

If 254 is on your label your subscription expires

The ten-acre tract this week was won by Geo. W. Poague of Towner, N. D. He is the candidate for governor on the S. D. P. and a lawyer by profession. 107 yearlies.

' The socialists of this country, in their first national campaign have engaged at least one-half of the enemy at close quarters. That half is the rich and powerful democratic party, with its experience of over half a century behind it. This year their best liars have been put on the socialists-their most skillful political tacticans have studied in vain for an opening to disrupt the party of honor and progress. Failing in these the soul of the democratic party shows its rotten foulness to the world in an attempt to bribe the socialist nominee for president to give them a chance at four years' exploitation, and the democracy, with its yellow millions back of the offer, saw its money spurned with contempt by a man who has no chance whatever of winning this election. This is but the harbinger of the days of Universal Honesty which socialism will usher in. It is the promise of purer political times. It is the first light breaking through the darkness of crime, dishonesty, bribery and corruption. Now, then, fellows, let us give Debs a red hot vote. Every one of you do all you can and we will show this democratic party that they had good reasons for being scared. Every one of us must do everything possible.

Let no time get by us. The last campaign measure which the Appeal presents is the getting out of No. 257 to be put in the hands of voters just before election. All of you get in and drill and we will not make Debs feel ashamed that he accepted the nomination. The price of this special edition-crammed with facts and figures and arguments-is a bare \$4 per thousand comes: 250 copies for\$1.

The Standard Ou Co. recently bought the Anaconda Smelting & Refining Co., which owns the town of Anacogia, Mont., and large copper mines at Butte. The company is introducing a few little things in the way of slave driving that the Montana workers are not used to, and they are vigorously howling to "vote against the Steedard Oil Trust." am unable to find out just what they intend to do even if the Standard Oil Co. is defeated at the election-which it will not be. If their papers which are against the trust would put forth the preper remedy and lay more stress upon it than they do on "voting against the combine," the final results would be much better. The state should own and operate the mines and smelters and the workers should operate the state. If the people of Montana will elect the social defaocratic ticket there this year, the state will own these means of production inside another year. It, will pay higher wages than even miners of the olden time received in that state of high wages. But as long as the whole program consists in "voting against the combine," with a view, possibly, to legislating for higher wage, it will come to nothing. The Standard Oil has bucked harded games than the one it is amusing itself with in Montana, and won out. The only way to head it off is to take the property and own it-then it will leave not before.

The democrats finding that their lies and ordered a naval display at Newport for the old campaign tricks are of no avail against entertainment of the exalted millionaires, who withdraw in favor of Bran-or in favor of menting on it, a workingman at that place any one else, if he would only withdraw. But the peliticians who made this offer struck the rocks of socialism with that idea just as they had with the others. They were a surprised and dismayed gang of political Uncle Sam kindly sends his scented bluerascals when the nemines for president on the social democratic, in response to their offer of boodle, calmly opened the door and showed them out. They had never met with such treatment before. The republican press in commenting on the failure of their demo eratic enemies to accomplish the trick, do not seem to be very highly elated. In fact, the leaders of the old parties are thinking very deeply as present. "What is this socialism that cannot be persuaded, driven or bought with money?" is the question they mesives. And the grim terror that it inspires is but the shadow of what is

The employing printers met in national con vention at Kanses City and decided on strong action against the printers' union. They appropriated \$100,000 to fight the union label. It is all right for them to organize and appropriate money to fight the laws requiring the label, but all wrong for the printers to organize to get a living wage. When the printers go into politics and elect socialists they will be too many for the democratic and republican employers. But they should vote for the masters at least the same tickets as the was have decided on strong acttion with them! Don't scab on election day and vets the same ticket as your bosses. Why fight the bosses 364 days in the year Why fifth the bosses 364 days in the year and vote come into power on the 365th day? ers at the polls-and only

THIS IS NUMBER 253 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR ppeal to Keason

GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., OCTOBER 6, 1900

Where lies those 320 fertile acres which the Appeal is giving out in tracts of ten acres each for the largest club each week, is a boundary line without its limits, which describe a county. And the county in which the land is located is named Howells-Howells county, Missouri. One strange fact about Howells county is that it is out of debt. Another one more than passing strange is that it has money out at interest. Was ever before the public interests so well served? Does it not speak volumes for the class of people that live in Howells county? Does it not say a great word for the natural opportunities when the county collectively has money to lend? Does it not vouch for the integrity of the officials-democrats though they are? Do you not see that taxes must be light when the county purse is overflowing? In short, what better location do you want? A prodigal nature in the way of resources and land products-an honestly administered county-a county which the future will make the garden of the Middle states-indeed, the Appeal considered that it has done the best that can be done. The thirty-two winners of this land will have no complaint. Their future will be in their own hands and if they cannot make it stick on this land they cannot make it stick anywhere. One ten acre tract each week and every week for the largest list of YEAR-

YEARLY postal cards count on this offer. Industrial Anarchy.

LIES. And recollect that the purchase of

SIXTEEN hundred men have been out of the tin plate mills at Elwood, Ind., for twelve weeks. They demand 10% increase of wages to keep up with the increased price of living, and the masters offer 1/4 %, and say they will scab the mills if the men refuse to come back. The wealth of the nation is less by 115,200 days' production because of this condition. Socialism that would give the workers all their productions sold for on the market, would leave no cause for dispute. We live under what is known to philosophers as commercial anarchy. There is no order or harmony. The conflict between master and men, between owners and slaves, will go on forever, until the division of society into these hostile camps is abolished by merging the ownership into the hands of the workers. And that is coming as rapidly as ignorance and oppression on the part of the masters and organization and intelligence on the part of the workers can bring it. The streaks of the new order can be seen through the dark mists of industrial slavery.

Soldiers stop the citizens of Pennsylvania from walking on the highways of that state -that is the citizens who work for a living The skinners can walk the highways and talk to each other, but not the working, useful citizens. Something like that was the law in England several centuries ago. Working people dared not move from their houses after dark, nor have a light in the house. Had they been permitted to do so, they might have talked over their oppression and taken some concerted action against the master class. Think of imposing the rules of the feudal ages on Americans! Free country, this, and if one don't like it they should go to Russia.

The men who own your government have writes me: "When Connie Vanderbilt and the rest of the '400' have gotten all the new sensations possible out of 60-mile-an-hour automobile, yacht races, 'barn parties,' etc., coated darlings with a fleet to spend a few hundred thousands of the peoples' money in gunpowder, etc., to help them while away another day of life." Say, Sallie, it's fun to own a nation and tax the people to entertain you.

Hundreds of reports of socialist conventions and nominations are pouring into this office. The limited space of the Appeal does not permit printing them, but they tell the tale of the oncoming flood of socialism in the United States. There is more earnestness. more zeal and more hope among the socialists than any other party workers. This year we will make the future of the movement so plain that even the monopolists will no longer be deceived. . The day after the election there will be more surprised people in this country than ever happened before. Put up tickets everwhere, boys,

The striking miners are living on 25 cents a day; the men who cannot afford to pay them more wages are living on \$500 to \$1,600 a day. There is so much harmony in this old

IMPORTANT.

Comrades in states which have the thing will have a hard row to hoe. But they will have the "life of competition," don't you know.

The Appeal's linetype machine is now in and the effices they are running for, position and this issue is the first one set up to this effice at once.

It's Booming Down the Line

The MILLION VOTES are

on the Way.

Text of a resolution Abouted by the Cen-tral Eabor Union of Se Louis, September 23, with but three dissenting ballots: "Fellow Workmen and Citizens—With

"Fellow Workmen and Citizens—With the revolutionary fathers of this American republic, we hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any government becomes desiruetive of these ends it is not only the right, but the imends it is not only the right, but the im-perative duty of the people to alter or to abolish it, and establish such new gov-ernment as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. The experience of the last twenty-five years has taught the American people an ex-pensive lesson. The civil war with the tremendous sacrifice of a million human lives became a source of wealth for a comparatively small number of capitalist speculators. The natural resources of the north and south became the property of combines and corporations. The miliof combines and corporations. The tonaires in harmonia in the later has a bolished, but white slavery—wage slavery—became more destructive than over before. The republic of Washington, Patrick Henry, Adams, Jefferson, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin, etc., become a republic of the Vandarhilis, the Goulds, the Corner min Franklin, etc., become a republic of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, the Mark Hannas— a republic with a few hundred millionaire tramps and millions of Proletarian

