BY FREDERIO ANSTEY.

THE PROLOGUE. Continued.

This was a very exclusive idol, and visit from it was esteemed as an overwhelming distinction throughout Mysore; in fact, it only went out once Fear to confer with an extremely well-bonnected idol of Vishme at a vell-connected idol of Vichma at a mandapam, or sacred rest house, half way from their respective temples. it on this occasion Ram Changa's influence had enabled the rule to be

relaxed in Siva's honor.

Here it was accordingly, and a rich pavilion was put up at one end of the compound, within which the distinguished visitor was installe. and, this done, the Brahmans entered the temple and came out bearing the wonder-working image of Siva, whic's was halled with acclamations while it was being rescrently deposited in the pavilion by the side of Brahma.

And then, as the gods would necesearly have many things to say to one another, the hangings were drawn, and the priests made a ring round the pavilion, and stood guarding it from vulgar curlosity.

At last the gods had had sufficient time to exchange views, and it was time to gratify them with the ministrations of the dancing girls, before the united idols were placed upon the charlot and carried home together in

so the tom-toms were rattled and thumped with fervor, and the torches made the compound light as day, as the dancing girls, in robes of purple and orango and green, edged with glittering silver tissue, prepared to go through their dreamy and deliberate evolutions, accompanied by chants like the cry of the midnight eat, and Ram Chunga gave the signat for the hangings to be drawn

A universal shrick marked their withdrawal, as the torchlight shed its Aerce, glare upon the interior. Ram Chunga grew green, and his teeth chattered, as well they might; even Acharya Chick, as he gazed from afar, could hardly trust his eyesight. For the sacred idol of Brahma was broken into a dozen pieces; his arms were planted, with considerable taste and fancy, in various corners of the stoor; and worse still, the hardly-won idol of Siva was in the same plight, its fragments arranged in a pyramid upon the principal throne, upon the very summit of which squatted, with a bland smile on its smug features, the despised image of Chalanka, the least and lowest of the Jain tirthan-

The haughty Ram Chunga, savageccepting his defeat, wrapped his shawl about him and made his way through the shivering dancing girls and awestruck villagers, out of the precincts of the temple where he had been so signally discomfited.

The Jains, realizing that their "ugly duckling" of an idol had proved more than a match for the chief personages of the Hindoo mythclosy, now ventured boldly forth and carried Chalanka's image with refolding into the idol chamber, where

they were joined by Acharya Chick. "Henceforth," cried Murli Dass, trumphandly, "our reverence is due to Chalanka alone; he has delivered ns he has shown dimself mighter than the gods of old; migh her than the blessed tirthankars! Tell us, oh, Father, is it not so?"

Acharya Chick looked at the idol with an uncontrollable feeling of repulsion, "It is even so," he said. and may he prove himself as benevolont as he is mighty."

From that hour the fame of Chalanka was established, and spreading further with every day. The other tirthankars were entirely discarded by the Jains of the locality, who transferred their entire homage to the last translated saint.

Thus, for some years, shrine and idol flourished, and the village found spiritual and commercial benefit from the circumstance, until the bad times same when Tippoo Sahib took it into his ill-regulated head to force the Museulman faith indiscriminately apon all his subjects.

Temples of various denominations were wanton'y destroyed, and the sdols buried by their custodians until brighter days should dawn; and possibly some such fate as this befell the shrine of Chalanka, for no record of it is to be found later than the fall of Seringapatam and the annexation of Mysore by Great Britain.

Scene, London. Time, 19th Century. CHAPTER I. Self-Restraint.

I love not less though less the show ap-That love is merchandized whose rich es-The owner's tongue doth publish every-

There are parts of London which never seem to have been thoroughly assimilated. Any one who is at all familiar with the metropolis will be able to recall at least one neighborhood of this kind.

In one of the quietest and most unimpeachable roads in St. John's Wood there is a little two-storied house, or rather cottage, with an acacla in front, and at the back a long outbuilding whose big north light proelaims its use.

It was, in fact, at the time of which I am writing, the studio of a talls from the studies be had made

for them, but after a while he stopped with an impatient sigh. "No good," he muttered, "I may as well stop work for to-day—the light's getting had, too. I'll go and get some unling over; no. I'm hanged if I do, I'll turn into the park.

