THE DIVINE ECONOMY.

The Things Which Go to Make Up Man's Earthly and Heavenly Existence.

Under the familiar image of a bundle Dr. Talmage shows in this sermon the things which go to make up man's earth ly and heavenly life; text, I Samuel xxv, 29, "The soul of my Lord shall be bound in the bundle of life with the Lord thy God.

Beautiful Abigail, in her rhythmic plea for the rescue of her inebriate husband, who died within ten days addresses David the warrior in the words of the text. She suggests that his life, physically and intellectually and spiritually, is a valuable package or bundle. divinely bound up and to be divinely protected.

That phrase "bundle of life" I heard many times in my father's family prayers. Family prayers, you know, have frequent repetitions, because day by day they acknowledge about the same blessing and deplore about the same frailties and sympathize with about the same misfortunes, and I do not know why those who lead at household devotions should seek variety of composition That familiar prayer becomes the house hold liturgy. I would not give one of my old father's prayers for 50 elocutionary supplications. Again and again in the morning and evening prayer, I heard the request that we might all be bound up in the bundle of life, but I did not know until a few days ago that the phrase was a Bible phrase.

Now, the more I think of it the better like it. Bundle of life! It is such a simple and unpretending yet expressive comparison. There is nothing like grandiloquence in there are many sublime passages in Holy Writ, there are more passages homely and drawing illustrations from common observation and everyday life. In Christ's great sermons you hear a hen clucking her chickens together and see the photographs of hypocrites with a sad countenance and hear of the grass of the field, and the biack crows which our heavenly Father feeds, and the salt that is worthless, and the precious stones flung under the feet of swine, and the shifting sand that lets down the house with a great crash and hear the comparison of the text, the most unpoetical thing we can think of-a bundle. Ordinarily it is something tossed about, something thrown under the table, something that suggests garrets or something on the shoulder of a poor wayfarer. But there are bundles of great value, bundles put up with great caution, bundles the loss of which means consternation and despair, and there have been bundles representing the worth of a kingdom. During the last spell of cold weather

there were bundles that attracted the attention and the plaudits of the high heavens-bundles of clothing on the way from comfortable homes to the door of the mission room, and Christ stood in the snowbanks and said as the bundles passed: "Naked, and ye clothed me. Inasmuch as ye it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Those bundles are multiplying. ings on those who pack them! Blessing on those who distribute them! Blessings on those who receive them!

With what beautiful aptitude did Abigail, in my text, speak of the bundle of life! Oh, what a precious bundle is life! Bundle of memories, bundle of hopes, bundle of ambitions, bundle of destinies! Once in a while a man writes his autobiography, and it is of thrilling interest. The story of his birthplace, the story of his struggles, the story of his sufferings, the story of his triumphs! But if the autobiography of the most eventful life were well written it would make many chapters of start. adventure, of tragedy, of comedy, and when this bundle of life is made up the there would not be an uninteresting assault begins. First of all, there are step from cradle to grave.

Bundles of memories are you! Boyhood memories, with all its injustices from playmates, with all its games with onias, and diphtherias and influenzas, all its games with ball and bat and kite and sled. Manhood memories, with all your struggles in starting-obstacles. oppositions, accidents, misfortunes, losses, successes. Memories of the the monsters of the Nile than every first marriage you ever saw solemnized, of the first grave you ever saw opened, of the first mighty wrong you ever suffered, of the first victory you ever gained. Memory of the hour when you were affianced, memory of the first advent in your home, memory of the roseate cheek faded and of blue eyes closed in the last sleep, memory of anthem and of dirge, memory of great pain and of slow convalescence, memory of times when all things were against you, memory of prosperities that came flagrations and cruelties which make like the full tide of the sea, memories continued existence of the human race of a lifetime. What a bundle

I lift that bundle today and unloose the cord that binds it, and for a moment you look in and see tears and get that bundle going in the right way smiles and laughter and groans and noondays and midnights of experience, and then I tie again the bundle with heartstrings that have some time vibrated with joy and anon been thrum-

med by fingers of woe. Bundle of hopes and ambitions also is almost every man and woman, especially at the starting. What gains he will harvest, or what reputation he will achieve, or what bliss he will reach or what love he will win. What makes college commencement day so entrancing to all of us as we see the students receive their diplomas and take up the garlands thrown to their feet? Oh. what a bundle of hopes and ambitions! It is a bundle of garlands and scepters from which I would not take one sprig of mignonette nor extinguish one spark of brilliance. They who start life without bright hopes and inspiring ambitions might as well not start at all, for every step will be a failure. Rather would I add to the bundle, and if I open | home: some testimony of admiration it now it will not be because I wish to and affection! With what glow of extake anything from it. but that I may put into it more coronets and hosan-

Bundle of faculties in every man and every woman! Power to think-to think of the past and through all the future, to think upward and higher than the highest pinnacle of heaven, or to think downward until there is no lower abysm to fathom. Power to thing divine inspection! The bundle may be right, power to think wrong, power to think forever, for, once having begun to think, there shall be no terminus for that exercise, and eternity itself shall have no power to bid it halt. Faculties to love-filial love, conjugal love, pater- | within undamaged of the journey. And nal love, maternal love, love of country, love of God. Faculty of judgment, with scales so delicate and yet so mighty they can weigh arguments. weigh emotions, weigh worlds, weigh can climb mountains or tunnel them, at all. We all have friends up there.

