disjoitune. It would be worse than a blun-der which could not be retrieved; it would be-a crime against ourselves. With the mate-rials already on hand under the control of the Clemson Trustees, with an appropriation of \$15,000, supplemented by voluntary contriba-tions and the aid of public-spirited critzens, the State could make at least a respectable exhibit; and whatever other economies in exhibit; and whatever other economies is public expenditures the General Assembly public expenditures the General Assembly may determine upon, (in all of which I shall hertily join,) I desire to say in all earnestness that a failure to have the State properly represented at Chicago would be an act of parsimony that would cause us to blush. I would, therefore, urge the election or appointment of a proper Commission to take charge of the matter and see that South Carolina shall occupy her proper place among her sisters.

Miscellaneous.

I now beg to call your attention to some matters of minor importance; as briefly as I can to give you clear information.

The United States Congress, by Act of March 2, 1891; has refunded the direct tax collected from some of our citizens during and immediately after the war. The amount involved is about \$22,000, which is to be received by the State in trust for the parties who paid it. It will be necessary for legislation on the part of the General Assembly, to accept the trust; and that some provision be made for its speedy and proper distribution. After careful investigation, and consultation with an attorney who is familiar with the matter, a Bill has been prepared providing for the appointment of a special referee or commissioner. ment of a special referee or commissioner, who shall obtain the necessary information from the archives at Washington and act as the State's agent in paying all claimants who

merons errors were detected, and in some cases insecting the control of the State census of ISSO having been completed as far as the tables of population are concerned, it will be necessary to pass a law reapportioning representation in the House of Representatives. In this connection I desire to call attention to the matter of redistricting the Congressional Districts. Our State has been held up to scorn in the National Congress because of what is known as the "black district." This gerrymander, by which a district was formed composed almost entirely of black voters—a district the like of which was never seen before, and which should never be seen again—can have no excuse for longer existence. We have no reason to dread a return of negro or Republican rule in South Carolina, and there is now no reason, if there ever existed any, why our Congressional Districts should not be arranged in reasonably compact shape.

MEDIOAL EXAMINERS.

A Bill was passed at your last session abol-

A Bill was passed at your last session abolishing State Boards of Medical Examiners, and substituting therefor County Boards, which were authorized to give certificates to applicants to practice under certain restrictions. The Bill appears to have been hastily drawn, and had it attracted my attention I should have vetoed it. This Act has given great dissatisfaction to the medical fraternity, and in several of the Counties the physicians sapplicants to practice under certain restrictions. The Bill appears to have been hastily drawn, and had it attracted my attention I should have vetoed it. This Act has given great dissatisfaction to the medical fraternity, and in several of the Counties the physicians have refused to recommend for the appointment of the County Boards, and in one (after appointment) they have refused to serve. The trouble is, that very little discretion is given to the examining Board, and under its provisions almost any charlatan who can obtain a diploma from a so called "reputable medical college" can be turned loose upon the community to commit legal murder by matpractice. In the learned professions an ignoramus or mountebank who attempted to practice law or enter the pulpit would necessarily expose himself at once. In medicine it is just the reverse. The doctor rarely has a consulting physician, especially in the country, and the people are at nis mercy, only as they protect themselves after the death of some loved one.

In a matter involving life it is a duty society owes to itself to see that every safegnard is thrown around admission to the medical profession. We look after the welfare of our souls by admitting only good and pure men to our pulpits; we protect our property by the assistance of able lawyers; but the indifference which we show, and the carelessness with which we permit quacks to inflict pain and murder our bodies, is astonishing.