"In view of these terrible conditions, "In view of these terrible conditions, and in view of the fact that the republican and democratic parties are simply the political machines of the ruling capitalists class run against the interests of the wage-working class, the C T. & L. U. of St Louis, hereby submits the following for the carnest consideration of our members and friends: It is a crime for organized labor to follow be banner of the old capitalist parties. There is little difference whether workingmen are shot down by democratic state militia or republican federal troops: by means of democratic Winchester rifles or by means of cratic Winchester rifles or by means of republican riot guns; whether trades unions are enjoined in republican courts unions are enjoined in republican courts in St. Louis or in democratic courts in New York! For ten yeers we have witnessed a most desperaty civil war. Remember Homestead! Remember Buffalo! Remember Tennessee! Remember Cripple Creek- Remember Couer d'Alene! Remember Pullman! Remember the great miners' strike! Remember the unemployed moves. strike! Remember the unemployed move ment to Washington! Remember Cleve land. Remember St. Louis! Remember the co-operation of the democratic state government, the republican city adminis-tration, and the St. Louis Transit Co.! Remember the bloody work on Washing-

"The time has come when we must lis-"The time has come when we must listen to the voice of such experienced men and honest labor leaders like EUGENE V. DEBS, the leader of the great Pullman strike, and now the presidential candidate of the party of Organized Labor, known as the Social Democratic party. We can no longer be union men 364 days in the year and scab on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day—the day of election. We appeal to every honest and intelligent man and woman to investigate tion. We appear to every monest and in-telligent man and woman to investigate and study the principles of the political labor organization represented by EU-GENE V. DEES and JOB HARRIMAN in this great national campaign. This is no longer a fight between democrats and re-publicans, but a serious struggle between labor and capitalism."

writes Bro. Tucker, "there were not to exceed twenty active socialists. Today we have more than 400 socialist names from one has over 5.000 circulation in the state and excounty alone, attached to petition for Territorial ticket. Most of the leading counties have full legislative and county tickets in the field. We will poll socialist votes in each county estimated at from 10 to 800 to the county." And just such reports are coming in from every section of the nation to the Ap-

Gov. Mount, of Indiana, who is running for re-election, said in an interview the other day that he wished the people would rise in their might and crush this government-or the trusts, which is the same thing. Hanna should excommunicate him for asserting that there are trusts, when Hanna has expressly denied that there are such vermin in the na-

The workers of the world need brain de velopment more than bread development. If they will develop their brains and throw away their political superstitions they will be able to have plenty of bread-and cake and pie, too. Men who refuse to think for themselves must be directed by men who will think and the thinkers will make slaves of them

A hotel trust has been formed with millions of capital to acquire the best hotels and operate them. It proposes to own its own regetable gardens, dairies, tea, coffee and other sources of productions. The fellows out of the thing will have a hard row to hoe.

The Appeal's linotype machine is now in position and this issue is the first one set up on it.

howling against injunction government. Injunctions were served against strikers under a democratic national administration. The workingmen elected that administration. Injunctions have continued to be served under the present republican administration. Workingmen elected this administration. Injunctions are put in force impartially in states controlled by both of the old parties, and both democratic and republican judges issue them. So long as you continue to elect the gang to office, what do they care about your howls? They figure that you don't mean what you say-otherwise you wouldn't continue to elect them year after year. Why not vote for Debs once for a change, and see what you will get? Hasn't Debs been there on the injunction business? Didn't Debs do time in the Woodstock jail for disobeying an injunction? What better candidate you fellows want along that line? Debs has a union card-he has persistently been in the labor union movement for the last 25 years. Have McKinley and Bryan a card? Did they ever do a days' work in their whole lives? Are either of them, with their truffled macearoons and private cars, more than parasites on the laboring classes? In fact, gents, a labor union man who doesn't vote the socialist ticket this year and every year thereafter, is a ninny. He deserves to have injunctions served on him if he don't know better than to elect the men to office who have built up by the injunction system.

The labor press generally is vigorously

The South Carolina Dispensary Law is thoroughly in line with the socialistic idea, except in that the state makes a profit from the sale of liquors. But even as it stands, it has destroyed millions of dollars of interest in private property and has reduced the amount of drunkenness to a minimum. The law has stood through all legal opposition and was sustained by the U. S. supreme court. Therefore, the road is open to the end for any state that desires to adopt public ownership of the liquor traffic. It is infinitely superior to the present system of private own ership with its attendant evils, and even better than prohibition, where such prohibition is not or cannot be enforced.

