to come up to expectations in the matter, there will be occasion for considerable surprise.

Bryan a Leader.

"The popularity and prestige of W. J. Bryan shows no sign of waning," said Hon. William D. Williams, of Knoxville, state railroad commissioner, elect, recently to a Columbia Record reporter.

"I saw 30,000 people assembled in the streets of my town to welcome Mr. Bryan in 1896, and he would draw just as large a gathering there today. He is the greatest leader of the people since Andrew Jackson. In my assembly of Democrats in my country the mention of his name evokes as wild applause now as it did when he was a presidential nominee. That he will be nominated in 1900 I think a foregone conclusion."

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

TAXES CAN BE REDUCED.

A Reform Demanded in State Governmental Expenditure.

During every campaign for years past the masses have made earnest pleas for reform, the reduction of taxes, and to this end a corresponding decrease of expenditures. In response to these demands for reform many changes have been made in the laws, some for the better, some for the worse, but nothing has brought relief to the purse of the laboring classes. On the contrary, as times became harder more taxes have been exacted, until our people have become restive under the pressure. Their demands appear to have been evaded. While the purchasing power of the dollar has more than doubled, there has been no reduction of the number exacted.

It has been said nothing can be done to cheapen the government. This induces us to examine more closely the expenditures to find, if haply we may, how the desired end can be accomplished. There is no valid reason why all good citizens in a republic should not inform themselves as to public matters and express their judgment as to what is right and proper. They should be taken into the confidence of the powers that be. This is their right and they should be content with nothing less. The people are not unreasonable nor rash in their demands, when they understand the circumstances and the conditions. They do not and will not complain at a tax which is shown to be necessary to an efficient administration of the State and county governments.

It seems to us that some changes could be made, the tendency of which would be to reduce expenses without injury to an efficient administration. In the first place the election laws of South Carolina are cumbersome and twice as expensive as necessary. There are three supervisors of registration, when one could do the work for the same salary he now gets. There are two sets of commissioners of election in each county and two sets of managers at each precinct. One set of commissioners and managers could do the work as efficiently. All this machinery is expensive and no much is not needed. This complicated machinery has served its purpose in the past, but it is no longer necessary.—Keweenaw Courier.

Scared the Boodlers.

The great city of Chicago has been having a mad fight. Under the infamous Allen law the street car lines are seeking a fifty years' extension of their franchises and attempting to pass the ordinances by the usual boodle process. The mayor has been making a most gallant fight against the boodle combine and the whole city has been stirred up. They have talked freely of hanging the aldermen in case they sell out. This is a good way to start a man from selling. After he has been hung he won't sell any more. The city has happily hit on the solution which must finally come. At a great mass meeting municipal ownership was proposed. The city should own her improvements. The lighting, heating, water supply, telephone and transit business should be owned by the city. And the people should enjoy all these modern conveniences as cheaply as possible. Municipal ownership must come. And until it does come, don't let up on hanging boodlers.

Endorse the President.

Hyde Park Post G. A. R. of Dubuque, Iowa, has unanimously endorsed President McKinley's Atlanta declaration that the time has arrived when the federal government should assist the southern States in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead. A copy of the resolutions were telegraphed to the president at Augusta, Ga.

Stevens Post 157, G. A. R. of Litzitz, Pa., has endorsed the president's speech relating to the government caring for the graves of Confederate dead, and has requested Congressman Brosius to use his influence to bring about national legislation to carry into effect the president's sentiments.

Hiltons.

Iodoform Liniment is "nee plus ultra" of all such preparations in removing soreness, and quickly healing fresh cuts and wounds, no matter how bad. It will promptly heal old sores of long standing. Will kill the poison from "Poison Ivy" or "Poison Oak" and cure "Dew Poison." Will counteract the poison from bites of snakes and stings of insects. It is a sure cure for sore throat. Will cure any case of sore mouth, and is a superior remedy for all pains and aches. Sold by druggists and dealers 25 cents a bottle.

Wants to Come Home.

The Rev. P. F. Jernegan, formerly of Boston, the gold from sea water inventor, who is now in Brussels, has sent to the directors of the Electrolytic Marine Salts company \$75,000 in cash. This is a sort of peace offering preliminary to his return to the United States with his family. Jernegan converted all his stock and securities into cash previous to going abroad and the amount returned is nearly one-third the proceeds.

Land Slide Kills Six.

News is just received of a slide on the Chilkoot Pass in which six people were killed. Five bodies have been recovered, as follows: Mrs. Darling and two sons of Lake Linderman. Bert Johns, Juneau. Harry Shaw, of Skagway.

The slide occurred December 9.