wave seas or bridge them, accepting eternal enthronement or choosing ever-lasting exile. Oh, what it is to be 2 Oh, what it is to be a woman Sublime and infinite bundle of faculties! The thought of it staggers me, swamps me, stuns me, bewilders me, overwhelms me. Oh, what a bundle of life Abigail of my text saw in David, and which we ought to see in every hu-

man, yet immortal, being! Know, also, that this boundle of life was put with great care. Any merchant and almost any faithful householder will tell you how much depends on the way a boundle is bound. The cord or rope must be strong enough to hold, the knot must be well tied. You know not what rough hands may toss that bundle. If not properly put together, though it may leave your hands in good order and symmetrica' before it reaches its profragments for the winds to scatter or the rail train to lose.

Now, I have to tell you that this bundle of life is well put together-the body, the mind, the soul. Who but the omnipotent God could bind such a bundle? Anatomists physiologists. physicists, logiciaus, metaphysicians, declare that we are fearfully made. That we are a bundle well put together I prove by the amount of journeying we can endure without damage, by the amount of rough handling we can survive, by the fact that the vast majority of us go through life without the loss of an eye, or the crippling of a lamb, or the destruction of a single energy of body or faculty of mind. I subpæna for this trial that man in yonder view 70 or 80 years of age and ask him to testify that after all the storms and acstill keeps his five senses, and, though been reconstructed or new lanterns put same two lanterns with which God stated him, and, though the locomopowers of locomotion in the limbs with | er get there at all. which God started him, and, though all the electric wires that carried messages 25 years ago have been torn down, this nerves bring messages from all parts of his body as well as when God strung the 75 years ago. Was there ever such a complete bundle put together as the human being? What a factory! What an engine! What a mill race! What a lighthouse! What a locomo-

anticlimax and use the figure of the text, what a bundle! Know also that this bundle of life is properly directed. Many a bundle has missed its way and disappeared because the address has dropped and no one can find by examination for what city or town or neighborhood it was intended. All great carrying companies have so many misdirected packages that they appoint days of vendue to dispose of them. All intelligent people know the importance of having a valuable package plainly directed, name of the one to whom it is to go plainly written. Baggage master and expressman ought to know at the first glance to whom to

tive! What an electric battery! What

a furnace! What a master piece of the

Lord God Almighty! Or to employ the

This bundle of life that Abigail, in my text, speaks of is plainly addressed. By divine penmanship it is directed heavenward. However long may be the earthly distance it travels, its destination is the eternal city of God on Every mile it goes away from that direction is by some human or infernal fraud practiced against it. There are those who put it on some other track, who misplace it in some wrong conveyance, who send it off or send it back by some diabolic miscarriage.

The value of that bundle is so well known all up and down the universe that there are a million dishonest hands which are trying to detain or divert it, or to forever stop its progress in the right direction There are so many influences abroad to ruin your body, mind and soul that my wonder is not that so many are destroyed for this world and the next, but that there are not more who go down irremediably.

Every human being is assailed at the Within an hour of the time the infantile disorders that threaten the body just launched upon earthly existence. Scarlet fevers and pneum and the whole pack of epidemics surround the cradle and threaten its occupant, and infant Moses in the ark of bulrushes was not more imperiled by cradle is imperiled by ailments all devouring. In after years there are foes within and foes without. Evil appetite joined by outside allurements. Temptations that have utterly destroyed more people than now inhabit the earth. Gambling saloons and rummeries, and places where dissoluteness reigns supreme, enough in number to go round and round the earth. Discouragements. jealousies, revenges, malevolences disappointments, swindles, arsons, cona wonderment. Was any valuable bandle ever so imperiled as this bundle of life? Oh, look at the address and 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul, and mind and strength." Heaven with its 12 gates standing wide open with invitations. All the forces of the Godhead pledged for our heavenly arrival if we ready for our advance and guidance. All the lightnings of heaven many drawn swords for our protection. What a pity, what an everlasting pity, if this bundle of life, so well bound and so the right station, but becomes a lost bundle, cast out amid the rubbish of

the universel! Know also that this bundle will be gladly received when it comes to the door of the mansion for which it was bound and plainly directed. With what alacrity and glee we await some package that has been foretold by letter; some holiday presentation; something that will enrich and ornament our nectation we untie the knot and take off the cord that holds it together in safety, and with what glad exclamation we unroll the covering and see the gift or purchase in all its beauty of color and roportion. Well, what a day it will be when your precious bundle of life shall be opened in the "house of many mansions" amid saintly and angelic and spotted with the marks of much exposure. It may bear inscription after inscription to tell through what ordeal i has passed. Perhaps splashed of wave and scorched of flame, but all it has

with what shouts of joy the bundle of

life will be greeted by all the voices of the heavenly home circle! In our anxiety at last to reach heaven we are apt to lose sight of the glee Faculty of will, that or welcome that awaits us if we get in

