

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

VOL. XXIII.

W. F. HARRIS, JR.
Editor and Proprietor.

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902.

(\$2.00 per Annum.)
(Cash in Advance.)

NO. 2

HE IS NOT A PRISONER.

Bill Says Joel South, of Monticello, Fla., is no Klu Klux Klan.

Our Christmas is over, but the memory of it will linger long. Most all the kith and kindred gathered at the old innstead and brought love and gladness with them. All the far away boys were here and I never saw them so happy before. Of course we had prepared a Christmas tree for the little ones and Santa Claus came down the chimney and filled their stockings and then filled the tree with beautiful presents and decorated it with garlands and ornaments. That part of Christmas has passed. The anxious expectation and wonder of the little ones is all over, but the old mansion is still wide open and running over with happy children and grandchildren and Mother's first year was closed to:

"'Twas the night after Christmas—
The rooms and the hall
Had holly and mistletoe still on the wall
The Christmas tree stands in the parlor
Its beautiful branches all green and
gone."

Next day we settled down to music and song and the enjoyment of all the good gifts that Christmas brought, including the turkey and oysters for dinner and turkey hash for breakfast every day while the boys were with us.

These boys are all about the place and what with the piano and violin and half a dozen sweet voices we had a choir of our own, and when they got into the "buzzed" and other hilarities the girls formed a ring and danced and pranced to accord of sweet sounds and all of a sudden the maternal ancestor sat her self-control and joined the procession and bowed and curtsied and bowed and held out her hands waiting to be kissed and I do not accept the acrobatic banter and as I was about to take her hand in mine and try around she flung her Pookahous eyes and decided my soft approach. She flitted away on her No. 2 foot as gay as a girl and went coquetting with one of the boys. That's the way she treats me now in my antiquity. Time was when she was kind enough to take my hand and keep it and didn't dare to play coquette at my expense. But now I am disordered and so I retired from the ring singing that pathetic old song:

"'Tis the last rose of summer left
Standing alone,
My lovely companion has left me and
gone."

But the frolic is about over and the children have settled down to the calm enjoyment of their dolls and books and their toys and all are still happy. The day before Christmas it was a terrible sight to see some of the old men sitting around the table and buying pretty things for the boys. I met my good brother Yarbrough waddling along about dark with some bundles and under his arm was a new umbrella. He said the umbrella was for Hestizah, his faithful servant who had lived with him all these years and was tired and tried and had had an umbrella. That was good and kind and proof enough that Brother Yarbrough belongs to our old set and had alive to serve him "berfo de wah."

But, Mr. Editor, I am perplexed. My Christmas pleasure has been marred somewhat by my pity for the credulous dependent women all over the land who are the dupes of that Monticello man. Every day brings scores of letters from those who have long since sent \$25 to my son at Monticello, Fla., and got nothing back. They say they trusted him because he is my son. Many of them begged or borrowed the \$25 for they could not get the subscribers, and so they made up a list of names from their acquaintances and then they went to work on the endless chain humber and got other women to send more money and be duped.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg you to put it in large type and put it in red ink that Joel South, of Monticello, is no son of mine, nor do I know anything of him or his paper. I saw a late issue in which he boasts of having 40,000 subscribers, which I suppose means \$40,000 that these dependent women have sent him. He promised them \$20 a month to write three hours a day and some of them sold their jewelry and some pressed things to raise the \$20. Now, Mr. Editor, I beg you to put your columns to stop this fraud upon our poor southern women. And now we see that another endless chain paper has started in Athens, Ga. These frauds are bringing discredit upon the press and discredit upon our poor women. I inclose a sample circular. Please stop it. Kill it. Crush it. It is worse than the cherry tree scheme.

"I will give \$10 to find out who started that. If the Monticello man was my son, I have received at least fifty letters saying, 'Your son at Monticello,' etc. They make me tired. I had three from Texas this morning."

William's Opinion of the President.
Haleth Post.

Memphis, Jan. 2.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who lectures here to-night, thus stated to President Roosevelt in an interview to-day: "I think I like Mr. Roosevelt. I think he is a honest man, striving to do right. But I must admit the conviction that he is utterly incapable of performing the duties of the President of the United States as they should be performed. He is too much of a storm petrel. He cannot fly when the wind is not high. Many of his acts are not only radical, they are rash."