Whether it is best to enlarge the bowers of the County Boards, and then throw additional restrictions around the practice of medicine or to have one central Board, is for your wisdom to determine. The latter would be the look after the welfare of medicine or to have one central Board, is for your wisdom to determine. The latter would be a least a three years' course, and probably prove more satisfactory in the end. I do not think any person should be allowed to practice medicine who has not taken at least a three years' course, and who cannot stand an examination before a compete

of the rolls of such companies and regiments as are not complete. The purpose is that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entisted, so that the survivors may have some data to be guided by in supplying the missing names. It should be a matter of State pride, and of justice to the dead and living aithe, that everything reasonable be done to put on record in the archives of the government at least the name of every man who wore the gray. I therefore arge consideration of the Adjutant Generat's recommendation. He is a zealous and erat's recommendation. He is a zealous and efficient officer; and, being a gallant Confeder ate soldier himself, will use every reasonable effort to finish this necessary work.

I desire to direct your attention to a question of great importance, with which the welfare of society and the economical administration of the government are closely connected. It is the matter of licensing the sale of liquor. Without entering into any discussion of the prohibition question, I will call your attention to a gross inequality and injustice to a part of our citizens, entailed by the present system. Section 1732 of the General Statutes reads: "No license for the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be granted by any municipal authority in any city, town or villare in this State accounts. of intoxicating liquor shall be granted by any municipal authority in any city, town or village in this State, except upon the payment by the person applying for the same to the Treasurer of the County in which said city or town is situated the sum of \$100 in addition to the license charged by such city, town or village, for the use of said County, to be applied to the ordinary expenses of the County."

It will be seen that, by this provision of law, only a small proportion of the tax derived from the sale of liquor goes to the general fund. Now, while I do not believe that it is practicable, or even desirable, to attempt the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor in this State, no sensible man will deny that

e, no sensible man will deny that or three-fourths of the crimes comne-half or three-loarnes of the crimes con-sitted in the State are traceable directly to he drinking of whiskey. In order to punish hese crimes, the muchinery of the law is set urtsare supported by general tax-

The Courts are supported by general taxation, and largely by the country people, and yet the State permits municipal corporations to maintain or license what many men regard as nuisances and breeders of crime, while two-thirds or three-fourths of the mon-The property of the property o

careful consideration. The present dependence of our people, which is produce condition of our people, which is produced to the people of the

has been carefully drawn and appears to cover all the points.

The points are the counties, have not proved satisfactory. Numerous errors were detected, and in some cases inexactly and the cases inexactly are the counties are the counties are the counties.

hand to pay them.

A CHANGE SUGGESTED.

suggest to my mind that some changes should be made in our system of county collections and dis

source in other States coming under our observation. The law should be allowed to practice medicine who has not taken at least a three years' course, and who cannot stand an examination before a competent Board of physicians.

A County Board is objectionable because in a small area it might be accused of rejecting applicants from jealousy or a desire to cut off competition. This objection could not hold against a State Board, and I therefore recommend the re-enactment of the old law with such modifications as will prevent abuses or tyrannical rejections.

COMPLETION OF CONFEDERATE ROLLS.

In the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, he suggests that a small fund be provided for the publication, in pamphlet form of the rolls of such companies and regiments as are not complete. The purpose is that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that these may be distributed in the territory from which the men were entitled, so that the same and regiments are the states companies and residence of \$50, which among the business and the same and regiments.

Succeeding and evaluation and the state state our observation. The state is take now frequire an annual licenses in the State is take the state is the state is the state is the state is the state received taxes on about \$55,000. The three largest like insurance companies doing that \$50,000. The three largest like insurance companies doing that \$50,000. The three largest like insurance companies and these have large amount escapes to the form of the colls of the results of the home office, and thus a large amount e

The law should be made more stringent along this line, with a view to prohibiting such business. As it now stands the law affords no adequate protection to the assured in cases of losses where contested and judgments obtained, as in many cases no property is owned in this State suject to the process of law is owned in this state superior. The only remedy now is for the comptroller general to revoke the license of such companies, which prohibit further awful business, but does not afford relief to the citizen of the State who took risks with such com-

A small deposit from each company admitted into a small deposit from each company admitted into the State, in South Carolina bonds, made with the State Treasurer, would remedy this difficulty, but should not be so large as to be at all burdensome to the insurance companies.

