oth Judge Simonton held that a State liquor dealers cutside the the come into the State, take orders r liquors and ship them to citizens of e State. Encouraged by the above ecisions, the liquor men applied to the nited States Circuit Court for greater rivileges, and in the Vander cook de-sion were granted all they desired. In this case the same judge held that itizens of another ta'e might import, tore away and sell liquors in original nbroken packages of all sizes not less han one-half pint. This led to the pening in the State, of hundreds of rivate liquor houses and flooded the shole of South Carolin's with whiskey. Blind tigers, furnished by "original ckage" dealers, began the sale of hiskey in quiet, neaceful communi-s, where liquor has never been sold, my efforts to enforce the dispensary , as modified by the judge's decis-I met with great difficulties. At time Judge Simonton seemed to asthe combined perogatives of the f Executive and the Legislature of Carolina, and undertook the lment of the dispensary law by the Governor, the conall persons connected with ement of the law, were enon interfering in any way with riginal package" dealers, and wenacted by the representatives sovereign State was practically re-aled by a Federal judge.

When it was reported to me that Varn, Byrd & Co., "original package" dealers at Bamberg, were selling whis-key to drunkards, I immediately order-dthe constable seize their liquors seize their liquors maintaining anuisbut they applied have the stock of ce, and asked that ill persons acting virtue of authority the said property. granted, notwith-swore that they had bought liquor at or sale and that he adge held that, to selling nust either substantial reason party buying was

> E. J. Connor vs. L, Geo. S. Mcens county, notihorse wagons had for whiskey and to Laurens he that the drivers rous and were the wagons. I d at Laurens. r filed a bill of United States estraining the liquors of the ranted a rule s, requiring y a temporary not be grante made a relowing effect, fendant from r detaining or beer imtate by the to forthwith wines and

control of n can see have conent of the package' to sell to on public hasten to d at all ndge Si-friendly e chargdispen lized the ta of litad exof main-\$4,000 seize would excep-Judge ed the force,

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acce Tt c ted that a large male favor the dispensaof the Federal Courts. Thr ive General Assemblies eclared in favor of the dispensa-he best method of dealing with ry a or question. Our representan Congress are at work seeking re additional legislation for the protection of the State against the in-terfe coof the United States judiciary prote The Laited States Senate has already passed a bill by unanimous yote giving the complete control of intoxicants to the States, and it is hoped that the House also will pass it. But we must have immediate relief from the present with its accompanying increase of

intolerable conditions. Free liquor, drunkenness and consequent increase of crime must at all hazards be got rid As I have said, a license law will not secure immunity from this evil.
Judge Simonton has destroyed, along with the dispensary, the license system when run for profit. What, then, is left to do? We must either enact prohibition or continue the dispensary system without the profit feature. Many-a majority I believe-do not think prohibition is practicable, and many have approved the dispensary system because of the profit feature. We can certainly get rid of the "original package" dealers and their domoralizing traffic by continuing the dispensary shorn of all prouts and administered only as a police regulation to control and reduce the liquor evil. The Federal judge will have neither occasion nor excuse for his ever ready injunc-tions, if that system shall be inaugurated, unless he shall again reverse his own previous decision. This, then, ip ears o me tle e Ind almost the tne only tung left us to do. We might try this policy for a year, and next winter, after Congress shall have acted, or failed to act and after the Supreme Court at Washington shall have decided what is to become of the State's power to control liquor under the Wilson bill of 1890, we shall be in a position to take final action.

. . . . But as facts s; eak londer than words, will give the testimony of ministers of the gospel in the State as to theeffect of the dispensary law on the morals of the people and on the reduction of drunkenness among them. Out of four hundred and sixty-three answers received from the ministers of the State to questions submitted to them in a circular letter, dated October 1st, 1897, three hundred and twenty-four reported a decrease in drinking of forty-six and one-third per cent., and a correspond-ing decrease in drupkenness since the dispensary law went into effect. Sixtynine reported an increase in drinking of fifty-four and three-fourths per cent. Yet, in the face of such testimony as to the good results of the system, Judge Simonton declares it is not a police measure. • • Let us, therefore, do what is left us, and wait for action at Washington.

Public Printing.

During the year the office of public printer having been declared vacant, the committee provided for by law, con-sisting of the Governor and the chairmen of the committees on printing of your honorable bodies, met and elected Mr. Charles B. Calvo public printer. This committee thought the State might have been saved several thousand dollars had the act provided for, or permitted, competitive bids. The price to be paid for the work is fixed in the act the committee found itself comand pelled, under the provisions of the law to make the appointment. I recommend that the act berepealed and that a committee from each of your honorable bodies be selected to let the contract for public printing at competitive prices. I further recommend that the act fix the maximum price to be paid for the work so as not to exceed the price being paid now under the existing law.

