A BIII Introduced Providing That Saleswomen May Sit Down

WHILE WAITING ON CUSTOMERS

Rang With Oloquence When Bacot's Bill Changing State Flag Was Called for Sec-

SENATE. SEVENTH DAY, -For the first time

this session the Senators found their voices and began a general discussion of the bills as they came up for consideration. The Senate met at 11 o'clock and so was able to dispose of a consideable amount of work which grows heavier each day as the session advances. A close fight 'was made ou the first of the second reading bills. The measure provides that notice must be given to the opposing party before a judicial sale shall be ordered stayed. The judiciary committee had made an unfavorable report and Mr. May-field, as chairman of that committee, moved its adoption. The motion to adopt the unfavorable report was lost by a vote of 16 to 14, and it was then ordered to a third read. and if was then ordered to a third reading. The hour at which the senate and house were to meet in joint session for the inaugural ceremonies having arrived, the senate went over in a body to the hall of the latter. Upon the reassembling of the senate, Graydon spoke in favor of his resolution looking to a striking out of the provision of the constitution for the legislature changing county lines. The vote being taken, the unfavorable report of the committee was adopted. Blakeney's bill to allow magistrates' constables to execute the warrants without endorsements in centers other than that from, which it was issued being under consideration, Mayfield moved the adoption of the unfavorable report on the bill and its rejection; Blakney moved to lay the motion of Mayfield on the table. This was lost. Mayfield's motion carried and the bill was rejected. The following new bills were introduced: Sheppard, to establish congressional districts in the State and to name the same; Ilderton, to provide for working public roads by Appelt, to amoud the law relating to hawkers and peddlers; Marshall, to declare the law as to the liability of the property of Y. M. C. A's, to taxetion; Aldgich, for the better protection of laborers, providing that the lien for their protection on the crops made by them shall be valid whether written or not; Mauldin, to charter the Hampton and Branchville Railroad Company; Scarborough, to require the members of the State board of control to give bond as other officers and fixing the bond at \$25,000. According to previous motion the Senate then adjourned

to meet at 11 o'clock Friday. Eighth Day .- The first matter be fore the Senate was Sullivan's amendment to the constitution abolishing the homestead. The ave and nav vote resulted in the rejection of the resolution. Manning called up his bill to fix the time of payment of taxes from the first of September to the first of December. It was his intention if the bill passed to amend by providing for a 2 per cent, discount on all taxes paid during the first 20 days and a discount of 1 per cent. on the taxes paid in the second 20 days. Browell thought there was some merit in the proposition on placing a premium on the prompt payment of taxes, but was opposed to changing the fiscal year. He, therefore, suggested that the bill be recommitted. The bill was ordered recommitted. The following were among the new bills introduced: Mr. Scarborough, relating to the powers of circuit judges at chambers; Barnwell, regarding the vacancy in county offices by providing that if an elective office become vacant by reason of death or otherwise, the appointee of the governor shall hold the said office only that the next general election, when it shall be filled by a vote of the electors; Hay, a concurrent resolution instructing the attorney general to investigate the control of the Charleston and Western Carolina railroad to see is it is operated in violation of the State constitution; Archer, to amend the dispensary law providing a means by which a county can get rid of a dispen-sary if it desires. On presentation of a petition signed by one-fourth of the qualified electors of a county an election shall be ordered and if a majority vote against having a dis-

pensary it shall be removed. NINTH DAY. -There were two lively debates in the senate over two bills introduced by Ilderton, and in both cases the author took a leading part. The first measure to start the discussion was Ilderton's bill providing that the school trustees shall apportion all school funds between the races in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each race. At the suggestion of Mr. Ilderton, the aye and nay vote was taken, only five senators voting for the bill, viz: Alexander, Appelt, Graydon, Ilderton and Suddath. Work on the calendar was again re-sumed, and bills were quickly passed until Ilderton's bill to receal an ect enuntil Ilderton's bill to receal an ect entitled 'An act to regulate the traffic in seed cotten in the country of Florance,' approved 22d December, A. D. 1891, by adding two sections, to be known as sections 6 and 7, respectively, approved December 20th, A. D. 1892, was reached. The purport of the bill, as underelood by the Benets, was to be underelood by the Benets, was to be

dou, to amend the code of pivil pro-cedure; house joint resolution to em-power the school trustees of school district No. 16, in Fairfield county, to sell certain school property and reinvest in other school property; house bill to amend Sec. 19 of an act to establish Cherokee county, changing township lines.