This requirement would also aid in obviating an-

other counties.

The Comptroller General can discharge the duties The Comptroller General can discharge the duties of insurance commissioner, but, with his present experience, inclines to the opinion that an insurance department, either separate or subject to the control of the Comptroller General, would be a matter of commy to the State, and properly guarded by law, with efficient management, would increase the revenues to the State proportionately to that of other States from this source.

with efficient management, would nectose a few enues to the State proportionately to that of other states from this source.

If the one-disbursting-officer idea advanceed under another head should prevait, then there would be need of a subexaminer, and the insurance commissioner could be given such authority as this interest may require. Then a large number of interests and business in, and seeking to come into this State, that now pay nothing or comparatively nothing, under our laws, for the support of the government.

Building and ioan associations, foreign land and loan associations cannot be reached advantagously except by some system of license, and should be classed with insurance companies and made to contribute their portion of taxes toward the support of the government whose protection they enjoy.

There is also a large interest that now comes under the law known as that affecting hawkers and peddlers, which should be placed under the same condition of law and made to do their duty as to taxation.

In concluding this subject, the law should be so

Report of the State Treasurer.

Cash balance October 31, 1891. As follows: General account ... Department agriculture .. vilege terthizer tax. CURRENT CASH MABILITIES OCTOBER 31, 1891.

chased and retired Brown consols amountmg to S 26,911 72
Total liabilities 1st November, 1890.
Cash liabilities. Liabilities other than cash... 6,433,517 72

6,922,715 05 Cash assets 1st Novem-Net indebtedness 1st November, 1890 ..

Total liabilities 1st November, 1891 Liabilities other than cash, 6,406,606 00 Cash assets 1st November. Net indebtedness 1st No-

Privilege tax on fertilizers... Fees, Secretary State, \$3,080 07, insur-Special funds... Other sources...

Balance cash Sist October, 1890 ..

EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDING COTOBER 31, 1891. Election expenses..... Completion State House....

parties desiring information, and have sent out a large number of codes. Copies of the circulars and notices are furnished with this report. I also had prepared with much care the necessary books in which to record all transactions under the Refunding Act and duplicates of these books for the offices of the Governor and Secretary of the State. An agreement was entered into with the American Bank Note Company of turnish the necessary plates and to engrave the bonds and stock certificates as needed. I have ordered and paid for only three hundred one thousand-dollar bonds, three hundred five hundred-dollar bonds and two hundred and fifty stock certificates, reserving orders for a further supply as may be required from time to time as refinding progresses.

Until July, 1892, the office is restricted to the system of exchanging the new 4 per cents for the Brown consols.

CLEMSON BEQUEST.

The variety character and condition of the assets of this bequest give the treasurer and his assistants much trouble, and increases very greatly his responsibility. The State Treasurer has virtually been made an executor in this case and responsible for the

scrip.

If it is impossible to find this scrip, as seems to be To His Exc If it is impossible to and this scrip, as seems to be the case, it might be well for the Legislature never-theless to authorize the issue of scrip to the two boards of trustees respectively and at the same time paovide for converting the Clemson bequest into simi-iar scrip.

On January 19, 1891, I received from A. W. Jones, auditor Abbeville County, and ex-officio escheator, \$1,954 93 as the sum of escheated estate of T. Stary Burton, as by his statement on file in this office. I took the liberty of placing this amount in one of our best sayings banks at interest while awaiting needed instructions from the Legislature as to what disposi-

86.710,223 SI, 1954 93 as the sum of espheated estate of T. Stay Burton, as by his statement on file in this office. If Burton, as by his statement on file in this office, 15 took the liberty of placing this amount in one of our best savings banks at interest while awaiting needed instructions from the Legislature as to what disposition to make of it.