Direct Tax.

There are \$8,130.79 in the State treasury to the credit of the direct fax fund, which, under an act approved 24th December, 1891, is available for public purposes. I recommend that you pass a joint resolution authorizing the State treasurer to transfer this account to the general account.

Special Legislation. The number of special statutes should be reduced by the enactment of general laws, embodying ample pravisions and remedies for the relief of persons, corporations and communities, Palative to subjects of a general character and to put an end to the present flood of snecial legislation. As it is easier and in some cases cheaper to apply to the General Assembly for relief rather than to the courts or other tribunals provided by general law, the legislature is being, upon various excuses, subjected to con-stant pressure to enact special laws for the relief of individuals. In leed, even constitutional provisions intended to limit such special legislation have often been evaded under the guise of a socalled general law. In the constitution of 1895 there are express provisions prohibiting special and local legislation by the General Assembly. Prior to 1895, during each legislative session a great deal of time was consumed in the consideration of such special legislation, at great expense to the State. It was to check this growing evil that these prohibiting provisions were introduced into the constitution. It is natural and may be praiseworthy for individual legislators to seek to advance the interests of their localities and constitueacies; but such interests should be subordinated to the general public good, and such special and local legislation is evidently injurious to the public weal. Too much legislation, both general and special, has undoubtedly characterized South Carolina for the past thirty

Such special and local enactments, besides being a species of class legislaion, are most harmful in making it unrtain what the statute law is. It is, herefore, a wise provision of our present constitution, which prohibits local and special legislation, and it should be rigidly enforced. But, notwithe rigidly enforced. anding this constitutional inhibition, a examination of the acts passed by the neral Assembly during the sessions 1896 and 1897 will snow that this se provision was evaded and that e was considerable special and local Since the adjournment of Aral Assembly in 1897 an act Gen sed during the last session has been by the Supreme Court to be itional on the ground, among

that it was special and local

legislation. It was an act forbidding a citizen of one county to fish in another county for profit, without first obtaining a license from the county treasurer. This seems to be a general statute, but in the third section of the act it is provided that the act shall apply to no counties in the State except Colleton and Berke-This disregard of constitutional provisions if not checked will open the way to an increasing mass of this kind of legislation, and must result in the practical defeat of the objects of the constitutional inhibition.

Prompt action should be taken by your honorable bodies to enforce observance of the provisions of the constitution on this subject, and to confine legislation as nearly as practicable within the limits prescribed by the constitution. I would respectfully recommend for your earnest consideration the creation, by a joint resolution, of a joint committee of the two houses who shall be specially charged with the duty of supervising all bills introduced, and reporting such as come within the proprietory provisions of the constitution, relating to local and special legislation. With such a safeguard the General Assembly can successfully avoid the en-actment of laws forbidden by the constitution and insure the faithful observance of its wise and salutary pro-

State Colleges. The attendance at the State colleges is fully up to the average. They all appear to be doing satisfactory and careful work. During the past year Dr. Frank C. Woodward was elected president of the Souto Carolina College, and Prof. Henry S. Hartzog president of Clemson College. They were elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Dr. James Woodrow, president of the South Carolina College, and Prof. E. B. Craighead, president of Clemson College. Results are proving the wisdom of the trustees in making these excellent selections.

Phosphate Industry.

Only \$40,700.25 have been paid during the year into the State treasury from the phosphate mining industry. This amount, under the law, must be devoted to a sinking fund for the re-demption of State bonds. You may expect'a still smaller revenue from this source next year. Competition with Algiers and Florida has so reduced the price of phosphate rock that some of our miners have been forced to suspend operations. Those who are engaged in the business are mining at a loss, notwithstanding the fact that the board of phosphate commissioners reduced the royalty from 50 cents to 25 cents per