was not able to accomplish very much work. By common consent every bill on the calendar likely to produce debate was passed over and only those measures taken up which would not be discussed. Under this head Scare borough's bill to require the members of the State board of control to give \$25,-000 bonds was given a third reading. The following new bills were submitted: Graydon, to provide for the chartering of railways, tramways and other corporate concerns; Binkeney, to give landlords and tenants hens against the shares of laborers and oroppers after division of crops for advances; Ilder-ton, to require the payment of the taxes of the liener out of the proceeds of any crops under lieu. At 11 o'clock the senate met in joint session with the house for the purpose of electing a superintendent of the penftentiary and other officers. The joint assembly being dissolved at 9:80 p. m., the senate reconvened in its own chamber. The calendar having been finished at the morning session and there being no furthe business, on motion of Barnwell the tenate ad-

THE HOUSE.

EIGHTH DAY.—The session of the House was interrupted by the inaugurefused to adopt Senate amendments to ference committees. Timmerman's bill to adjourn on the 4th of February was killed; Ganta's resolution on territorial expansion was killed; Ashley moved to strike out the enacting words of Blease's bill to allow tracts was killed. The bill to elect magistrates and other county officials bill to increase the annual man of the strike out the enacting words of Blease's and other county officials was killed. bill to increase the punishment for rethe bill. This motion was lost. The bill passed second reading.

Jenkins' bill to limit the time in which the State can enforce the payment of taxes occasioned a long debate. The ways and means committee submitted all taxes hereafter levied, or becoming due under the laws of this State, shate be conclusively presumed paid after six years from the last date said taxes could have been paid without penalty: Provided, That this act shall not apply to taxes for the collection of which the State shall institute judicial proceedings within the time limited above.

The following passed third reading the governor of South Carolina to communicate to Victor E. Blue of the United States navy the grateful acknowledgements of the State of South Carolina in recognition of the gallant conduct of the said Victor Blue in the recent war with Spain; Cosgrove, a bill to declare the law in relation to terminal of rental contracts; McCullough, a bill to repeal section tof an act en titled "An act to regulate the practice in the trial of issues of fact in equity causes in the courts of common pleas of this State," so far as the same makes findings of fact by the jury conclusive. The following Senate bills were read in the House for the first time: To require county boards of commissioners to deduct from salary of regular con-

stables compensation paid persons acting as constables on a particular occasion, unless such service was rendered in an emergency wherein the regular constable could not perform the service: to authorize the supervisor of any county of this State to exchange con vict labor with any other county, and to make contracts for hire with regard to the same. New Bills: Winkler, to fix the terms of the public schools to provide for support of same and to regulate disbursement of moneys aris-ing from sale of liquors; Woffe, to regulate conduct of surveyors; Hydrick, to provide for poll tax and penalty for non-payment; Sawyer, to amend act entitled an act to protect boarding house and innkeepers; Wilson, to facilitate transportation of prisoners; Wolfe, to protect manufacturers from the use of counterfeit labels and stamps; Storm, amendment to dispensary law, section 3, 5, 6 and 8; West, to amend the county government law, sections 4 and 27; W. L. Mauldin, to prevent combinations among fire insurance companies doing business in this State and providing punishment for viola-tion of this act; Mobley, to prevent shooting upon the highways; Bolts, to exempt students under 20 years of ago and all teachers from working and maintaining the highways; Caughman, a bill to amend the separate coach law; Rogers, a bill to roorganize the boards of health. Both houses having agreed to the resolutions asking that privilege, bills wore introduced to amend charters

of the Wilson and Sumerton, Bennetts-ville and Osborne, and Savanuah Terminal and the Charleston Street railway Reports of Committees: Unfavorable on McCoy's bill to amend dispensary law. The bill was rejected; unfavor to amoud an act entitled law. The bill was rejected; unfavorlate the traffic in seed
bunty of Florence, apcomber, A. D. 1891; by gazed property; favorably on West's
builtons, to be known as
builto extend the payment of commutation road tax in any year until March
ber 20th, A. D. 1892 was
builto extend the payment of commutation road tax in any year until March
flat of the following year; favorable on
Mose' bill to regulate charges for publike Sensie, was to relike printing; unfavorable on Woodlike and cotton in Florens; the redistricting bill received.

exempt from road duty and from the payment of commutation road tax.