They will somebox hear that we are coming. Such close and swift and constant communication is there between those uplands and these lowlands that we will not surprise them by sudden arrival. If loved ones on earth expect our coming visit and are at the depot with carriage to meet us, surely we will be met at the shining gate by old friends now sainted and kindred now glorified. If there were no angel of God to meet us and show us the palaces and guide us to our everlasting residence, these kindred would show us the way and point out the sp'endors and guide us to our celestial home, bowered and fountained and arched and il lumined by a sun that never sets. Will it not be glorious, the going in and the settling down after all the moving about and upsettings of earthly experience? We will soon know all our per destination it may be loosened in neighbors, kingly, queenly, prophetic, apostolic, seraphic, archangelic. The precious bundle of life opened amid palaces and grand marches and acclamations. They will all be so glad we have got safely through. They saw us down here in the struggle. They saw us when we lost our way. They knew when we got off the right course. None of the 32 ships that were overdue at New York harbor in the storm of week before last was greeted so heartily by friends on the dock or the steam tugs that went out to meet them at Sandy Hook as we will be greeted in the heavenly world if by the pardoning and protecting grace of God we come to celestial wharfage. We shall have to tell them of the many wrecks that we have passed on the way across wild seas and amid Carribbean cyclones. It will be like our arrival some years ago from cidents and vicissitudes of long life he | New Zealand at Sydney, people surprised that we got in at all, because we all the lighthouses as old as he is have | were two days late, and some of the ships expected had gone to the bottom, in, he has in under his forehead the and we had passed dereliets and abandoned crafts all up and down that awful channel -our arrival in heaven all tives of 60 years ago were long ago the more rapturously welcomed because sold for old iron, he has the original of the doubt as to whether we would ev-

Once there it will be found that the safety of that precious bundle of life was assured because it was bound up with the life of God in Jesus Christ. Heaven could not afford to have that bundle lost, because it had been said in regard to its transportation and safe ar "Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation The veracity of the heavens is in

ed in its arrival. If God should fairt keep his promise to just one ransound the pillars of Jehovah's throne soul would fall, and the foundations of the eternal city would crumble, and infinite poverties would dash down all the chalices and close all the banqueting halls, and the river of life would change its course, sweeping everything with desolation, and frost would blast all the gar dens, and immeasurable sickness slay the immortals, and the new Jeru-alem become an abandoned city, with no chariot wheel on the streets and no worshipers in the temple-a dead Pompeii of the skies, a buried Herculaneum of the heavens. Lest any one should doubt. the God who cannot lie smites his omnipotient hand on the side of his throne, and taxes affidavit, declaring. 'As I live, said the Lord God. I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth." Oh! I cannot tell you how I feel about it, the thought is so glorious. Bound up with God. Bound up with infinite mercy. Bound up with infinite Bound up with infinite purity. with infinite might thought is more beautiful and glorious

the bundle of life with the Lord thy Now, my hearer and reader, appreciate the value of that bundle. See that it is bound up with nothing mean, but with the unsullied and immaculate. Not with a pebble of the shifting beach, but with the kohinoor of the palace, not with some fading regalia of earthly pomp, but with the robe washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. Pray as you never prayed before, that by divine chirography written all over your nature, you may be properly addressed for a glorious destination. Turn not over a new leaf of the old book, but by the grace of God open an entirely new volume of experience and put into practice the advice contained in the peculiar but beautiful rhythm of some au-

foot of the crags uttered it-"Bound in

thor whose name I know not: If you've any task to do, Let me whisper, friend, to you. If you've anything to say, True and needed, yes or nay, If you've anything to love As a blessing from above, If you've anything to give, That another's joy may live, If some hollow creed you doubt, I hough the whole world hoot and shout, If you've any debt to pay, Rest you neither night nor day-

Pay it. If you've any joy to hold. Near your heart, lest it grow cold, Ho d it. If you've any grief to meet, At a loving Father's feet If you know what torch to light, Guiding others in the night,

Gen. Wheeler Left Out. A dispatch from Washington says the president has practically made up will do the right thing. All angeldom | the list of the general officers to be retained in the volunteer branch of the service. The basis of all the calculations is an army of 65,000 men, for the president has so far insisted that he will not call for volunteers in addition plainly directed, does not come out at | to that number unless an emergency should arise. The reorganization act limits the number of major generals to be appointed to one for each 12,000 men and the brigadier generals to one for every 4,000 men in actual service. On this basis, as there are already three major generals in the army in the persons of Gen. Miles, Gen. Brooke and Gen. Merritt, there is room for but two more. To fill these two places the president has selected Gen. Shafter and Gen. Otis, now in command at Manila. It is safe to say that the list of brigadiers to be appointed will include the following names: Gen. Wood at Sautiago; Gen. Wilson at Matauzas: Gen. Lee in the province of Habana; Gen. Davis now on duty with the court of inquiry into the beef supplies; Gen. Ludlow in command of Habana city; Gen. Lawton nearing Manila; Gen. McArthur at Manila; Gen. Chaffee, and Gen.