184,562 46 57 184,752 28 73,563 25 98,756 25 99,748 48 SI, 1954 28 19,757 28 19,757 28 11,757 29 31,753 29 8 11,759 29 31,753 29 8 11,759 29 31,753 29 8 11,759 29 31,753 29 8 11,759 29 31,759

Report of Secretary of State.

To the Unorable, the Senate and the House of Asylum.

Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to here with transmit to your honorable hodies a report of the In his re-

the treasury at any time for this money, and yet it has been the policy of the Legislature to ignore the danger and raise barely enough money to meet the current expenses of the State, and depend upon borrowing to meet any such emergency. I feel it my duty to respectfully submit that this is not the wiscat policy, especially at this time when no large a part of the State debt is nearing maturity, and when it is more than ever incumbent upon the State to see that her treasury is provided with ample fands to pay promptly any just claims against her.

REFUNDING OF THE CONSOLS UNDER THE ACTS OF 1859 AND 1890.

I compiled with instructions given me in the Act, and had proper notices inserted in newspapers. I also had circulars and copies of the Act printed and notice given that they could be had upon application by parties desiring information, and have sent out a large number of copies. Copies of the circulars and no-

KEEPER OF STATE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

parties agriculture appropriation.

E411,23 40

E411,24 40

E411,24 40

E411,24 40

E411,24 40

E411,2

visitors,
All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. E. Tixual, Secretary of State.

Lunatic Asylum.

sibility. The State Treasurer has virtually been made an executor in this case and responsible for the made an executor in this case and responsible for the securities of which are payable in another State, and some are against parties in different counties in this State, secured by mortgages on property, concerning which I know nothing of own knowledge. See table No. 3 for detailed statement,

1 have given notice to all parties against whom claims are past due to settle by November 7, or the claims will be placed in the hands of the Attorney General for collection, my intention being to invest a fund.

92,593 473

1 have given notice to all parties against whom claims are past due to settle by November 7, or the claims will be placed in the hands of the Attorney General for collection, my intention being to invest the funds is state securicles.

1 respectfully ask that the Legislature will author 116,000 00

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116,000 00

\$428,282,83

\$428,282,83

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ey B. R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina,
Sin : The Board of Regents of the South Caroli-Lunatic Asylum have the honor to submit to your cellency the annual report with the accompanying

The collection of the privilege tax on fertilizers was imposed upon this office by Act of December, 1890. Table No. 6 exhibits the amount collected by this office and from what companies, and also the amount collected by department of agriculture. Collections for this fiscal year exceeded those of 1889-90 by \$14,249-25,

ESCHEATED ESTATE T. STECY BUETON.

On January 19, 1891, I received from A. W. Jones, and it would be well for all the Counties to organize Aluss Houses, and make them self-sustaining, which is entirely practicable.

rely practicable. We would respectfully suggest that the law of ad

maintain this noble charity in a becoming manner, and make such appropriations for it as are needed. We have the honor to be your obedient servant, B. W. TAYLOR, President of the Board of Regents of S. C. Lunatic

Under this head Dr. Babcock considers the methods of maintaining patients in the States "where the State does not pay the whole amount for the support of beneficiary patients." In New York public patients are maintained at a rate not exceeding the actual cost, and it is charged to the patients county. In Pennsylvania and Maine the counties are required to make such payments. He makes this recommendation: "If such a plan meets with your approval, the suggestion might be made to the General Assembly to consider the advisibility of having the commissioners of every county pay for each of its beneficiary patient a portion—say one-half—of the actual expense through their reasurer into the State treasury. In this way the ability of the friends or relatives of patients to contribute to their support will be called to the attention of the county officers more forcibly than appears to have been possible by existing laws, while the state treasury will be relieved of a part of the burden, and at the same time greater discrimination as regards "proper cases" will be enforced. This will divide beneficiary patients into two distinct classes: (1) County patients, or those who

struction will be simple, direct and practicable as pos-sible, and will include in addition a daily training in snow, and will include in addition a daily training in ward duties, a recitation from approved text-books and a lecture from a member of the Asylum medical staff every week. Examinations to test the proficiency of the nurses will be held from time to time.