The Sinking Fund Commission. The total value of the assets of the comulative phosphate royalty sinking fund is \$363,007,56. Of this amount \$37,532,00 was loaned to counties at a rate of 5 per cent. interest per annum. The sinking fund has permanently inrested in State stocks \$35,728.56. There is invested in temporary loans, under the act of February 25, 1896, and February 25, 1897, \$58,484.22. This leaves a balance of \$131,262.78, which has been deposited in bank, bearing 4 per cent, payable monthly. You can see from the above statement that under the act of 1897 only a small amount was lent to counties; while the greater part of the fund has been de-posited in banks and is unsecured, except by the credit of these banks. It will also be seen that on the 31st of December, 1896, there was then loaned to the banks at 41 per cent, interest, and secured by a deposit with the State treasurer as collateral security of State Brown 41 per cent. stock, \$178,984.22, leaving only \$2,816.03 cash deposited in

Confederate Records. It has been particularly unfortunate that the office of State historian has been made vacant by the death of two worthy incumbents. Since the adworthy journment of the General Assembly the grand old Confederate soldier, General Hugh L. Farley, has passed away, before he had completed the work to which he had been assigned. I appointed Col. John P. Thomas Confederate historian, to carry on the task. You will find in the report of Colorel Thomas a detailed statement of the work already done, together with what remains to be finished, sspecially as to the completion of the Confederate rolls. It is the duty of the State to prepare an historical account of the part taken by the com-mands from this State in the great civil war and to complete the rolls. therefore urge that provision be made for carrying on this work. To insure completion I recommend that a sum be appropriated sufficient for carrying out this undertaking; and I suggest as an inducement to its early completion that while sufficient money be allowed monthly for current expenses, the major portion be paid only upon the completion and acceptance of the work

as now mappe ! out. County Government.

The General Assembly should give careful consideration to the matter of expenditures by county governmenta. The system now in force is very cumbersome, and in many counties leads to extravagance. From the representafion by townships arises a tendency to reciprocate favors, and this leads to useiess expenditures which, if there were no opportunity for these mutually beneficial exchanges, would be avoided Many counties have remedied this trouble as far as possible and have made a further saving by placing their officers on fixed salaries and turning the sur-plus left over after paying the salary into the general county fund.

Conclusion. I desire to impress upon the members of the General Assembly the necessity for the strictest economy in the appro-priation of public moneys. While unnecessary and excessive appropriations of public money should be avoided at all times, and the strictest economy consistent with good administration in every branch of the public service should be at all times enforced, there is at this time a special reason why this principles should be carefully applied. The people have endured a long period of business depression, but the present low price of cotton, our principal money crop, has caused still greater depres-sion, and the mercantile and industrial inactivity is keenly felt by all classes As guardians of the public interests and custodians of the public funds the paramount question at this juncture, when considering the appropriation of the people's money, should be. Can this axpenditure be deferred without injury the public interests, until busine shall have resumed its normal activity?

On account city of money the burde npon the people, and in no more richly merit their a gratitude or justify their you than by judicious! lighten this burden.

I have endeavored, study of the State's affairs, to mendations to you as so in proper and just. The Governor cannot make laws to you alone is entrusted, as it should be, the power to pass bills and to change existing laws for bettering the conditions of our institutions and for reducing taxes. My recommendations are merely advisory; the responsibility for the passage or defeat of bills, intro-duced or recommended, lies with you. It is my desire to co-operate during the coming session, as during the past, with your respective bodies and members in the interest of the taxpayers and of our people generally; in that behalf I will at all times be pleased to consult with committees or with individual members. The responsibility for the defeat of any good measure for whatever reason shall not rest on the executive, nor shall I allow myself to be influenced in any of my actions by intimations that my measures may be defeated. Per-sonal preference or desire shall not be indulged by me in the proposal of any measure. If they be found not subservent to the public interests, my sug-gestions should be ignored; if in that interest, their defeat will harm not the executive but only the people.

I call your attention to the reports of the various State departments, which will give you a more intimate insight into State affairs. In the various departments of the State government I find in the officers a general disposition to follow the law and discharge properv the duties of their officers.

WM. H. EELEGIE.

THE LAW AS IT TERPRETED.

The purchaser of a negotiable promissory note with the indorsement of a guaranty thereon is held, in Dunham s. Peterson (N. D.), 36 L. R. A. 232, to be an indorsee within the rule protecting innocent purchasers for value before maturity. The annotation to the case reviews the decisions on the transfer of title to a note by indersement in the form of a guaranty.

A passenger who protrudes his elbow through a window in a railway coach when passing through a tunnel so that it strikes timbers near the sides of the car is held, in Clark vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company (Ky.), 36 L. R. A. 123, to be guilty of such negligence that he cannot recover from the carrier, although his elbow was protruded inadvertently and did not extend more than one and one-half inches beyond the outer surface of the side of the car.