Must Wear Clothes.

The United States govenment, or at east some of its agencies, have now engaged in that most difficult of all re- has entirely cured me of eczema when forms, a dress reform. In San Juan, Porto Rico an edict has gone forth that the little children shall no longer run naked in the streets. It will re- my house. I use it for almost everyquire cotton goods to clothe the little thing, where any medicine is needed, ones, and the mills of the south are and have gotten the best of results very close to Porto Rico. This may every time. Respectfully, mean new business for them-

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

What Secretary Hester, of New Orleans, Says About It. Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans

Cotton Exchange, says the cotton movement for the six months of the season since September 1, to the close of February inclusive. shows that compared with the crop movement last vear. Texas, including the Indian territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 425,462 bales more as well as other sections of South Carwhile other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee. Missouri; and Oklahoma have marketed 476,492 less, and the crop of the Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, shows a decrease of 136,696. In other words all of the States outside of Texas and Indian territory have decreased 593,-188 bales, against an increase for Texas | bacco man, but it is not my wish nor | boards. Said application must have the and the Indian territory of 425,462, leaving the net decrease in the total of

the crop marketed of 167.727. Mr. Hester shows the amount brought into sight by groups of States for the six months of this season as follows: Texas and Indian territory 3. time last year of 425,492 bales. Other Gulf States 2,707,570, a decrease under last year of 476,492; Atlantic States 3,of February 9.410,541, a decrease unover year before last of 1,798,545. In commenting on the above state-

ment the Columbia State says: Secreand heaviest six months of the cotton year shows that while the Atlantic States have marketed 116,000 bales less than in the same period of the precedng year and the Gulf States 476,000 bales less, Texas and Indian territory have marketed 425,000 bales more. Mr. R. H. Edmunds of the Manufacturers' Record mentioned to us the other day that in the Indian Territory he had been assured that 1,000,000 bales would be raised there within five years and in Texas that the crop of that State would soon reach 5,000,000. The rich black prairies of the trans-Mississippi region, where not a pound of fertilizers is used, can make a profit on cotton at 4 1-2 cents and will increase heir production rapidly even on that basis, keeping the price down permanently. We will be fools if we attempt to compete with them. The temporary rise in price usual at this season should delude no planter in South Carolina into dependence on cotton again. The Mississippi and it will be too low for

HENS AND THEIR FRUIT.

Value of Chickens and Eggs Produced

Last Year Was Fully \$290,000.000. P. H. Sprague, a Chicago poultry dealer, read a paper before the farmers' institute at Princeton Wednesday, in which he stated that the production of chickens in the United States last year reached 3,350,000,000 and of eggs 130,-000,000,000. The total value of chickens and eggs produced was \$290,000,-000. Accepting these figures as approximately correct, we must conclude that the hen plays an important part in our American life. But we will better understand the relative importance of that part when we come to make some comparisons. than was the heroic Abigail, who at the

The value of our topacco crop has rarely been as much as \$43,000,000. The value of our potato crop is less than \$80,000,000 on an average. The value of our barley crop is not often as much as \$30,000,000. An oat crop worth \$200,000,000 is unusual. Our annual output of pig iron has rarely exceeded \$130,000,000 in value. Coal, by far the most valuable of our mineral products, gives a total output of some \$200,000,000.

Raw cotton, wheat, hay and corn are the only four products of our country, that exceed in value heus and hens' eggs, according to the above estimate, and cotton sometimes follows the latter in order of importance, the crop having exceeded \$290,000,000 in value only three times and the highest having been not quite \$310,000,000. The wheat crop has ranged in value from \$213 .-000,000 to \$513,000,000 and the corn erop from about \$440,000,000 to \$783 .-000,000. The average value of the hay crop may be stated at about \$390,000,-000. From this comparison the importance of the ben, especially in our agricultural economy, will be appreciated.

If Mr. Sprague stated the value of the egg product seperately the fact is not reported. It would be interesting to know the value of the egg output. Probably it exceeds the value of any farm product except corn, wheat, hay, cotton and oats, may even exceed oats. The hen is by no means to be despised.

A Gallant Rescue.

The British steamer Cape Corrientes. Capt. Metcalf, which arrived at Baltimore Wednesday from Shields, brought the information of a brave rescue madat sea. On Jan. 28. in about Lat. 40 and Long. 32, the steamer sighted a vessel in distress, which proved to be the Russian bark Barunga. Capt. Sundman, which had sailed from Ship Island, Ga., on December 18, with a cargo of lumber for Dieppe. When Capt. Metcalf sighted the vessel she was waterlogged and partly dismasted. At 3 p. m., a life saving crew from the steamer, in charge of Chief Officer Charles Johnson, started to rescue the Mrs. Sundman and three children. The little ones were a boy three and a half years old, a two-year-old girl and a fourmonths old baby. It was 9 o'clock at night when the last of the Barunga's crew were on board the Cape Corrientes. The machinery of the steamer was out cf order when the rescue was made and Capt. Metcalf bore for St. Michael's, where he arrived Feb. 10. Capt. Sundman and the 17 others rescued from the Barunga, were landed at that port.