Speaking of the Republican party he said: "With Roosevelt at its head it is playing right into the hands of the Democrats. The Booker T. Washington incident, the Shelby court of inquiry and other events have worked lasting injury to the dominant party."

EVERYBODY TICKLED.

The Kaiser's Compliment to the President's Daughter Gives Pleasure All Round.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Kaiser Wilhelm's graceful compliment to America in asking Miss Alice Roosevelt to act as sponsor for his new yacht, now building by the United States, is looked upon here as another evidence of the cordial feeling that exists between the two countries.

The President's daughter was much complimented to-day by her friends and acquaintances over the cablegram from Berlin conveying the information that the Kaiser wanted her to name his new yacht, but this far no official intimation of the international compliment has reached the White House.

The Kaiser's request, when specially made, will take some time to reach Miss Roosevelt. First it will be communicated by the Emperor to his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The minister will convey it in turn to United States Ambassador White. Ambassador White will then send the invitation by mail Secretary Day here in Washington. Mr. Day is a little over to the White House and told the Kaiser's request to the President, who will likely turn it over to his daughter.

The President will send the reply, which, of course, will be favorable, back to the Kaiser through the same channels.

Democratic Party in Congress.
St. Louis Republic.

While it is evident that the Fifty-seventh Congress, with a heavy Republican majority, is prepared and able to do the bidding of the selfish interests which control the Republican national organization and dictate the party policies, the duty of Democratic members is plain and imperative.

The two parties stand face to face in this Congress, no other political organization being represented in the membership of the Senate or House of Representatives. On every measure offered for consideration and action, the alignment of Republicanism and Democracy must of necessity be clean-cut and definite. The voting will voice the decision of the Republican and Democratic parties alone on the questions to be settled during the present session.

Democratic Senators and Representatives cannot hope to encompass a winning vote in either house of Congress. This fact does not, however, lessen their responsibility to the people. It is their duty more imperative to vigorously contest all evil measures and to compel an explicit debate on every important question coming up for action. By this means alone may the people be kept fully cognizant of the significance of Republican policies and be brought to competent appreciation of the measures contained in Republicanism's surrender to influences hostile to the general good.

Skilful and aggressive leadership of the Democratic majority in Congress will be of tremendous value to the party and to the country. The present session of Congress may be made an educational session to an exceptional degree. A firm and faithful defense of the people's cause in every instance of the evil legislation now contemplated by the Republicans will mean ultimate benefit in the Congressional campaign of the year now about to open.

In the educational campaign of 1902, the teaching of the acts of the present Congressional session should mean deserved profit to the Democratic party and a regained security for the American people.

Roosevelt in a Cuckoo.
A Washington press dispatch says: The Virginia reel and cakewalk in the East Room of the White House last night, to both of which the President took a prominent part, form one of the topics of social Washington to-day.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the other ladies in the party were almost hysterical over the antics of the President, who entered into the dance with all his accustomed spirit. The President chanced, side-stopped and "balanced" all, while the little Roosevelt boys gave vent to their merriment.

Following the President came Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, usually staid, dignified, stately. But he forgot all this and danced with all the vim and abandon of his young son, who was present. The Roosevelt children "guyed" the Senator just as they had their father.

For 30 minutes the reel was danced. Then the cakewalk struck up. "There'll Be Hot Times." The guests yelled and someone started a cakewalk. The President chose a partner and led the cakewalk down the long East Room, executing fancy, buck and wing steps.

After a few minutes of "A Hot Time" the orchestra began playing "Whistling Rufus" in cakewalk time, and the entire party joined in the contest. The young son of Senator Lodge soon demonstrated that he was the star cakewalker, and the President allowed him to lead. After the cakewalk came an old-fashioned country square dance.

How the Kaiser Meted Out.
London Answer.

The German Emperor, when in any way crossed or contradicted by policy violently at the lobe of his right hand.

SPECIAL EMBROIDERY SALE!

WE will continue our January sale of Embroideries at reduced prices. These are excellent goods, and of the newest designs.

Ladies' Jackets at half-price. Underwear, for Ladies and Children, and Hosiery for Ladies and Children, all going at reduced prices.

We are prepared to serve our trade with the newest things in headwear, at reduced prices.

J. F. YEAGER,
LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

A CHRISTMAS EPISODE.

A Young Man, a Cat, a Lantern and a Jug of Whiskey Make Things Lively. Wadesboro Messenger.