These passed their final roading; GrayAnno Domini 1865, faded into a purple The closest contest of all was the pall, mantling the sinking sun of the 'Lost Cause' in the western horizon of the Southern Confederacy, and fadeless asats memory; and, whereas, otherwise 'puiple" is symbolic of the color power and distinction of sovereignly, while "white" is emblematic of spotless purity. Now at the setting of the nineteeuth and the rising of the TENTH DAY.—In the half-hour twentieth century, as a memorial of which it had before the two houses should meet in joint session, the Senate great future of this commonwealth, be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section

1. That on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1830, the regu-lation color of the banner, or flag, or standard of the State shall be royal purple, instead of blue, and that the palmetto tree and crescent thereon shall be pure white. McCraw's bill to require bicyclists to obtain permission before passing vehicles received a favorable report from the committee on roads, bridges and ferries, but in open debate it was re-ferred back to the committee for amendment. The matter of fraud and intimidation at the polls called forth much spicy repartee between Blease, the au ther of the bill, and McCullough and Prince. The Bill was amended and passed second reading. New bills introduced: Mauldin, to provide for a successional tax; McCullough, to further regulate the return of property for taxation; Sanders, to permit collection of losses on fire insurance without preliminary arbitration; Thomas, a bill to provide that saleswomen may sit down while waiting on customers; Thomas, a bill for improvements of highways as suggested by Loague of American Wheel-

TENTH DAY .- There were not more ration coremonies, but considerable than ninety members of the House work was accomplished. The House present and action on the more importthan ninety members of the House ant bills was postponed. The concealed joint rules relating to reports of con- weapon bill introduced by Sinkler cremagistrates and other county officials by primaries was killed. Gause's bill fusal to payroad iax. Sturkey thought | to exempt school trustees from road the present limit of punishment enough duty was killed on its second reading, and moved to indefinitely postpone New bills: Patton, a joint resolution to appoint two senators and three representatives to confer with the State architect or others in regard to the cost necessary to complete the State house, committee to report next session; Prince, a concurrent resolution to apthe following substitute bill: That point one senator and three representa-from and after the passage of this act tives to look into the work of the code tives to look into the work of the code commissioner; DeBruhl, a bill to promore prompt payment of discharged laborers; Ragsdale, a bill to further pre-vent working on Sunday; Mobley, a bill to prevent sale or exportation of

Partridges.
ELEVENTH DAY. - There were not many matters of importance reached, nearly 2 hours being spent on Verner's bill to repeal lien law. The committee reported the bill favorably, and submit-ted an amendment that the law go into without discussion, and were sent to the sente: Jenkins, a bill to amond ted an amendment that the law go into section 353, volume 1, of the revised statutes of South Carolina, of 1893; Marion, a joint resolution to request with the State board of control and the State dispensary, and to place the State dispensary, and to place the liquor traffic in the hands of tho counties, after each county has had an election upon the ques-

prohibition or dispensary. Blease's bill against intimidation at elections; Bacot's bill in regard to cruelty to animals; Winkler's bilt to limit the time of printing the acts of the general assembly; Stevenson's bill to change code in certain cases, passed the third reading without discussion. Among the bills introduced were: Robinson, a bill to amend the dispensary law; Asheley, a joint resolution to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates, so that they may impose a sentence not to exceed \$100 or 12 months servitude; Wilson, to abolish the office of phosphate inspector, and to devoive these duties upon the comptroller general, who shall not receive additional compensation; McCullough, a bill to provide for county courts; Jackson, a bill to prohibit any office holder from receiving rebates of any kind; McCullough, a bill to amend the act authorizing the appointment of peace officers having jurisdiction within industrial communities of not less than 100 inhabitants; a bill to regulate the traffic of pawn brokers; Gautt, a bill providing for changing the names of townships; Cosgrove, to create a

lrainage commission for Charleston. Twelfri Day .- There were no third eading bills on the House calendar, and the hour before the meeting of the joint assembly was spent principally in taking up second reading bills and making them special orders. dera' bill to ropeal an act entitled "An act for the appointment of police commissioners, and for the reorganization of the police, and to provide salaries for the same, in cities and incorporated towns, when deemed necessary or advisable for better enforcement of law in cities and towns," passed second reading There were unfavorable reports on Means' bill regulating traffic of pawn brokers; on Blease's bill to make terms of members of general assembly four years; on McLauchlin's bill to require payments of costs in cases nol prossed. Magill moved to indefinitely postpone Smith's bill to reduce the salaries of State officers and employes.