And givenntly he was crossing one of the climi bridges in the direction of the neark. of the park. And, as it happened. Fate was kind to him for this once; for while he

was inside the radius of eachantyoung painter who was already ment, he saw a dainty figure coming ginning to be known in art circles, toward him from one of the bridges, and the figure was that of the enand who was at work there on the particular afternoon in early spring with which the parrative opens. Ronald Campion was too fond of somewhat daring experiments to have

quite gained the confidence of the

British art patron, and, so far, such

praise as had been accorded him was

greatly in excess of the solid pud-

He was not strictly a handsome

man, though his face had a power and attractiveness of its own, and his

figure would have appeared to ad-

vantage in one of the becoming paint-

ing suits in which many less well-

favored men indulge, but while he

was not of the order of squalld geni-

uses, there were no more traces of

an eye to effect in his dress than in

did not look around when the door

which communicated with the house

opened, and an elderly man with t

cross-grained walnut-colored face

made his appearance. "Mister Bab-cock to see you, sir," he announced,

with a certain grim relish, as he

stood at the top of the short flight of

Campion muttered something

which did not sound like delight.

'Hang it, Bales, couldn't you tell him

"Just precisely what I did tell

him," said Bales, with an injured air;

"but it wasn't no use; he's comin' in,

he is-wants to see you on important

As he spoke he stood aside to make

way for the visitor, who seemed to

have no misgivings as to his wel-

come. "Well, my dear fellow, how

are you? Hard at it, as usual, I see.

Never saw such a fellow," he began,

in the tone of one who rallies an-

other upon a rather ridiculous foible.

I thought I'd drop in and look you

up-can't stop long. I wanted to

see you about a little matter of

And he glanced at the model with

a meaning which Campion affected

not to understand, for he continued

to paint. "Well," he said, "you won't

mind my going on? I can listen and

"Oh, I'll wait till we are alone.

I'm not in such a hurry as all that.

ready," said Babcock cheerfully.

I can take a look around till you're

He had come upon a large easel

and canvas which had been rolled

into a corner, and which he now

wheeled out to the light. "I thought

I recognized her," he cried. "Miss

"It is Miss Elsworth," said Cam-

"What astonishes me is that Sybil

should never have breathed a word

about it to me-we've always been

such particular chums that it is odd

-she always carries all her little

"Perhaps this was too big to

"Ob, ab," said Babcock, perfectly

budding Buddhist, sucking Mahatma,

Calls himself Axel Nebelsen, Norwe-

gian or Swede or something, I fancy.

Went out to India on some scientific

expedition, and turned Theosophist.

Now he's over here, dining out and

advertising the religion. It hasn't

been started long, but it's pushing its

way, don't you know. And the wom-

en run after him a good deal, queer-

looking chap, talks till all's blue-

"Never," said Campion, "What

"Mild miracles—sort of parlor

prophet, don't you know, Goes out

to dinner and pecks a little rice all

the time, and then has a trance up-

stairs over his teacup, Says he sees

everybody with an aura about him,

so have I-after dinner, And he's

learning to manage his astral body,

but he daren't 18: it outside the door

yet. I think he's a bit of a humbug

caring whether he was listened to or

not, until he ran down, and Campion

not distinguished or impressive look-

ing. He was short, with dark hair

parted in the middle, a pale, rather

fabby face, a loose mouth; he had

done nothing so far except talk, and

was never likely to do more; but for

all that, Lionel Babcock was a per-

sonage in his way; if he bored most

men, women found him both instruc-

tive and amusing; he was fluent and

salf-assured; he was particularly well

When he had gone Campion broke

"Was

into a laugh, which was rather sav-

age than amused. Then he went to

that ass right?" he was thinking:

does that look on her face mean-

boredom? Isn't there a touch of

something like sufferance on her lips?

It didn't strike me so while I was

painting her, and yet-and yet-con-

He wheeled the big easel back into

the corner again, and returning to his

classical picture touched in some de-

the portrait and studied it.

found Babcock!"

Campion looked at him; he was

hoped he was going in earnest.

So Babcock rattled on, not much

myself, but he amuses me,"

Elsworth, by Jove—little Sybil!

pion, rather coldly. "What of it?"

was busy?" he said.

business, 'cordin' to him."

mine."

work too."

troubles to me."

ever meet him?"

does he do?"

carry," said Campion.

So much engrossed was he that he

his studio.