During the holidays a young man of Chesterfield county went to Ocharrow to do his Christmas shopping. He was determined to have a lively Christmas and to this end spent his money freely.

First he bought a new buggy and a handsome lap robe. He then invested in a jug of corn juice and a lantern. The lantern he lit and put under the robe to keep his feet warm. Some one gave him a cat and it was put in a sack and placed under the seat of the buggy. Thus equipped he started for home. On the road he stopped to get out a friend a drink, and as he started to get out of the buggy his foot caught in the sack in which the cat was contained and both the lantern and jug were turned over and their contents spilled in the buggy. The whiskey and oil both caught fire and if the young man had not been pulled from the buggy by his friend he would probably have been burned to death. The mole was frightened nearly to death by the roaring blaze behind him and ran as a mule never ran before. He finally broke loose from the buggy and saved himself. The new buggy and lap robe and the cat, whiskey and lantern were all burnt.

The New Year.

Another year buds with the old human problems still unsolved, but with many long steps toward better things to our credit.

It is much that the greater part of the world has remained at peace. South Africa, the Philippines and some of the South American Republics in which revolution is endemic, are still torn by strife, but the great masses of civilized human beings have been able to sow and reap and cheat their neighbors in security.

Science has advanced nearer and nearer to the ultimate secrets of nature. Spanning Atlantic with an electric wave is impressive enough in itself, but what it is in itself is insignificant compared with what it implies and foreshadows.

We talked of harnessing the lightning when we could lead a feeble current along a wire. We seem now to have our grasp almost upon those mighty sides of electrical force that save the globe, that move the compass needle and hang up the auroral lights.

The year has seen progress in social affairs as well as in science and in international relations. Labor and capital have drawn nearer to gether. The steel strike, injuring laborers and capitalists alike and helping nobody, impressed upon both sides the advantage of trying to help instead of to harm each other. The result was the remarkable gathering in which the leaders of the men of muscle and the leaders of the men of money joined hands for their mutual benefit.

The year 1901 was decorated by one pitiful tragedy. But the march of the Republic has not been stayed, or even checked. And every American looks to 1902 with the buoyant confidence that it will be even richer in achievements than 1901.

A Matter of Honor.

Congressman Eddy, of Minnesota, says there are not a dozen congressmen who could get an salary in private business what the government pays them. Then Georgia furnishes eleven of the number, for there is probably not a member of the Georgia delegation who could not earn more than \$5,000 a year at any other calling.

Why the Raw Sugar Tax Should be Repealed.

American Grocer.

It is a direct tax on the working-man's wages. It is an iniquitous tax if not needed for revenue, and because that which it seeks to protect needs no protection other than that essential to contract the bounty-fed sugar of Europe. Hawaii and Porto Rico cane-sugar and domestic beet-sugar sold at a no-duty price would return a handsome margin of profit, insuring a constantly increasing output of such sugar.

Raw sugar should be free: Because the present tariff is unjust, in that it encourages and produces inordinate profits, all taken from the pockets of the people, and adding to the cost of living. It encourages class legislation. It is manifestly wrong, because the \$20,000,000 contributed by the people of the country to this privileged class together with \$48,000,000 paid the Government in duty, could be transferred to the saving bank, to the credit of thousands, or used to increase the home comforts of eighty millions instead of being usefully and justly diverted through Government protection to still further fatten the already plethoric purses of a few.

Raw sugar should be free: Because sugar is an absolute necessity of life and essential to the health of the people. Because free sugar would greatly encourage and increase the jam, preserve and jelly industries of the country. Under cheap fruit and cheap sugar the markets of the world for these industries would be sure. Great Britain employs 150,000 working people in this branch of trade alone, and produces merchandise to the value of \$60,000,000 yearly. Every farmer, therefore, is interested in this phase of the question.

Raw sugar should be free: Because the present is a most propitious time to enact remedial legislation of this kind. The Government does not need the revenue, and the best colonial case goods do not need the protection. Cuba knocks at our door, asking for help. Why should it be denied? Have we not assumed a protection over the island? Do we not practically direct its government? Cuban interests are ours, and we should deal with Cuba on a basis of broad liberal and known generosity of this great Republic. It is for the United States to make or unmake Cuba. Perpetuation of the present raw-sugar tariff on sugar imported from that island means its ruin. Should we accept such a responsibility? It is on record and beyond question that the domestic beet-sugar industry is a self-supporting and profitable enterprise without the aid of Government protection.