A bequest for the maintenance of free public schools is sustained in re John Ore.), 36 L. R. A. 242, where the will provided for a board of trustees to be appointed by the judges who were given power to formulate rules for the government of the board and directed that the school should never inculcate the doctrines of any religious sect or denomination one more than another.

The liability for an injury to an emplove sent from Michigan to the Canadian end of a tunnel to work in compressed air is held, in Turper vs. St. Clair Tunnel Company (Mich.), 36 L. R. A. 134, to be governed by the law of Canada, where the action is based on the alleged wrong in allowing him to enter upon the work in ignorance of dangers known or which should have been known to the master.

An express provision in a contract that it shall be construed to have been made in a certain State is held, in Union Central Life Insurance Company vs. Pollard (Va.), 36 L. R. A. 271, to make it subject to the laws of that State. And this is applied to a statute of that State as to the effect of misstatements in applications for insurance, although the property was situate in another State.

A statute prohibiting wagers or pool selling on contests outside the State without making it apply to such contests in the State is held in State vs. Stripling (Ala.), 36 L. R. A. St, to be within the legislative discretion and it is said not to be an attempt to prohibit acts outside the State.

A boy between 13 and 14 years of age who did not know that he was violating any law, although he knew the difference between right and wrong, was held, in State vs. Yeargan (N. C.), 36 L. R. A. 196, to be not liable to punishment for a simple misdemeaner in betting money at a game of chance. The note to the case reviews the whole range of decisions as to criminal liability of children.

Beardless English Barristers. Very few members of the British bar wear beards. Lord Justice Ropes, Sir John Rigby and Sir Francis Jeune are among the few who violate the legal traditions of Great Britain by permitting themselves to appear otherwise than smoothly shaven.

About two years ago the Cincinnati Street Railway Company laid some steel ties experimentally, but nothing has been heard of steel ties for a long time. Recent examination of these ties show such good results that the company will now lay a considerable number of them.

"Madam," said a young lady to her preceptress at boarding school, "Mr. Bellfair has come to take me out to drive. May I go, madam?" "You know. miss, that our rules do not allow it, unless you are engaged. Are you engaged to Mr. Bellfair?" "N-no; not exactly; but if you let me go, I shall be by the time we get back."

His Fellow Feeling .- Paterfamilias-Look here, Dick, you've been a bit wild yourself in your day and I'd like some advice. What am I to do with Harry? The young rascal exceeds his allowance every month. Consin Dick-Increase it.-Chicago Journal.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY. Uncle Sam's Men to Be Clad in the Free tiest Uniforms in the World.

The United States Army is to change its style of dress uniform General Miles and his staff have been considering the matter for some time, and the suggestions which the General has de-



OLD AND NEW CAVALET UNIVORMS

cided on will in all probability be adopted at the present sitting of Con-

The cavalry will be put in hus uniforms of black for busby, to tunic braided across the breast, ric trousers and Hessians books. will excel even the smartest of English, French, German or Aus cavalry, and will make that brane the United States Army one prettiest dressed in the world.

helmet will be entirely discarde For the artillery and infants be adopted a busby sintilar worn by our cavalry in the Re and by the city troops to de change in the artillery and uniforms will be slight.

The picture on the left Uncle Sam's cavalry, now l

one on the right portray

Largest Mule in The largest mule staying athe time. The all be slaughtere London, where attraction in doubtless be American teen band 1830 poun The dis P. Brown, found it o his find ment, an

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A Peculiarity of Blind Fis The great majority of change their colors to ac selves to their surrounding fishes can make extraordin: there are many that can selves so like the rock they may be, or the both in we they lie partly imbeded, that are practically indistinguishable. is a striking peculiarity of the blin with its surroundings, but remains the same, and the uniform col which it thus preserves is always darker than the normal color of the other fishes of the same kind in the same waters.—New York Sun.

An express driver in Chicago, who was locked up over night for driving his horse and delivery wagon in a faneral procession against the protesfations of the mourners, pleaded i the morning that his horse once b longed to an undertaker, and he coul not overcome in the brute the infinence of old associations. He was discharged without fine.

The Most Interesting Monkey Existence
You see here a your lady protect
of Professor James Harvard's, psychologist and authority on thought transference. The young lady's name is Sally and she is the side partner of Joe, who is not less accomplished than Sally as an educated chimpanzee and all around cultured Bostonian. Sally is about the most human monkey in the world. She has very pronounced



likes and dislikes. She bacco, but has a sof for perfumes, jewe dear to femininity real bed with realikes to be tuck care of a debuta