As she came nearer there was the least little dimple in her check; she recognized him evidently, she stopped and held out her hand, and even called him by his Christian name. Even that dull and unpleasant type of person, the "most ordinary ob-server," would have instantly sugpected, from the manner of both, that they were on terms of some intimacr; and so they were, for they were ergaged.

CHAPTER II.

There's a present for you, sir! Yes, My pet has been able to buy me a gift.

-- London Lyries.

Ronald Campion had indeed suc ceeded in winning Mrs. Staniland's niece Sybil, but the elder lady had not as yet been consulted, and it was by no means likely that the engagement would meet with her approval. It had gone on for more than a month now, this most unsatisfactory of engagements. They saw one another but seldom-indeed for part of the time she had been away at Eastbourne: She wrote, and her letters were gay and affectionate; but when he met her again she gave no sign by her manner of greeting him that he was more to her than others were.

It is true there were others present at the time, and true that she contrived to reassure him before he left by some apparently careless speech. to which her eyes and voice gave a sweet and special meaning; but, for all that, the strain was telling on his self-respect, and he chafed under his false position more and more.

What he suffered under Babcock's reference to Sybil will after this explanation be readily imagined; and low that by a happy accident he had met her, he felt the time had come to speak plainly.

She was the first who spoke. thought this was one of the things we agreed we wouldn't do?" she observed, though with no very great show of displeasure.

"I didn't know I should have the luck to meet you just now," he said, and you must let me speak to you Sybil—there is something I want to say."

She arched her pretty eyebrows. "Something serious?" she inquired. "Yes, rather."

"Then suppose we find a seat somewhere? I can be so much more serious sitting down." They found a sheltered bench near

the water's edge, where the wavelets were lapping half-heartedly. tell me all about it," she said, looking distractedly lovely as she settled herself comfortably to listen.

"It's simply this, Sybil-I can't stand this secrecy any longer. "Oh, Ronald! but why? where would be the fun if everybody

unabashed, "that reminds me, I knew ?" pleased our dear Mrs. Staniland immensely the other day, brought a "After all, Sybil, one doesn't-at chela to see her I had met out at least I didn't-get engaged for the fun of the thing; and if I had, I've Bombay when I was over there. You know what a chela is? sort of

had very little of it." "You, might be serious without being disagreable." 'Is it disagreeable to object to

have to play an underhand part?" 'Very, because, don't you see, papa knows all about it-he must have had your letter a fortnight ago." "But your aunt doesn't-you know

how much she has done for me; I never ought to have kept this from her.' "Ah! but you coudn't help yourself, you see!" cried Sybil gayly; "it.

was my secret as well as yours, and you were bound to keep it as long as I wished it kept." "And why were you so anxious to

have it kept?" She was looking at him with meditative eyes, "Will you have a lot of little reasons, or one big one?" she

"I should very much prefer the real one," he said, rather grimly. "Well," said Sybil, "the real one was: I'd set my heart on having my portrait at the Grosvenor this year."

"I don't see the connection; if all goes well, it must be there now. Sir C- has seen it, and I only want one more sitting to finish it."

"And we're coming for that to-morrow. Yes, but you foolish Ronald, if you had told Aunt Hillary when you wanted to, do you suppose you would ever have had the chance of finishing it in time? Why, I should never have been allowed to come near the studio, till we knew what papa thought of you—and perhaps not then—all these weeks quite wasted! So that by that little stratagem of mine (for you might have known, if you hadn't been a goose, I never meant all I said). Just by that stratagem I've saved you a whole year of fame—because I have quite made up my mind that that portrait is going to make you famous. And, naturally," she added, with a little laugh at her own vanity, "I should like to be a little famous too!

"If that is all," said Campion, "now the portrait is safe, you can't object to my speaking out.'

"But I do!" she said; "don't tell Aunt Hilary yet, Ronald." To be Continued.

was a long discussion on Senator Lide's bill to incorporate the Edisto Power company. The objection After Extraordinary Session of

e æeome

EMBRACESUSUAL POLLIFICATION

Conference Committees Agrees on Appropriations — Members Get Their Pay Jollinstion by Local Optionists and Prohibitionists in Locked Arms 19 was 2:50 a. m.

After a most extraordinary session of 47 days the general assembly of South Carolina adjourned Saturday night with the bands pointing at 11:59, but setual time of 2:50. In both house and senate quorums were not present, many of the members having gone home. It was the usual jollification, however, and prohi-bitionist and local optionist locked are and carroled forth the old songs, being interrupted occasionally by a mock session. The galleries and floors were crowed at times by vis-itors, who watched the proceedings with interest and amusement.