The receipts of the Appeal for the month of August were \$2,929.16; the expenses were \$3,095.45. The subscriptions received were as follows: 10 weeks, 759; 3 months, 1809; 6 months, 2710; 12 months, 3,669; total 8,947, for which was paid \$1,555.24. Sales amounted to 91,562 papers, for which \$411.78 were received. Books and pamphlets sold, 2,795, for which \$212.99 were received. Miscellaneous receipts (labor fund, etc.,) \$747.15. Don't you think it real nice and profitable to run a socialistic paper?

A. Campaign, an Italian, was detained at the barge office, New York, on the allegation that he was a socialist. Never heard of the immigrants who are induced to come over here by the capitalists to mine coal being detained because they were monarchists, democrats or republicans, did you? This is all right. It will advertise socialism and will help it. But it shows how the skinners of It's good for the workers to starve a litmen are scared.

The book press is now here and in a few days after you get this paper, will be in running order. The Appeal can now tackle any kind of a job in the way of book or .job printing. No orders accepted from a town which has a socialist paper unless the socialist paper is unable to handle the job. But give us a whack at those fellows who uphold competition, and we will make them see

The socialists in Kansas are not asleep. They have a full state ticket, headed by G. C. sonal candidates and several county tickets and are working for a big vote. The Appeal pects a vote of 10,000 for the ticket. The socialism of Kansas is largely on the farm, and not in the cities, as in most states.

Nearly every labor paper that comes to this office, and I get nearly every one of them, is full of articles advocating socialism. Two years ago the word was scarcely admitted into their columns. The American working classes, like their brothers in Europe, are preparing to go into socialism en masse The future belongs to socialism.

The government, state and nation has plenty of millions to pay troops and transportation for mine owners, but not a cent to furnish capital to employ the miners at fair wages. It's nice to have the workers vote government into the hands of the democrats and republicans. The workers get such, copies, \$4. nice treatment.

A Bryan admirer writes that Senator Teller is worth less than \$50,000, and not \$2,000,000 as the Appeal had it. The home of Teller is worth more than \$50,000, and I have traveled for half a day in a straight line over land owned by Teller. Teller is not a friend of the common people. I have lived in and had to do wth Colorado politics, and know.

The Wisconsin State Federation of

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Clubs of Five, one year, - 30c Clubs of Ten. 25c Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter The APPRAL is NEVER sent on credit; if you received, it it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription

Deceived by Money.

THERE is no just measure of reward other than human time. Any article is the product of the efforts of unnumbered thousads. Take as common and simple an article as a pin, and chase its formation through all the channels that brought it into xistence, and you will find every trade and science has been used in its production. The miners who dig and delve the iron out of which the machine is made, the copper, the zinc, the coal, the chemicals for smelting, the machines and inventions for making the machines, the transporters, the people who made the food for the people doing these works, and such as provide the clothing, teaching, the printing, the entertainment, the fields, tanneries and shops that shod them, and so on ad infinitum, until the whole human family now living and those past, have been the real producers of the pin. To compute and compare to what each living factorshould have who is directly occupied in the work and to what extent each should receive the advantage of what the dead has had to do with it, would require many times the labor that it takes to make pins or any other article. If the living factors were given the same reward each would get many times what they would get if the necessary number were taken away from producing and given the accounting of the reward each would have as measured or pretended to be measured in money. The best pay to all would come by giving to each the same time share of the social products. Every work that is essential should receive the same pay for the same time. When you pay one man \$1 a day and another \$5, you say one man needs five times as much food, five times as much clothing, five times as much shelter and five times as much instruction as the other, and you know that is not true. Each needs all he or she can consume. More than that is not needed, less than that is injustice. Enough can be provided for all, and such as demand or claim more than another working the same time are not honest or intelligent, and the earth is filled with crime and hatred and misery because of such claims. Ap? the men who make such claims are the ones who never produce. The world has plenty for all. and much more can be created, but we find

governing the production and distribution of wealth to change it. Rich Advising Poor.