In September an experienced instructor was put in charge of a work shop for white male patients. It is encouraging to be able to report that they are show-ing much interest in the work and almost daily acces-sions are made to the ranks of workers.

The Treasurer's report gives in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year. It shows a balance to credit from last

\$122,642 16 164 25 113,706 37 \$ 8,935 79

If we now consider the cost per capita, we find that the gross amount expended on maintenance was.

But out of this fund was paid for extraor-88,935 79 ...S113.542 12

12.942 03

Divided by 365, gives the daily per capita. \$10,953,94 am \$10,933.94 amount paid by private pa-tients, be deducted from \$100,600,00, we have as the annual per capita cost to the State for maintenance.

and a daily per capita ...

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR. for insurance. dileage and per diem of Regents ol for Nurses or patients' library

\$108,800 0 The proprietors of the following daily newspapers have gratuitously supplied the Asylum with copies of their issues: The Klaister and the Evening Record, Columbia, the News and Courier, Charleston. The weekly newspapers published throughout the State are well represented on the table of the Asylum reading room.

To His Excellency Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina:

Sim—Herewith I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1591.

I would first call the attention of your Excellency to the Confederate rolls in this office. Under some of the fonmer administrations appropriations were made to cover the expenses of collecting the rolls and filling them in this office. Although a large number of the rolls have been collected and filed, I find, in undertaking to make an index thereof, that the work is incomplete, he rolls whatever of many companies being on file, which leaves out the personal or individual record of the men. Now, the rolls should be put in a durable shape, so that they can be kept for

If the present wise policy of the State of limiting the number of active militia companies—thereby looking more to the quality and efficiency than to the number of troops—is continued, and of the present appropriation from the United States government for arms, uniforms and equipments, backed by a liberal, reasonable appropriation from the State, is also continued, it will not be long before we will have not called the active at the state of t erai, reasonable appropriation from the State, is also continued, it will not be long before we will have not only a thoroughly armed and equipped militia force in this State, but also (by a little change in the application of the fund appropriated by the State to encourage the same set of men to remain in each company) a thoroughly well drilled and disciplined force, of which the State can really feel proud, in comparison with any other. The reduced appropriation for this year is somewhat discouraging to the troops and service, but it is confidently expected that a more liberal policy will hereafter prevail and it is hoped that we may be able to secure a regular annual appropriation of \$5.00 per man passing inspection. If this were done and a proviso inserted in the law requiring a certain stur to be paid out of the annual appropriation to every man who dies in the active militia, or is actually injured or killed while in the active or actual service of the State, it would make the annual service.

tives of patients to contribute to their support will be called to the attention of the county officers more forcibly than appears to have been possible by existing laws, while the State treasury will be relieved of a part of the burden, and at the same time greater discrimination as regards "proper cases" will be enforced. This will divide beneficiary patients into two distinct classes: (1) County patients, or those who have extlements or legally established claims for support upon the communities in which they live (2) State patients, or those who have not established claims upon any community by birth or legal residence.

Care of Colored Insane.

"I cannot close this portion of this report, without having called your attention again to the urgent me cessity of building here or elsewhere permanent and comfortable structures for the colored male patients. The wooden lodges now occupied by them, were intended for temporary use only. They are now unhealthy, insecure, and dangerons in case of fire.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

"Wishing to improve the standard of service in the care of the insane, and recognizing the great and wide-spread demand for skilled nurses, your board has determined to establish a training school for nurses.

As I apprehend your intention, it is to establish a school not merely for the instruction of attendants on the insane, but to fit young women, as in general or the insane, but to fit young women, as in general but he insane, but to fit young women, as in general but in the last that years about third among the state of the State.

Our military force ranks about third among the state of the state and the present or near future of the State.