Reasons and Reality.
Washington Times.

"You can talk all you're a mind to about romance," growled the man who can never keep anything to himself, "I've had enough of it."

"Why, what's the matter?" "Well, you know I have always judged people more or less by their voices. The other day I got a call on the telephone from somebody up on Connecticut avenue, and the voice was sweet enough to make you dream of peaches and cream. It was a real sweet coming kind of a voice. I looked for a man and found there was one unmarried girl living there with her father, a widower, and I got an introduction just on the strength of that voice."

"Well, she was forty years old, with a voice like a buzz saw. The girl who had come to the telephone was the maid, and she was about the color of good chocolate."

General Palma Makes a Statement of His Policy.

Centr. Valley N. Y. Jan. 2.—General Estrada Palma, the Cuban President, is somewhat undecided on his plans of departure to Cuba. He dislikes leaving his family, and at the same time is disinclined to take all his children with him because it would interfere with their studies. He will probably take his wife and three young children to Havana when he sails for inauguration, and will be joined by the other three in the summer during their vacations.

General Palma will have hundreds of public offices to fill, and the office-seekers will doubtless be greatly disappointed to learn of his determination to remain at Central Valley until close to the day, on which he will assume office. He told on a correspondent to-day that he would not go to Cuba before April. His inauguration is to take place May 1. Gen. Palma said to-day:

"I wish to correct the statements that have been made that my candidacy was advised by the United States government and that if elected I would be under its control. Of course I can never forget the debt we owe this country for helping us gain our independence, but notwithstanding that I am first of all a Cuban. No one will control me. I will be true to self without fear or favor. I have made no pledges for the purpose of gaining office.

"The reconstruction of Cuba will develop on all of us. We must gather about us the best elements of the island, Cuban and Spaniard. Cuba must forget all differences and bear in mind that we are members of the same family, all with the same interests at stake. We will safeguard and respect all foreign interests."

General Palma approves of the Platt amendment and believes it to be in the interest of Cuban independence. Regarding the sale of Pinar, he said: "The shallow waters make it dangerous and difficult for vessels of large tonnage to touch there. It might be an important addition to the territory of the Cuban Republic and the United States might be induced to give up the island."

He favored a most economical government. There will be no unnecessary expenses and the diplomatic corps might at first be limited to a minister at Washington. There will be a consular general in New York, and at other posts only consular agents who will receive only little salary and perhaps only fees for their services.

The question of paying the soldiers and officers who fought for Cuban independence will probably be one of the most important for the new government to deal with. "While I consider this a serious debt," said General Palma "yet I will recommend that these patriots wait for their pay until we have first put our industries on a solid footing. I am sure that with plenty of employment for the people these men will be satisfied to wait until their country is sufficiently strong financially to spare this money."

The Muced in Bird Flights.
Worcester Telegram.

An Indiana farmer says he has captured a big bird which must have come from the moon, as it is not like any thing on earth, and walked into water and looked surprised, as though it had never experienced contact with any water substance before. Its feathers were white and coarse, long yellow, eyes white and legs short and thick and its wings useful more as a force to light than for flight, apparently, though the bird lighted on the farmer's house at night after a long trip from somewhere. The bird's surprise at water convinced the farmer that the moon on the moon have long since dried up, as some astrologers claim they have.

THE ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

The Time to Face Your Annual Statement, General, Special, and Material. Pittsburg Courier.

With the prevalent disposition of the American to extract humor from every subject, no matter how serious its nature may be, we come in recent years to regard the other admissions printed in the New Year as so many jokes against which we hurl our shafts of wit. But the man or woman who lets the season go by without some mental and moral stock-taking hardly possesses of the qualities of character that find a useful place in the task of helping the world along to a better civilization. New Year "resolutions" that are made only to be broken may value our humor, but the serious and earnest review of a year's accomplishments and the counting up of one's individual losses and gains are by far less important duties to be driven away from by a pointed paragraph or a humorist's sneer. Nor is there any need for morbid brooding and pessimistic sighing over what the old year contains. The breathless exercise for the mind at this time should be learning lessons for our future guidance. The man who never makes a mistake is not of much account in this world. It is the man, who, having made mistakes, learns from them a better way of living hereafter, who is building our civilization, and our country's future. Our country's future is not to be built by the man who never makes a mistake, but by the man who, having made mistakes, learns from them a better way of living hereafter, who is building our civilization, and our country's future.