This was carried by a vote of 55 to 43. Caughman introduced a bill provide for the incorporation of telephone and telegraph companies; Stevenson, a bill to amend the law governing the disposition of the sink ing fund; Senate consurrent resolurian college at Clinton. House agree to Senste amendments to Smith's bill for relief of small por situation. Winkler introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Summerville and Charleston railroad.

vote for member of the State beard of control to succeed Mr. J. B. Douthit, whose term has expired. Mr. Douthit was nominated for reelection and his opponent was Mr. T. Chris Robinson of Pickens. The vote was so close that there was much dispute over the result announced, and it was only after a succession of recounts that Mr. Robinson was declared elected by a majority of two votes.

The liquor problem in all its vexing phases will be discussed before the general assembly. Mr. Robinson, of Anderson, has introduced a bill which proposes to abolish the State dispensary and to place the dispensary basiness in the hands of the counties. also provides that an election is to be beld in each county upon the question of prohibition of dispensary. Mr. W. of probibition of dispensary. L. Maddin of Greenville, has introand provides that such elections shall include the question of high license. These two bills will have a number of supporters, and both have the same end

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL PASSED. The Name of the Maritime Canal Company Is Continued.

Saturday the Senate passed the Nic-

aragun Canal bill. There were only

X votes cast against the bill.

The Nicaragua Canal bill as it passed continues the name of the Maritime Canal Continues the name of the Nam any. It provides for the issuance of 1,000, 30 shares of stock at \$100 cach. The caus on shares of stock, at \$100 cach. The canal-be pany is required to call in all the stock stund except that held by the Nicaragua and losts Rican governments. The company is in required to redcom and cancel all bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with this require-ment. Treasury warrants to the amount of 5,000.000 are authorized, with a provision to \$5.000,000 are authorized, with a provision t e effect that only so much of the amount etual cash value of the rights, privileges cancules and property at the time of the styment, and the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the President. This being done, the feeretary of the Treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925.

Treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925, 600 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States.

The present members of the board of directors are then to resign and a board of seven to be appointed in their stead, consisting of five on behalf of the United State, and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the Uatted States are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Standard two of them are to be residents of any or State and no person who has herototere been interested in the Canal Company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal. Each of the directors excep the President is to receive a galary of \$5,000 per year, and the President is to have \$6,000 All travelling expenses are to be paid. An

annually. The canal is to be large enough for the use of the largest sea-going vessels at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the eagineers, and not to exceed \$115,000,000." This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the government a lien upon the property to secure the payment of the moneys advanced, and the President is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascert in-ment. Thereafter full title is to rest in the

government of the United States The President is authorized to suspend payments at any time. The President is also authorized to secure any change or any modification of the terms of the concession, either from the concessionaires or from Nic-aragua and Corta Rica. In case of failure in such negotiations, the President is empowered to negotiate for another route across the isthmus. He is further requested to open the isthmus. He is further requested to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Cinyton-Bulwer treaty, or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of the construction of the canal. The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it sgainst the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved.

Our Cuban Budget.

The new market house at Quemados was burned Friday night, Major Rus-sell Harrion, propost marshal of the Seventh Army Corps, acted as chief of the fire company. A bucket brigade was formed by a company of the First North Carolina Regiment, but despite all efforts it was found to be impossible to extinguish the flames. The Americans, however, succeeded in saving \$1,000 in cash that was in the building and a physical conflict. between them and a number of Cubans was narrowly averted, the latter demanding the money and the Americans refusing to give it up to them.

Captain Pickey, General Brooke's first side, has concluded a detailed inquiry into the conditions prevailing at Matangas and Cardenas, and made his report. He says that the Twelfth New York and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments, a signal company and a battalion of the Tard Engineers, have an excellent camp at Matanzas; that the commanders are satisfied with the conditions and the men are in splendid bealth.