We see it stated that the Georgia Legislature, in order to meet expenses, has resolved to economize in the matter of appropriations rather than to raise the rate of taxation. Such action is commendable. It shows wisdom, and that the legislators of Georgia have some consideration for the condition of the taxpayers who are doing their best to pay taxes and make both ends meet with cotton, their money crop, at 44 cents per pound. The Newberry Voice of the People very properly says "will South Carolina legislators be equally considerate of the taxpayers of this State? We shall soon know, for the time for the convening of the Legislature is close at hand. The people expect the next Legislature to make a good record along economic lines, and will hold the members to a strict account."

Wall Street people who like big figures estimate that the recent advance in security market values has added a less than \$25,000,000 to the portfolios of Wall Street.

Mr. McKimley, says the Green-White News, has found the straight way to the hearts of the Southern people. A few of us voted for you and we did not help to make you president; but your speech in Atlanta has made us feel that you are our president, that we have a place in your thought and heart. We feel closer to you than we have to any man who has occupied your office in forty years. When you spoke kindly and generously of those poor ragged boys of ours who fill so many lonely graves on so many hillsides and plains and in so many valleys you touched the core of our affection. We call them our "boys." Some of them were little beyond "fill-up" and went from their mother's knees to do man's dearest and most desperate work. Others were grizzled men who left wives and children of their own. Some of them went from stately old homes where wealth abounded; some trudged from humble cabins in the mountains or among the cotton fields. They were all ours—bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, heart of our heart; and they went out and died for principles we believed in and a cause we loved in a land where we were dreaming splendid dreams. In more than thirty years we have learned much. Some of us have learned to know that we made some serious mistakes, to believe that the war might have been avoided, to feel that if the people of the sections had understood each other better and respected each other's honest beliefs more than they did events might have taken a different course. All of us have learned to believe in and love this mighty union of a free people. Yet in all this time our love for our boys in their scattered graves has remained strong and tender. Maybe if we could have done more for them while they were in the field or camp we might love them less. But we can not forget what some of us knew by observation and some by tradition—how bravely and patiently they endured suffering and privation, summer heat and winter cold, scanty rations or none, poor equipment and care, long, hard marches and long, hard fighting. They fought without pay or the hope of it. They believed in and loved their cause, which was our cause. It is because they were ragged, unpaid, half-fed, because when they were wounded they lacked the common comforts the poorest have in happier times and now that they are dead we have been unable to gather even their remains and give them comely and fitting resting places, that we love them and the memory of them so deeply. Therefore when the president of this republic, who fought gallantly against us, tells us that he feels with us, that he shares our admiration for those dead of ours, he speaks straight to the Southern heart, thrilling it to quick response. The whole South, Mr. President, echoes in its heart the cheers that greeted you at Atlanta. We all thank you. We all feel, as we have never felt before, that the gallant officer and kindly gentleman who was chosen as the ruler of our country is our president as he is the president of our fellow citizens. You have won for yourself an abiding place in Southern hearts.

A Great Issue.

The Springfield Republican says that Mr. Bryan, in his recent interview, recognizes the fact that the tendency toward imperialism constitutes the great present issue in this country and adds: "The effect must be to draw party lines more closely on the annexation question and to make it the great dividing issue of the immediate future. That Mr. Bryan anticipates fighting some political battles over imperialism is evident from his readiness to let the treaty be ratified, thus throwing, as he calculates, the whole question of our policy into the political arena. There can be little doubt that Mr. Bryan will command the support of a powerful party on the issue. He and Mr. Cleveland are united on imperialism, and while many of the old Democratic papers have lurched into the imperialist camp, the great majority of Democratic senators and congressmen and the masses of the Democratic party are against the holding of racial states, and remain loyal to the principles of Thomas Jefferson."

Commenting on the above the Atlanta Journal says: "Mr. Bryan has expressed himself with a force which indicates his conviction that the best thing that can be done for the country now is to save it from the threatened subversion of the principles upon which it was formed and by the adoption of a policy of imperialism. The subjugation of a distant people and the adoption of a colonial policy would be a wide departure from our traditions and would start us on a road that will bring us upon new problems and difficulties. Such a change in the theory and practice of our government, Mr. Bryan believes, would involve serious dangers at home and he has set himself against it with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his soul. It is easy to see that for the next two years and in the national campaign of 1900 this will be the overshadowing issue. The people will be called upon to determine whether the government shall continue on its old lines or be veered into a wide departure from them.

At present it is clear that the Democratic party holds the conservative side of this issue. Leaders who have differed radically as Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan are in perfect accord on this subject. The Democrats of both the senate and the house are practically unanimous against territorial extension outside of the western hemisphere and the leading Democratic newspapers, with few exceptions, opposed to it. It seems certain that the contest for the old standards, the battle against the new theory, will be made by the Democratic party. There will be to some extent a new alignment. Some Democrats will go over to the oriental expansionists and the advocates of a colonial policy, but far less than that of the republicans will gain by resisting the dangerous principle to which the Republican party will endeavor to commit the country."

Made a Haul.