Our military force ranks about third among the service in the called to the state of the state, it would and insure as a set of which they live it the thorough drill and discipline of the troops, by keeping the same set of much and insure as a set of much or one changes as as to require the organization of at least one company and thus every c

As I apprehend your intention, it is to establish a school uot merely for the instruction of attendants on the insane, but to fit young women, as in general hospitals, to undertake nursing in all its branches. Nurses who enter the school will be regarded as coming here to fit themselves for an honorable calling, as well as to assist in caring for the slek and affleted in this asylum."

Dr. Babeock says occasional lecturers by members by the pride and spirited and spirit of the men who compose them. They belong to and are a part of the people, and are They belong to and are a part of the people, and are of course in perfect sympathy with them, and are now the best gnarantee the State has for the preservation of peace and good order, and of the lives, liberty and property of our people. It will require but little more encouragement and assistance than is now given by the State to make it a permanent as well as a thorough and complete organization equal, if not superior, to any of our sister States.

Adjutant and Inspector General

The Governor's Message is Read-A Good Bill to Kill is Introduced-The Governor is Sustained.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24, 1891. The General Assembly convened at noon today, a majority of the Representatives and Senators being present. The Governor's Message was presented and

read.

ty from parts of Lexington and Orangeburg counties. Senator Bulst introduced a Bill providing for the procuring and presenting of docu-

Among the important Bills introduced in

the Senate was one to lay out Calhoun coun-

ments relating to the history of South Caro ina. In Executive Session the Senate sustained the action of the Governor in removing Supervisors of Registration W. P. Cantwell of Charleston, and W. T. McElroy of Laurens.

The Calhoun County Bill was also introduced in the House. It will have a hearing before the Judiciary

Committee on Friday next.

Infants---Idiots---Heathen, What of their Salvation?

INFANTS. Dying before they know good from evil, are saved. Their death is the unavoidable effect of the sin of Adam; 118 ss their salvation is the unconditional effect of the atonement of Christ. "As by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even by the righteousness of one the free 2.100 00 gift came upon all men unto justification of life." And as of the souls of infants so of their bodies: "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Their resurrection unto eternal life is as sure as that Adam sinned and that Christ died. Justification is the birthright of "every man that cometh unto the world," whether of heathen or Christian parentage, whether baptized or unbaptized. So, too, is secured their part in the first resurrection by him who was "delivered for our offenses

and raised again for our justification."

IDIOTS. May be classed with infants. Their idiocy and death being a result of "the offense of one," and their justification and resurrection, being a result of "the righteousness," and resurrection "of one." As far as any of the human race are directly or indirectly unavoidably affected by the sin of the first pair they are unconditionally benefitted by the atonement of Christ. The unavoidable evil in the one is countervailed by the unconditional good in the other.

THE HEATHEN.

The accountability of heathens like that of all subjects of the Divine government, is measured by the degree of light they have. The heathen are not accountable for the light of the gospel which they have not heard. Only for the light which they are accountable. If they live according to the light they have they can do no more-they are justified. If they fail to do so they are condemned. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." The moral turpitude of transgression is graduated by the degree of light sinned against. "He that knew his master's will and did it not shall be beaten with many stripes, and he that knew not"-had less knowledge of-"his master's will shall be beaten Only a moral agent who wilfully

transgresses known law commits sin, and for this and this above is he accountable. To a "jot and tittle" justice will regulate the awards of the saved and the lost. The Judge of all the earth will do right. There will be no dissatisfaction among the saved; no complaint among the lost.

The Australian Ballot system seems to work satisfactorily in the United

...\$77.943 93 1889 : Interest due and not called for, College ... Department agriculture due on department

Unpaid balance of appropriations ... Cash assets November 1, 1891. Net cash indebtedness ... As shown in following : ABSTRACT CASH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOVEMBER 1 1891:

nterest due and not called for \$178,996 64

Abstract of liabilities other than cash, 1st Novem

\$ 6,834,838 83 6: 615 02 vember, 1891,....

49,191 82 27,106 35 354,520 75