Killed by the Train.

Mr. D. C. Calvert, who resides beween Abbeville and Hodges was accidentally killed by the Southern train Thursday. It seems that Mr. Calvert was attempting to board the train at Darraugh's turnout while it was in motion, lost his footing, and was thrown under the wheels. One of his legs was severed above the knee and his back was badly bruised from being dragged quite a distance. Mr. James M. Smith of Columbia. S

C. writes: Dear Sir-It gives me great pleasure to say that the Old North State Ointment bought of you everything I had used previously failed to give any relief. It is a great medicine, and I would not be without it in James M. Smith.

TOBACCO Vs. COTTON.

What a Marion County Farmer Thinks About the Two.

The following article published in the Pee Dee Hustler, of Marion, S. C .. will no doubt be read with interest by our readers. The article was written by a Marion farmer. Here it is. The question agitating the minds of

a great many farmers of Marion county

olina at the present time is the difference as a money crop as between the cultivation of tobacco and cotton, and this is a very important question to the farp ers at this time, hence it is that I wish to give them a few facts as general interest. I see them for their consideration I will state in the outset that I am a topurpose to bring any undue influence to state facts to sustain. I admit in the outset that when the farmers have cultivatted for a long period of time any special crop as a money crop, it is well for them to consider and calculate beknow they are losing money every year on that crop has not the time come for them to stop, consider and calculate, if 523,238, adecrease under last year of there is not some crop which they can 116 696. Total crop in sight at close cultivate that will pay them? I will now proceed to state as to the cultivader last year of 167,726, and an increase | tion of cotton as given to me by quite a number of farmers and indorsed by a great many others, if in error it is their mistake and not mine, as I do not claim entitled to a pension. tary Hester's cotton report for the first to know from experience. I am informed that in the section mentioned that the average of lint cotton per acre will not exceed 250 lbs, we will put that at 5c which is more than last years crop was sold for, which would make \$12.50. I am told to pick out, gin and bale will cost 100 lbs per acre, that would leave \$7.50 per acre to fertilize, to make it produce the average of 250 per acre, for the cultivation and hand rent. Farmers is it not a reasonable calculation to make, to say that this would soon quit itself?

Now, the first proposition I have to

every farmer in Marion county that can show his cotton bill for the crop of 1898 with any profit, I will agree to produce fifty tobacco bills for the crop | the war. of 1898, showing ten times as much profit per acre. The tobacco bills as compared in large numbers show that in this section the land will produce on an average 1,000 pounds of tobacco per acre, if properly manured and price next fall will be made beyond the cultivated. I know of very few farmers that got as low as \$50.00 per acre for the last crop and from that to \$250 .-.00, and as I wish to be conservative on this side of the question I will say that I am satisfied that the tobacco bills in Marion county will show, an average of at least \$75.00 per acre for all cultivated in 1898 but I do not advise the farmers to plant tobacco, baseing their calculations entirely on the crop of 1898. for no one knows what it will do this venr: at the same time there is no room for any doubt if the crop is properly cultivated, but what it will pay several times more profit than cotton, this fact is not only true for the crop of 1898; but for several years with large numbers of farmers in sections where they pay special attention to the cultivation of tobacco; unless they intend to do that in sections where none has ever been be to the interest those, wishing to raise it to group together and get a good man that understands his business to show them the first year. It would not cost one much, and in addition to the profit they would get in the first crop by drying time, they would not produce this amount gross. Propgain information that would enable them in many instances in the future to manage successfully for themselves. her. Where soldiers or widows dispose have heard some good farmers say the | of their property by giving or selling to best investment they ever made on their crops was getting experienced men for their first crop in tobacco that it not only paid them well in the sales of that crop but the information gained for the future, was was worth more to them than the amount paid out. would not have any one to understand me to advise them to plant tobacco on any land that they would plant cotton on, for that would not do, but I am sat isfied from what I have seen of the lands with some few exceptions, the majority of the farmers have land that will produce good tobacco if properly cultivated; it is always best to select land that is so located as to have some natural drainage, then run your rows the way to give them the advantage of the drainage; by this, in the case of a great deal of rain, you keep the fibre roots from dscaying which alway causes the tobacco to damage and get in such condition that there is no improvement in it by anything that you can do, that you may not fail to understand this. I will state that tobacco planted on land with no drainage in case of excess of rain gets in what the tobacco men call drowned out, and in such cases is of very little value. I don't think any man's experience has been sufficient to tell improvement in tobacco damaged from the drouth, especially when properly managed when we do have seasons.