What am I getting or losing of the world of which I form a part? By the divisions and subdivisions of our calendar there is a period when we can put definite passes upon the swift passing of the days, and here the old ends and new begins. It is this period to which we count to work and the man who lives it to enable him to set up a rigid and impartial account with himself is going to be a much more useful and valuable member of society for the year to come than he who "resolves and resolves only to play a trick with his unscrupulous seasons."

We have a lot of old and bad accounts on hand in the shape of narrow prejudice or old misty theories that have been tried and found failing the best thing to do is to credit them to the "profit and loss" sheet and let it go at that. We should lose them, and at the same time profit by what their very failures teach us. The New Year is an excellent time for people to be honest with themselves, honest with their mistakes and the losses and the humiliations that this process will entail. Face the situation, mental, material, in which you actually find yourself for the sake of purpose of being prepared for the year to come, and you will be astonished at the impulse and uplift you will get from the process. Life is almost intolerable and infinitely less useful to the man and woman who are never wise enough to be honest with their own experiences.

The South and the World's Iron Trade.
Stephen Jones, Secretary of the States Iron Trade Association, in the Manufacturing Record.

Every country in the wide world has recognized that not only has the United States become the world's iron-making center, but they all know also that the nation appears to have the most abundant supply of iron ore in the world's markets.

If Great Britain fails to come up to the high standard of the iron-making resources of the United States, it may, at least, be said that no other European country is, on the whole, better off. We are asked to specify the districts which, in our opinion, offered the most advantageous terms and conditions to the capitalist who was looking for iron in the immediate future. I should feel inclined to name the district of Birmingham, Ala. Many of my American friends are aware that I have been there within the last three months. I had then an opportunity of examining and estimating the resources of the district from an iron-making point of view. I know of nothing to excite or excite anything to equal them. "In an other district with which I am familiar, one stood at a given point and saw blast furnaces, coal mines and iron-works—rather their evidences in the form of equipment—at practically the same moment."

The Increased Appropriations Made by the General Assembly to State Institutions, Education and Pensions.
Foot up \$481,160.51. An excellent list of these appropriations made by the General Assembly was compiled by the State Treasurer for the information of the council of State, which will, in a short time, consider the question whether the revenue will be sufficient to enable the State to meet them all.

Treasurer Lucy's statement brings out the information that there are \$100,000 of 1901 appropriations to State institutions still unexpended, which makes a total of \$581,160.51 in extraordinary liabilities that the State will be called upon to honor. Treasurer Lucy did not think that the increased appropriations looked up such a large sum, and the figures prepared by him were a surprise on all sides.

Governor Aycock is inclined to the opinion that the Treasurer will be able to meet these extra appropriations until the Legislature meets. He will certainly favor the payment of the additional \$100,000 appropriation to the public schools, unless there be some urgent reasons against such action.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Methodist Year Book for 1902 reports the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States at \$48,457, an increase of 10,463 in the year 1901. The number of ministers has increased from 7,787 in 1900 to 17,879 in 1901, while the number of local preachers has decreased from 24,136 to 24,092.

There are under the direction of the church 22,126 Sunday schools, with 349,377 officers and teachers and 2,705,469 scholars. There are now 37,574 churches, against 37,390 a year ago, and 11,474 parsonages, against 11,139 a year ago. The value of church buildings is \$130,615,000, an increase in one year of \$2,507,401, and the value of parsonages is \$19,592,000, an increase in the value during the year of \$738,700.

There are under the direction of the church 22,126 Sunday schools, with 349,377 officers and teachers and 2,705,469 scholars. There are now 37,574 churches, against 37,390 a year ago, and 11,474 parsonages, against 11,139 a year ago. The value of church buildings is \$130,615,000, an increase in one year of \$2,507,401, and the value of parsonages is \$19,592,000, an increase in the value during the year of \$738,700.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST RECEPTION.

He Meets Honor With Good Reception. Crowded to Mill and Henry. Washington Herald.