General Menocal, Havana's chief of police, has issued an order for the arrest of any one seen cruelly treating any animal, and the order strictly suforced, despite the protests likely to come from coachinen and teamsters. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the military governor of Santiago, is organizing there a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A meeting of the Caban executive committee was held at El Carmen, at which many representative persons and generals were present. General Coo-des sustained General Gemez in his activity in Prening his project of uniting the Cubia and Speaks elements in the island. The time had arrived, he declared, to take definite section regarding the question of the

BOARD OF CONTROL'S REPORT

Answers Governor Ellerbe's Recent Criticisms.

BOARD PRAISES ITS OWN WORK.

Consumption of Beer is Said to Decrease Drunkenness-Want the County Boards Abolished-Other Matters of Interest.

The following is the annual report of the State board of control: To His Excellency, Wm. H. Ellerbe,

Governor.
Sir: We herewith submit our annual report to be transmitted by you to the general assembly of South Carolina. We heroin submit a review of the busi-ness transactions of the dispensary and suggest such changes in the law as we

think will improve it. Section 1 of the dispensary act requires persons intending to import liquors for personal use to first have sample of same analyzed by the chemist of the South Carolina college, and as that feature of the law has been annulled by the court, and the right of the State to forbid its sale after importation sustained, we recommend that section 1 and section 3 be amended, leaving out the requirement as to fine the rights of the citizen under the court's decision and to guide the constabulary force in making seizures; that the law should clearly comport with the decision of the court that the citizen and the officer may know their respective rights or duties.

Section 4 gives by implication the right of the State board of control to appoint dispensers, limiting their sales to "malt liquors" or beer, and being assured by the attorney general's office that such right existed, we have availed ourselves of it, and have thereby been enabled to furnish to the consumer

This has had a most admirable effect as a temperance measure. The beer drinker rarely gets drunk unless he is driven to the use of ardent liquors, which never happens so long as he can

At the last session of the preceding general assembly, a concurrent resolution was passed expressing distayor of beer dispensaries. In deference to that resolution the State board carefully and thoroughly considered the whole question of beer dispensaries in all its aspects. Those dispensaries had been legally established and the men running them had gone to considerable expense in preparation for properly conducting them. At the very outset of consideration of the question, the board felt that it would be unfair to the beer dispensers to revoke their permits and make them lose all of the money so spent to carry on a business, permits for which had been granted in good faith and accepted with the be-lief that they would not be merely

We had used them to sesist in suppressing the illegitimate competition thrust upon us by the federal court, and we then concluded that it was only common fairness to permit them to run until the meeting of the general We considered the concurrent reso-

lution only advisory and not man-datory, leaving the board of control to act as circumstances demanded. We now respectfully ask that you legislate specifically upon this point. Our experience leads us to heartily favor their continuance on the ground of both temperance and profit. During the past year the profits from this source amounted to \$50.867.40

Provision is made in section 5 for appointments of county boards of control, and we regret to say that that plan has proven unsatisfactory. believe that these duties can be more efficiently and economically performed by creating a board designed to prot the interests of the State, county and town, in making the quarterly settlements, composed of the county auditor on the part of the county, the mayor or intendent on the prrt town, and the dispenser on behalf of the State and his own benelf. work, and all the operations of local dispensaries, to be subject to the scrutiny or supervision of inspectors.

Section 9 requires the county auditor to assist in the quarterly settlements and to make an itemized report of same to the State board of control, which has never been done; and we advise that in order to enable us to better protect the interests of the county and town that a penalty be prescribed for non-attendance to his duty. County dispensers could be elected by the delegations to the general assembly, subject to the approval of the State Section 6 requires the county dispenser to execute a bond to the county

treasurer, to be delivered into his keeping; the dispensary act also stipulates that his bond must be given before the dispenser enters upon duties; the attorney general or a solicitor is directed to pass upon the form and execution, and the board of county commissioners upon the sufficiency of these bonds, none of which has been done except where the State board of control has taken the matter in charge, control has taken the matter in charge, which we have no legal right to do, but it has been the only course of affety, as we could never know when to begin thipments to dispensers until we examine bonds. Hence we advise that dispensera bonds be made to the State board and delivered into their keeping. While the suggested changes in the law would be beneficial, yet we can, under our present "rules and regulations," thereesfully operate it.

We wish to call your attention to our action in November of last year, change-

scems to fix \$3 per capita per schola; as a reasonable amount for the schools, we have made the change, giving s greater share to the counties and towns, and herewith attach the report of our committee making such change, which will more clearly show our reasons and the basis of redistribution.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT To the State Board of Control.