If in error let me know. THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

The Jews Still Emigrating to the City of Jerusalem

In a recent report to the state department Mr. Ravndal. United States consul at Beirut, Syria, refers to the Barunga's crew. He first brought back | Zionist movement which was started two years ago and for a while was the subject of much discussion. This movement aimed at the restoration of the Jewish nation in Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital. It looks toward the realization of a dream which pious Jews have cherished for many centuries. Zionism seemad to subside as quickly as it sprang up, but it has recently had a revival. This is due mainly to a Zionist congress which was heid at Basel. Switzerland last September, and in some degree to the recent visit of the German emperor to Palestine. Consul Ravndal gives some interesting facts concerning the Jews in that country. Out of a total population of 200,000, about 40,000 are Jews, against only 14,000 twenty years ago. In Jerusalem alone there are 22,000 Jews, half of whom have gone there from Europe and America in the last twelve or fifteen years. It is evident that the tendency of Jews to return to their own land is growing. Whether Zienism shall grow or weaken it seems certain that the Jewish population of Palestine will be increased very largely. It is strange that this tendency has set in at a time when the Jews in almost every country enjoy a larger degree of givil and religious liberty than ever be-

> 000 of those remarkable people in the world, the great majority of them in finally subjugate the Filipinos. They Europe. But they are found wherever are their influence is felt.

STATE PENSIONS.

There Was No Change in the Law at

The legislature did not change the pension law. Amendments were introduced by Capt. A. H. Dean, of Spartanburg, and by Mr. Laban Mauldin, of Pickens, but neither bill passed the sen-

The state board of pensions, through Miss Kate F. Maher, clerk, is sending out instructions to township and county oards. The state board consists of M R Cooper secretary of state, J. P. Der ham, comptroller general, and G. Duncan Bellinger, attorney general.

The following copy of instructions to

county and township boards will be of All new applicants for pensions must appear in person before the township approval of the township and county bear in favor of tobacco that I cannot | boards before the State board will approve them. The township boards may drop from the roll of pensioners the name or names of any party or parties which, in their judgment, are not entitled to a pension under the law. They 179,734 bales, an increase over same fore making a change, but when they may add to the roll only such names of new applicants as may file applications. Those already on the pension roll need notfile new applications, but must report to the board. The board will prepare a list giving the name of each pensioner who has died since the last distribution of pension funds, and of those who participated in the distribution of 1898 who, in their judgment, are not now All new applications not properly and

correctly filed in every particular, although approved by township and county boards, will be disapproved by the state board. The county boards are requested not to forward to the state board the applications of new pensioners disapproved by township and county

Township and county boards will notice that the law provides three classes, "A," "B," "C," with five sub-divisions of Class C, as follows:

Class A .- Those who have lost both hands, or both legs, or both eyes, or are totally disabled, and whose income make on the side of tobacco, is that for does not exceed \$250. This does not include soldiers whose disabilities arise from diseases or causes arising since

Class B .- Those who have lost one arm or one leg and whose income does not exceed \$250. Class C, No. 1 .-- Those soldiers and

sailors disabled by wounds, but not sufficient to be placed in Class B, whose income does not exceed \$250. Class C, No. 2.-Those who have reached the age of 60 years, and whose

income does not exceed \$100. Class C, No.3.-Widows of those who have lost their lives while in the service of the State or Confederate States. and whose income does not exceed

Class C. No. 4 .- Widows above the age of 60 years, whose income does not exceed \$100. Class C, No. 5 .- Widows of pension-

ers. This class is not mentioned in the printed acts sent out, but by the act approved 9th December, 1894. Blanks for reports of township and

county boards have been prepared and mailed. The board can on each blank write the township, and then give the pensioners in that township by classes

alphabetically. Township boards cannot be too care-'physical condition." It is a very poor man whose gross income from labor, rent, and other sources, does not exceed \$100, or poor lands, if any which will erty sufficient to produce \$100 in appli cant's or his wife's name debars him er

their children they are debarred. Widows of pensioners who re-marry are not entitled any longer to pensions. Pensioners who have moved to another State are no longer entitled to a pension. Those who have moved to another county must have their name transferred and draw their pension from that

Please note very carefully the follow-

Let township and county boards act promptly and fairly, giving the state board full information with complete reports by townships for each county, and writing the names alphabetically, full and clear, and beginning with Class A, and giving reasons for approving. Township boards must first approve in writing each new application, and then county boards, and afterwards the state board. In making reports to county boards, township boards' reports should be signed by each member.

Did you ever observe that the man-

ners of even the best mannered families are a little improved by the presence of company? Do you not realize in your own case that you are less apt to give short answers, to be contentious, to its resulting responsibilities. The speak sharply, to give way to selfish silence, to be moody, or unreasonable, or disagreeable, when there is a guest in your household? Especially is this not so if the stranger is one of dignified and noble bearing, of high position and | 5. character, of sweet and winning manner, and very especially if it is one whom you love, and who loves you? Now this thought seems to suggest a possibility of your wearing these "eom pany manners" always, for always you have, or may have, such a guest with you-One who is more majestic in hearing than the kings of the earth, yet more tender and loving than a mother. One who is 'crowned with glory and honor," yet bears Himself toward you with matchless tenderness one whom surely you must love, since He so loved you as to give His life for you. There can be no doubt of His willingness to abide with you, for He Himself has promised, "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the world.