During one of the recesses

ghost walked" and the members received their checks for \$200 for a session of 47 days. Before last year be pay was \$4 per day per member for not exceeding 40 days.
There was a dispute on the

tra pay for the employes and attaches for extra pay for the pro-longed session. Figally it was de-cided to grant the increase.

The appropriation bill as originally introduced in the house showed decrease of \$122,000 from last year. On accunt of appropriations made in various bills, and adjustments between house and senate the difference between the appropriation bill of 1908 and 1909 is \$12,000. This is a reduction in the aggregate appropriation.

The free conference committee agreed upon the following essential points which were authorized by special acts or the action of either senate or house:

For common school extension \$20,000.

For Winthrop extension \$10,000. For Winthrop kitchen \$12,000. For factory inspectors \$2,600. For statistical information \$800. For increase in expense account for Commissioner Watson \$500.

For increase clerk's salary, same department, \$200 University of South Carolina, correct clerical error, \$2,000.

Increase for high schools \$10,000. Increase for Hospital for the Inane \$5.000.

Incrase for printing \$5,000. Claims passed \$10,000.

Battleship South Carolina \$5,000. Refund for Greenville reunion \$1.500.

Monument to the women of the Confederacy \$7,500. Contingent account for the senate

\$2.000. Same for house \$500. Additional for solicitors \$700.

Additional for clerks \$500. These are the chief items that are

provided for. A number of smaller allowances were granted. The house abandoned its appropri ation of \$50,000 for free school text

books. The senate's position was agreed to in the matter of the Confederate home and \$12,000 is appropriated for this instead of abandoing the Con-

federate home and adding the \$12,-000 to the general pension appropriation. Then the committee was appointed to wait on the governor and a com-

mittee appointed to notify the senate that everything was ready to adjourn. In accordance with the usual custom, Mr. T. B. Fraser of Sumter then moved that the house do now adjourn sine die. Just before adjournment the house went into a committee of the whole and passed resolutions on the impartility of the rulings of Whaley and his work during the year. There were also the other res-

The Benate met Tuesday night and killed the rate bill after amendments defeated the mileage feature and caused its former advocates to vote against it. Wednesday the prohibition or liquor regulation bill and the educational bill consumed the time and little was effected for lack of unity of sentiment. The House without a quorum, passed a few third reading bills.

After debate for almost the entire day and more than three hours' discussion Thursday night. much of which certainly looked like filbustering, the senate passed an amendment to the prohibition bill—the compromise proposed by Senator Christensen. This amendment was framed up by senators in conference during the discussion on the bill.

The Christensen amendment which passed provides, in brief: Hold an election July 15 in counties now having dispensaries to determine whether they shall continue

When the house met Monday there

the sale of whiskey. This would give prohibition for two weeks under the opening provisions of the prohibition bill. passenger coaches, by adding a pro-All counties voting to retain dispensaries will be under provisions viso to section 3 of said act. of the Cary-Cathron act.

seemed to be on the idea that it was given condema atior rights that were unnecessary. The bill, however, passed. The house killed Senator Webster's bill providing for a State board of embalmers by a vote of 47 to 17.

It then took up Senator Ott's bill. which world make a jury ve diet a lien again : the nerson's real estate on which the remiet is render y The time limit had been changed in the house from ten days to five days from the rising of the court. There was considerable debate on the bill and it was finally passed.

Mr. Dixon's resolution endorsing President-elect Tall's sentiment in his Atlanta speech with reference to official appointments in the South was discussed and finally defeated. Senator Mauldan's bill to prevent worthless checks was then brought up and was finally passed. It reads as follows:

"Section 1, That from and after the approval of this act any person who shall draw and utter any check or draft on a bank or banking house in which he has no funds or not funds sufficient to pay such check or draft, and who on being notified of refusal of the bank or barking house to honor such ched' or draft shall fail for 30 days to deposit funds sufficient to meet the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misder reanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or by fine, and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

The senate Friday passed the prohibition mer uses with the Christensen and Williams amendments, after a lengthy discussion as to what was really the agreement of the evening before.

The senate Friday night passed the appropriation bill adopting the finance committee amendments in toto, with a few slight changes, proposed on the floor of the senate. The evy was raised from 5 mills to 51-4 mills, as it was pointed out by Senator Mauldin, chairman of the finance committee, that this levy would be necessary with the appropriations as made in the bill.