Gentlemen: We, your committee appointed at the October meeting of the board, for the purpose of revising the price list to county dispensers so as to reduce the profits to the State and in crease the profits to the towns and counties, respectfully report as follows: Accepting \$75,600 in round numbers as the amount necessary per annum for account of school fund, as shown by the demands upon us of the comptroller general the past year as the amount necessary for the same, and accepting the fourth quarter of 1890, when we had no original package competition, and the first three quarters of 1898 as a fair and conservative basis upon which to make our estimates, we recommend the adoption of price list, which we have re-vised and submit herewith, and ask your careful scrutiny in detail of same. You will perceive that we have left undisturbed a large proportion of the items of the price list, and have cou-flued nearly all of the cutting to medium and cheaper grades, which ara largely consumed everywhere, thus as nearly as possible distributing the bento the basis for these proposed changes of the price to dispensers, we invite your attention to the following data: State's share of net profits for

have been deducted from the net earnings of said three quarters, \$11,050 00.

Total net carnings for the above pamee period, \$170,461.72. If our proposed cuts are adopted, they will, based on business of said period, amount to \$50,000. Estimated amount or school fund, \$120,461 79.

It will be noticed that while we started out

with the intention of cutting from the school with the intention of cutting from the school fund all but \$75,000 00, as just shown above, we have \$120,481 79, and there are three reasons, which are these: The first is to be acconservative as to be sure to leave the balance on our side of the sheet. The second is, that we are compelled to reckon our profits from the saies of the fourth quasier of 1896 (which were large) and to base our cut in the prices on our purchases (which were small), because in August and September, 1896, we bought largely for the winter trade hence our actual loss on account of the pro-posed cut will be greater than indicated. An third, the \$75,000 requirement for the school fund was based on the school enrollment of 1895, which will be dropped with this year, and the enrollment hereafter will be greater. hence a greater amount will be necessar. for the benefit of the school fund.

However, we believe it to be entirely safe to adopt the proposed changes, because we have selected three quarters of this year as a basis, and have had about half of the time basis, and have had about half of the time original package competition, which we will be reafter escape.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] L. J. Williams,

J. B. Douthit,

Committee

In February, 1898, when you were last in session, the federal court of appeals decided the agricultural hall case against the State which had the effect of depriving the dis pensary of a plant in which to operate. The sinking fund commission and the state board of control were constituted by concurrent resolution a commission to settle up all claims of Edward B. Wesley on accoun of this litigation for rents, costs and dam-ages. We paid out of the dispensary fund \$10,000 in settlement of this claim. We were thus left out of doors and were compelled to provide a home in which to

through his attorney by which we were to continue for the time to occupy agricul-tural hall at a rental of \$175 per month.

To operate the business in agricultural hall involved heavy expense on account of draying as well as heavy breakage, and in-surance rates were very high on Main Street, There was no building in Columbia near the railroad tracks either for sale or real aufficiently well equipped in which to hun-die the business of the dispensary, and as we were compelled to make considerable outlay in equipping a building, we concluded it was best to buy, hence we bought the building we now occupy at a cost of \$18,003. We have since expended \$15,615.99 in repairs, making the total cost \$33,615.99.

Our saving per annum in handling the

pusiness where we are now located is as Rent per annum

Breakage and shortage.....

It will be seen that the saving will pay for he property in less than four years. The building is situated immediately on

The building is situated immediately on the railroad tracks, enabling us to handle the business with dispatch and economy, the property including nearly a whole square of valuable real estate, and in case the State should desire to sell, it is admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes, and would command a handsome price. We cordially invite your inspection of same.

The governor, in his me-sage to the general assembly, has seen fit to criticise the management of the affairs of the dispensary by the board of control. We make no reply in the soirit of criticism, but are content to the spirit of ortticism, but are content

rely on a review of the operation of the dispensary as our vindication,

During Mr. Traxier's administration, cov. ering a period of 19 months, the net profits of the State, counties and towns amounted to

During the administration of Mr. Mixeon covering a period of 14 months, the net profits to the State, countles an 1 towns amounted to

Total profits for both those periods, covering 33 months, \$439,302.48.