The Round Bale. R. H. Edmunds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, says in regard to his recent Southern trip: "I have had occasion to study earefully the actual workings of the round bale system of cotton handling, which is being introduced by Mr. Searles, and I am more than ever convinced that while it means the development of probably the biggest industrial enterprise since the Standard Oil was brought into existence, it also means a saving of \$30. 000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year to the South. The middlemen, the cotton factors and compress people, who now take toll out of every bale of cotton, do not like it, but the farmers do; for under it they are getting a dollar or two more a bale for their cotten than if put

EUROPEAN newspapers predict a long war, costly in expenditure of life and money, before the United States shall ing on foreign wars.



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HOW TO MAKE COTTON PAY.

Some Good Advice From the Georgia · Agricultural Department.

In the cotton bulletin issued from the Georgia State experiment station, Col. Redding, the director devotes a chapter to summing up some of the results of experiments on the farm during his nine years' administration. He says' it is possible to make the mistake of planting too much corn or oats as well as too much cotton, and whether a farmer is producing too much cotton depends on whether he is producing it at a profit and not on the number of bales he makes. If a farmer is producing it at a cost less than the market price and can sell at a profit, he is not producing too much, it does not matter how many bales he makes. If on the contrary he is making fifty bales at a loss, he is making too much co ton for his good.

When a farmer finds his crop is costing him more or as much as he can sell it for, then one of two things are necessary. He must either raise the price or lower the cost of production. The former is beyond his control and he had better address himself to the latter. In the opinion of Director Reddingaif he will select his best land, the best varieties of cotton seed, properly balanced fertilizers and manures and adopt the best methods of cultivation. the farmer can certainly reduce the cost of producing his crop. He says:
By these means, a farmer may not

make so many bales of cotton as he has usually done; in fact, he certainly will not, but the smaller number will have been produced at a less cost per pound. If a farmer has been planting 90 acres of cotton to get 30 bales, and finds that these 30 bales have cost him six cents a pound, it would certainly be better to reduce his area to 15 acres and his output to 10 bales. if by so doing he can produce these 10 bales at a cost of 3 tor 4 cents per pound. In the first case there is much work and worry without any profit; while in the second case there is not so much work and worry, and less than one-third as many bales; and there is some profit in the latter course.

When our farmers learn that ten bales of ectton, with a profit of \$10 a bale are much better than thirty bales at no profit, they will be on the road to reform. They will not only make money, but they will save in 'abor, time and acreage, and have land upon which to make other crops for food. quote again from Director Redding: The very same principle applies to every kind of crop. It is certainly not sound policy to expend \$5 per acre in preparing, planting, cultivating and harvesting a crop of 8 or 10 bushels of corn. The true policy is to concentrate labor, fertilizers and skill, on smaller areas of better soil, for such crops the more expensive cultivation, and devote a larger area to small grain (especially oats and rye), cow peas, pasture, etc,-crops which cost little labor and are essentially improvers of the seil. - Augusta Chronicle.

THE COST OF THE WAR

Close to Five Hundred Millions so Far and Other Expenses a Billion.

The New York Sun says the Republican chairman of appropriations and the leader of the opposition on the committee concur as to the cost to the nation of the war with Spain in money are dy as propriated. The total is almost half a billion dollars. The exact figures, as stated both by Mr. Cannon and Dockery, are \$482,562,083.

This is the cost to date of an idea, an intellectual conception; a sentiment; and the idea is worth every dollar it

has cost or will cost. Last August, after hostilities had ceased, there was current an official statement apparently showing that the entire expenditure for military and naval operations up to that date had been \$117,121,000; and this total was prematurely accepted in some quarters as representing approximately the cost to the nation of the war which the nation righteously undertook.

At that time The Sun published an estimate of the several items of cost likely to be chargeable ultimately to the account of the war with Spain and table is here repeated:

 Current war expenses. \$100,000,000 State expenditures ... 15,000,000 Private contributions. War claims..... Loss of soldiers' produc-

S. The Maine... 3.000.000

This estimate was attacked as excessive by some conscientious statisticians, particularly on account of the size of the first item. How could the direct appropriations for the war itself possibly reach \$400,000,000, we were asked, when the official accountants of the Treasury reported a total of only \$117,-121,000 at the end of four months of accual operations? Yet the result shows that our esti-

mate was so moderate that it has already been exceeded by a nearly \$100,-000,000. How many people remember that the corresponding item on account of the war for the preservation of the Union amounted to \$3,348,372,904? We therefore revise the table, leav-

ng the other items of cost standing as they were, to be verified or discredited as time goes on:

Current war expenses 482,562,083 15,000,000 State expenditures. 15,000,000 Private contributions War claims. Loss of soldiers productive labor..... Interest on the war debt..... Pensions.... 3,000,000 The Maine

Total\$1,025,552,083 BRAYTON Ives, the famous New York

London firm of booksellers to recover \$4,374, which he paid for what purported to be an original letter written

Some of the Legends and Traditions of This Once Great Race.