The University of South Carolina was given its \$20,000 as proposed in the bill for the erection of u/new administration building.

The provision made by the house ways and means committee for a \$50,00 appropriation for free school books was stricken from the bill,

The salary of the secretary of the railroad commission was raised from \$1.500 to \$1,800.

There were several changes in the Additional for engrossing depart- department of agriculture, commerce conform to the recently enacted acts as to this department. The two new inspectors are provided for with \$1,000 per year salaries.

> The University of South Carolina maintenance appropriation was placed by the finance committee at \$45,-000 instead of \$43,500. The provision was also made for the lecture course by Hon. Y. J. Pope.

> The pension fund was put back by the finance committee at \$250,000 and the \$12,00 included by the house was made and appropriation for the Confederate infirmary in Columbia. There was quite a discussion upon this, but it was adpoted.

The bill has to go to a committee on free conference now for final disposition.

The change in affairs in the State senate made it possible Friday for an adjournment sine die to be reached Saturday evening in the general assembly. The conclusion of the liquor fight was welcomed by many senators Friday. A session longer than 40 days did not appeal to them, much less coming back here next week to consider what could be disposed of this week.

The appropriation bill will be arranged at conference also. None of the senate amendments affect the bill materially except the striking out of the \$50.000 for free schools. Both bills will have to be referred to free

conference committees.

Mr. Wharton-To prescribe punishment for assault with intent to ravish. Mr. Appelt-To impose a license

tax upon all liquor drummers and persons who solicit orders or offer for sale liquors or beverages containing alcohel. Mr. Carlisle-To exempt certain

property belonging to the Young Men's Christian association in this State from taxation. Mr. Carlisle-To amend section 8

of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a bank examiner and to define the duties of his office," approved February 23 1906 Mr. Weller-To amend section

2012, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, conferring the power to condemn lands, streams and water. sheds and for sewerage. Mr. Mauldin-To require electric

street railway companies to affix inclosed vestibules to their cars. Mr. Sullivan-To amend an act entitled "An act to require railroad companies to put cinder deflectors on

owning or keeping sheep-killing dogs. thereof shall be imprisoned at hard

PROHIBITION BILL PASSED

of Measure Including Amendments Election to be Held August 17 to Determine Whether Wet Counties Retain Dispensaries. The prohibition bill as passed in the legislature of South Carolina in its late session is in brief as follows: "Section 1. That all alcoholic

liquors and beverages, whether man-ufactured within this State or elsewhere, or any mixture by whatso-ever name called, which, if drunk to excess, will produce intoxication, are hereby declared to be detrimental, and their use and consumption to be against the morals, good health and safety of the State and contraband." The section then forbids the selling or giving away any such intoxi-cants except as provided in following sections:

"Sec. 2. That wholsesale druggists may lawfully sell in wholesale quantities to retail druggists and to publie or charitable hospitals or to medical or pharmaceutical colleges ,and in no other way, pure alcohol for medical purposes only, or grain alcohol to be used by chemists or bacteriologists actually engaged in scientific work and for such purposes

The section provides for proper

reports of such sales. "Sec. 3. That any retail druggist whose place of business is located in any of the incorporated towns or cities of this State, who is himself a registered or licensed pharmacist, or who regularly employs a registered or licensed pharmacist, may sell, in the manner herein set out, upon filing a bond in the sum of \$5,000, to be approved by the clerk of court, in which each druggist does business, conditioned for a faithful observance of the provisions of this act.

This section further provides restrictions about approval of bond and allows the use of alcohol for compounding medicines, provided however that no more alcohol shall be used in the medicines than are essential.

"Sec. 4. That no sale of pure alcohol, for medicinal purposes, shall be made by any retail druggist except upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician of this State, who, before writing such prescriptions, shall make an actual examination of the person for whom the prescrpition is issued."

It provides that the doctor shall certify in due form that he believes alcohol to be absolutely necessary to alleviate or cure the patient, and this being the amendment of the sen- terest in the drug store where it is to be filled.

"Sec. 5. That no prescription shall be filled herein except upon the day upon which it is issued or the following day, and no more than one-half pint of alcohol shall be sold and de livered on any one prescription, and when such prescription is filled, it shall not be refilled, but shall be de-

livered to the druggist filling same." It provides that no physician who is a druggist shall issue and fill his own prescriptions and guards against improper delivery by which means it might be misapplied.