Duripg the iscumbency of the State board of control, a period covering 33 months, the rame length of time as both former administrations, the total not profits to the, State, counties and towns have amounted to \$655, 219.05. This result has been obtained at a considerably reduced scale of profits and prices to consumers, with a volume of business increased but IUI.

all the details of the dispensary management, and are ready to furnish, any data you may

B. C. Webb, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SINKING FUND

Reports of Agentand Treasurer Show Operations During the Year Just Ended.

The sinking fund commission's annual report, trausmitted to the legisla-ture by Governov Ellerbe, ex-officio

ture by Governor Elierbe, ex-officion chairman, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Gentlemen: I have the honor, as your agent to transmit my annual report of the operations of the public land department during the present fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

Besides renting and or liceting rents ther from, little change has taken place as to the disposition of these lands during the preserver. Since my last annual report, of three little deeds have issued, upon contion of payment of contracts previously tered into, conveying 113 acres; and have been sold, upon partial payment of and balance on time, three tracts of lagregating 951 acres. After the operation of this of the contracts of the purchase, whose terms are generally amount 1,408 acres, held under certain of this of the contracts of all moneys remaining unpaid from annual instalments, with seven per cent. Interest on all moneys remaining unpaid from date of purchase. Upon these terms interior lauds, ordinary unsalable, are being disposed of at fair prices. There remains of the land about 7,592 acres unsold, most of which is being annually rents.

During the present year 18 discharges have issued, discharging from the States prior and preferred lieu for past due and unpaid taxes 18 parcels, aggregating 2,190 acros. Six quit claim title dieds have been issued, conveying the State's right, title and interest in 836 acros of forfelted lands, and 16 title deeds have been issued, conveying the State's right, title and 1,990 acros of lands soid and deeded to 118 State for taxes by the shoriffs.

By these sales and discharges accumulated taxes due thereon—have been collected, and

By the e sales and discharges accommunate taxes due thereon have been collected, and the lands restored to the tax-dupiloates, subject to inture taxation. During the year 3 sheriffs' deeds have been turned over to the sinking fund commission, convaying to the State 88 parcels of land, aggregating 1,800 aggregations.

sinking fund commission, conveying that 88 parcels of land, aggregating 1,800 acres.

After the operations of the present year, of land sold and deeded to the sinking found commisson for the estay the county sheriffs, there remain on hand its parcels of land, aggregating 7 200 acres, more or less.

After consultation with the comprisher general and incorporating therein augustions made by him, prepared and anused to be printed, at a cost of \$10, 1,500 sheets of a tabular blank form, 12 inches by 15 an umber of which were, mailed to rious county auditors, whereon they requested to prepare and light are the agent of your board, the supplies the agent of your board, the supplies treespits given by county auditors with a first and find a light and to she with the second of the se However, dur-field agents have a oredits in seven counties

public land office reports shown appearing due and unpaid to the structure of the structure

county treasuries where the money collected belonged, and should have been paid origin Thus exhibit A shows so far \$1,087.85 of such money collected and exhibit B shows 75 per cent, thereof, or \$515.74 paid by the sinking fund commission into the respective county treasurios.

As will appear by exhibit A, very little has been done during the year in the way of leasing land for overer culture.

Dowling land, 600 acres: During the second tyear your board has obtained till as 500 acres of valuable land in Bastrali construction an eld judgment, for year appeared to the construction of the construction

be worthless, in favor of the State again be worthless, in favor of the State again Elijah H. Dowling et al., bondsmen of Joh C. Dowling. This is the result of litigate inaugurated about 20 years ago by the State and other creditors which has cost the State

and other creditors which has does the save however, only one-half of the land recov-ered. Under contract the commissioners of the sinking fund agreed to give one-half of the proceeds of the sale of this land recov-ered (and until sale one-half of the reats ac-rived therefrom) to Mr. S. G. Mayfield, the attorney who was employed to make the re-covery for your board, without the state be-ing in any way or in any event liable for the cost of maintaining this suit now successfully terminated.

The report of the treasurer, W. H. Tim-The report of the treasurer, w. n. 11mzmermau, appended to the agent's report,
shows the following amounts paid into the
ordinary slaking fund:
"W. A. Neal, superintendent, balance due on principal of loan to
penitentiary and interest to date. 5,640.74
Board of control for agricultural
hall. 10.000.66

Interest from State savings bank

on notes..... McAbe estate. Collection of shortages. by cou

Tetal
The report shows among the ments the payment of E.B. was 1000 in settlement of the carrier