President Roosevelt's first public reception was attended more largely than any New Year's reception in a number of years. In all 9,500 persons filed through the White House and shook hands with the President. Mr. Roosevelt, on being apprised that the crowd in line outside the White House was unusually large, gave orders that the gates should not be closed until the last person desiring to do so had an opportunity to pay his respects. The reception began promptly at 11 o'clock and it was 2:30 o'clock before the last person in line had been presented to the President, and a quarter of an hour later before the reception came to an end. The weather was delightful, being clear and crisp, so that no hardship was suffered by the throng that waited for hours before admission to the White House. The reception was in every way successful, the attention not only being largely attracted to the really beautiful arrangements, but the fact, and the President in excellent spirits. To each person he extended a cordial "Happy New Year." Mrs. Roosevelt was equally pleasing to each of those who filed past the line in the line of honor where the receiving party stood.

In view of recent events, attention was on tip-top as General Miles appeared before the President, but the serious was not rewarded with anything unusual. The President greeted General Miles with the same hearty courtesy he had shown to others, and General Miles returned the salutation in the same spirit and then passed on, smiling, along in line with the ladies. Admiral Dewey was another of the distinguished visitors to engage the attention of the crowd. He was at the head of the long line of naval officers, all in full uniform, and including the ranking rear admirals and heads of the naval staff departments. The admiral wore the superb sword voted to him by Congress for the victory of Manila, and on his breast was the Congressional medal commemorating that event. He, too, was most cordially welcomed by the President.

All stations, colors, cords, sashes and surnames were represented in the motley throng, which showed up to the President. The latter in no way lessened the cordiality, and all received the same cheery greeting.

SEVERAL PRESIDENTS' DOGS.
Resolves Against the Sale of the Late President's Dog.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The Circuit Court to-day handed down a decision affirming a decision of the lower courts giving Mrs. Adelaide Smith, of Fremont, a judgment of \$2,400 against the estate of the late President R. B. Hayes. This is the second time the case has been in the Circuit Court. Upon the first hearing in the Common Pleas Court, Mrs. Smith secured a judgment of \$7,000, the Circuit Court then remanded the case back to the Common Pleas Court for rehearing an error. The Common Pleas Court at the second hearing gave Mrs. Smith a verdict of \$2,400 and the Circuit Court has affirmed this. Mrs. Smith was bitten by a dog belonging to the late President, and this is the cause of action.

The Morgan Name.
New York Post.

J. Pierpont Morgan's bonus to his employees was not 100 per cent. of their salaries, but it was big enough (it averaged about 70 per cent) to make every man and boy in the house happy. Mr. Morgan's idea of a bonus at the end of a year is not more likely to do the average man good than it distributed to him weekly or monthly. A clerk gets an increase of \$40 or \$50 a month; the chances are ten to one that he will disappear or ever having enough money to put into anything, and he will spend it as he gets it. But when he gets a lump sum at the end of a year, amounting to anything from \$2,000 to \$10,000, he may be encouraged to try Mr. Morgan's own example—invest it and get on. Mr. Morgan saves their money for them.

The Methodist of 1902.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Methodist Year Book for 1902 reports the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States at \$48,457, an increase of 10,463 in the year 1901. The number of ministers has increased from 7,787 in 1900 to 17,879 in 1901, while the number of local preachers has decreased from 24,136 to 24,092.

There are under the direction of the church 22,126 Sunday schools, with 349,377 officers and teachers and 2,705,469 scholars. There are now 37,574 churches, against 37,390 a year ago, and 11,474 parsonages, against 11,139 a year ago. The value of church buildings is \$130,615,000, an increase in one year of \$2,507,401, and the value of parsonages is \$19,592,000, an increase in the value during the year of \$738,700.

There are under the direction of the church 22,126 Sunday schools, with 349,377 officers and teachers and 2,705,469 scholars. There are now 37,574 churches, against 37,390 a year ago, and 11,474 parsonages, against 11,139 a year ago. The value of church buildings is \$130,615,000, an increase in one year of \$2,507,401, and the value of parsonages is \$19,592,000, an increase in the value during the year of \$738,700.

There are under the direction of the church 22,126 Sunday schools, with 349,377 officers and teachers and 2,705,469 scholars. There are now 37,574 churches, against 37,390 a year ago, and 11,474 parsonages, against 11,139 a year ago. The value of church buildings is \$130,615,000, an increase in one year of \$2,507,401, and the value of parsonages is \$19,592,000, an increase in the value during the year of \$738,700.