"Sec. 6. That any retail druggist whose place of business is located in any of the incorporated towns or cities of the State may lawfully sell alcohol in quantities not greater than five (5) gallons to be used in the arts or for scientific or mechanical purposes, and such druggists may sell, in like quantities, to chemists and bacteriologists engaged in scientific work and for such purposes only, and such druggists may sell in quantities, not greater than one-half gallon, wine used for sacramental or religious purposès only."

This section provides due restrictions against abuses of such purchaser and for proper reports by the druggist.

"Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful to sell wine for sacramental purposes except to a minister, pastor, priest, or regularly constituted officer of a regularly organized religious congregation or church."

The section makes a rigid guard against impositions or evasions. "Sec. 8. That all statements or

prescriptions required by this act to be filed in the office of the clerk of The house passed the following the court shall be recorded and properly indexed by him in a book kept for that purpose, which shall at all times be open for public inspection. and a certified copy of such record, or the original statement or prescription, with the certificate of the clerk of the court indorsed thereon. showing that it has been recorded. shall be prima facie evidence of the facts recited therein. For making such record the clerk of the court shall be entitled to charge and collect for each prescription a fee of 5 cents and for each statement, other than prescription, a fee of 15 cents, which shall be paid by the party fil-

ing the same." Section 9 provides for reports, etc., so as to make the foregoing sections operative.

"Sec. 10. That nothing in this act shall prevent the sale of wood or denatured alcohol."

"Sec. 11. That any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a midemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not less than three months nor for more than one year, and for the second or any sub-Mr. Harvey-To prohibit persons sequent offense, upon conviction

labor for not less than one year no more than five years.

"See. 12 That any druggist or physician who violates in any way the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the punishment herein provided, for not more than one year for each offense.

Sec. 13. That this act shall not have the effect of preventing the indictment, prosecution and conviction of any person who has been guilty of the violation of the present criminal law relating to the dispensary, or punishment therefor, as now previded by law for offense heretofore

"Sec. 14. This act shall take effect on the first Tuesday in August, 1909; Provided, That in the counties then having dispensaries an election shall be held on the third Tuesday in August, 1909, for the purpose or determining whether the dispensaries located therein shall be reopened, and such election in each of said counties shall be held and conducted by the same officers and under the rules and regulations provided by law for general elections.

"Sec. 15. At such electica the election commissioners for such county shall at each voting precinct therein provide one ballot box in which the ballots must be cast. Any person who is a qualified elector of such county may vote in said election. Every voter who may be in favor of the sale of liquors and beverages in such counties shall east a ballot in the box provided therefor, on which shall be printed the words, 'For Sale and Manufacture of Alcoholic Liquors and Beverages,' and every voter opposed shall east a ballot upon which shall be printed the words. Against Sale and Manufacture of Alcoholic Liquors and Beverages,' if a majority of the ballots east in such election be 'For Sale and Manufacture of Alcoholic Liquors and Beverages,' it shall be lawful - for such liquors and beverages to be sold in said county as hereinafter provided: Provided, That expense of these elections shall be borne by the State

"Sec. 16. In case an election as herein provided shall result in favor of the sale of liquors and beverages, the dispensaries in each county so voting shall be recepened and conducted under the provisions of an act ertitled 'An act to declare the law in reference to and to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, consumption, possession, transportation and disposition of, alcoholic li mors and beycrages within the State, and to police the same,' approved the 16th day of February, 1907, and acts amendatory, thereof: Provided, That all of the provisions and limitations of the said act not inconsistent with this act shall remain in full force and effect in all of the counties of this State: Provided, further. That in counties which shall reopen dispensaries therein, the county dispensary board and dispensers August 2, 1909, shall continue to discharge their several duties as if such dispensary or dispensaries had not been closed: Provided, That in the counties which have heretofore voted upon the question of dispensary or no dispensary under existing or previous laws and have no dispensary at this time shall have the right at any time after the expiration o four years from the last election on the liquor question to hold an election upon the question of dispensary or no dispensary, as provided in an act entitled 'An act to declare the law in reference to, and to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, consumption, possession, transportation and disposition of, alcoholic liquors and beverages within this State, and to police the same,' approved February 16, 1907.

"Sec. 17. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