FRIENDLY TO THE WHITES

Until the Late Uprising They Were Docile and Not So Easily Aroused

To This Day They Are Great Believers

in Their Legendary Lore-Polygamy Was Once Practiced Among Them-Their Great Regard For the Aged and Helpless Likened to Chinese Ancestral Worship. To those acquainted with the Chip news Indians the recent uprising came as a surprise. For almost a century they have boasted of their friendship for the white man. One of their prin cipal chiefs, old Na-gan-ab, who died not long ago at the age of at least 95 always spoke of it as if that friendship proved the possession of a superior sort of astuteness. In his youth the old man demonstrated the reality of the sentiment, or of his conversion, as the priests preferred to put it, to the extent of discarding three wives, retaining the oldest and ugliest of the quartet he possessed. This was in 1856, and may be properly taken as the dividing point between civilized and uncivilized Chip pewa history. Just before this the Chippewas had held their customary celebration at the head of Lake Superior, which was then a favorite spot for curing detached scaips and dis playing of these trophies.

Although regeneration followed so quickly is was not deep enough to cure all at once the Chippewa desire for scalps of the Sioux. From time tradifional these two, the Chippewas, or Ojibways, and Sioux, or Dacotahs, had een enemies, The former, from their docile, almost childlike nature, fishermen rather than hunters, farmers more than warriors, were the pastoral people of the redmen, not easily aroused and often imposed upon. Polygamy was practiced among them, and their regard for the aged and helpless was akin to the Chinese ancestral worship Once thoroughly provoked, their en mity was inplacable. They drove the Sioux westward from Sault Ste. Marie and the head of Lake Superior to the Dakotas. This shows how strong the hatred of the Chippewas to the Sioux still continues.

The Chippewas show their superior

imagination in the richness of their legendary lore. Categorically speaking there are 101 of these legends that have no other repository than the memory of a few old medicine women who have failed to feel the charm of the new order of things and are rapidly p ssing away, their dreams with them. Their account of the beginning of things is very similar to the Bible story of the flood. Storms came and rains fell unti there was no dry spot anywhere. Then Wey-nah-bo-zoh-who he was or whence he came the story says notclimbed the highest mountain. The climbed a tree to the very topmos branch. His companions in flight were the otter, the "enfant du diabie," not to mention the more odoriferous name and the fox. when the storm abated Wey-nah-bo-zoh sent down first one and then the other. Finally the second came back with a bit of earth. This his master sprinkled upon the tail of the fox with the injunction that it descend and run around the tree until further orders. Now, it happened that in obeying, Reynard's bushy tail scattered the small particles of earth in every direction to give place to more

for a bonanza ranch, and Reynard ha not been seen since. All these legends seem to be of an allegorical nature, having their origin in the physical changes of the earth For instance, there is the one of O-jeeg-ah-nun-nung-o-quay, or the wo man of the fishing star. She lived far north; her cousin to the southward Now this cousin was keeping-in-chies of the sunshine. Not unlike other mo nopolists, he was willing that his poor relation should have a slight share of it. Usually he renewed her supply once a year, but there came a time when either he rorgot it or had been declaring too many dividends for such prodigality. At any rate, O- jeeg, with the patience of her sex, got tired of waiting. She sent petition after petition without success. Indeed, it was

altogether too cold for comfort, and

earth. Presently the tree was in the

centre of what might have answered

more sunshine became a necessity Have it she would, even if she ha to steal it. So sending couriers ahead to decoy her husband with baiting tales of buffalo is the near distance. she awaited the propitious moment When he and all his band were gone she slipped into the wigwam, got the main supply of sunshine, which, it would appear, had been in cold storage, and started on her way rejoicing. Bu her cousin, not having found the buffa lo, had become suspicious, and at this inopportune moment appeared upon the scene. Instantly comprehending what had happened and not wishing t kill his own flesh and blood, he drew an arrow and shot her into the heavens where as the star of the handle of the Big Dipper she has been compelled to serve fishermen to this day. What be came of sunshine, the narrative, with

These traditions still hold great sway over the Chippewa mind. A minister of the tribe who has been preach ing Christianity for more than twenty five years speaks of the Mesabi with the same faith that he does of the Christ, Mesabi, be it said, is a mythical giant who was finally overcome by Wey-no-bo-zoh, and whose grave in cludes all northwestern Minnesota above Lake Superior, his wampur belt being identical with the wonder ful iron deposits of the Mesaba Range his head corresponding to the Vermil ion mines, and his feet and legs taking in the minor spurs and regions of that State's great iron deposit.

Indian lack of continuity, does not dis

The Women Were Displaced. In the reign of Edward III. all the brewers and bakers were women, and when men first began to engage in these occupations it was thought so strange that they were called men brewers and men bakers.

JOHN Barrett, United States minister to Siam, calls the attention of our cotton growers and merchants to the 300,000,000 fact that the opportunities for trade which the east holds out to them are simply infinite. Out of the 500,000, 000 people who inhabit the Asiatic countries not fewer than 409,000,000 collector, has brought suit against a of the number are clothed in cotton garments, and out of 5,000,000 square miles which these Asiatic countries contain, not more than 100,000 square by Christopher Columbus, but which miles are adapted to the production of know from the experiences of their own | turned out to be only a skilful photo- cotton. In these facts may be promiscivilization has gone and wherever they government the difficulties of carry- graphic reproduction of the original let- ed much for the cotton growing states of North America,