that those who produce wealth are poor and

in want, and those who produce nothing have

most of what the others produce. Life as

we live it, does not give satisfaction to any,

whether rich or poor. I never meet a man

no matter how much wealth he has, but ad-

mits that he is restless, dissatisfied with the

continued struggle and uncertainty of life

and wealth. But they will not believe it can

be remedied, and of course it never can until

enough see it to make laws and regulations

THE Pittsburg Gazette says the laboring classes should be satisfied with their lot because the poor people have good health, while riches and high living destroy the health of the rich. Well, now, isn't that rich? tle so they will be healthy and can make the rich miserable by having too much! Ye gods and little fishes! What great brains control the daily press! The down trodden should chuckle every time they are robbed because the king will have more to induce the gout. Socialism will be a benefit to the rich, because it will make them work some for a living, and that will make them healthy and happy, instead of sick and miserable, as the Gazette says they are. They certainly ought not to object to being healthy and happy. And the working men of g support such like their miserable condition.

City Ownership.

THE city of Auburn, N. Y., owns the water plant. Last year it paid \$20,000 on the bonds, laid four miles of water mains in the streets, laid aside \$10,000 to build a new pump, and on the first day of January next will reduce the price paid by consumers 25%. and yet a few years ago the city voted NOT to buy the electric light plant. But then there are geese in this world.

No. 257 is the last campaign measure the Appeal will put out in this election. It will be the greatest paper ever put out by the Appeal and intended to be placed in the hands of voters just before election. It will be the means, of getting thousands of ballots, and every socialist should order and distribute this number. Orders are coming in rapidly. and the record for a big edition will undoubtedly be broken. Per 250 copies, \$1; Per 1,000

The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, daily Gazette has discovered that "there are a great many more socialists of American birth than all other nationalities combined. Their numbers are increasing with an amazing rapidity. A"few years ago there was not a score of them in this city. Now they are numbered by hondreds." There is a big surprise for the pol-

"No," said the republican, sadly, "I can't vote the republican ticket this year. I am a republican through and through, and want to see the full and complete triumph of republican principles. But I don't believe they are practicable just now, but I want to take a step toward their fulfillment. Therefore, I shall vote for E. V. Debe and the whole socialist ticket."

Full Text of the South Carolina **DISPENSARY LAW**

This Law has been the subject of much misunderstanding & Read it and Save this Paper for Reference & It will Serve a good Purpose in the Future.

This is the law under which the state of | in the city of Columbia, in this State, and stration of the means which would be employed under a socialist government to abolish the evils of the present liquor system.

An Act to Provide for the Election of a State Board of Control and to further Regulate the Sale, Use, Consumption. Transportation and Disposition of Intoxicating and Alcoholic Liquors or Liquids, in the State, and Prescribe Further Penalties for Violation of the Dispensary Laws, and to

Police the Same. Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the manufacture, sale barter or exchange, receipt or acceptance for unlawful use, delivery, storing and keeping in possession within the State of any spirituous, malt. bus, fermented, brewed (whether lager or beer), or other liquors, any compound or mixture thereor by whatever name called or known, which contains alcohol and is used as a beverage, except as is hereafter provided, is hereby prohibited, under a penalty of not less than three nor more than twelve months at hard laber in the State Penitentiary, or my a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than 500, or both and imprisonment, in the diseretion of the Court, for each offense. All alcoholic liquors in this State, whether manufactured within this state or elsewhere, not having been tested by one Chemist of the South Carolina College and found to be pure and free from poisonous, hurtful and delegated to be pure that the property of the college and found to be pure and free from poisonous, hurtful and delegated to be pure that the property are batched to be pure that the property are the property of the property of the pure that the property of the pure that the property of the pure that the pu eterious matters, are hereby declared to be of a detrimental character, and their use and consumption are against the morals, good consumption are against the morals, good health and safety of the State, and all such liquors may be seized whenever found, with-out a warrant, and disposed of as hereinafter provided. Any person resident gether with the name and place of business with a statement that the prochemist at Columbia, South Carolina. Upon receipt/of said sample the said chemist shall immediately proceed to test the same, and if found to be pure and free from any poisonous, hurtful or deleterious matters, he shall issue a certificate to that effect, statshall issue a certificate to that effect, stat-ing therein the names of the proposed con-signor and consignee, and the quantity and kind of liquor proposed to be imported there-under, which certificate shall be dated and forwarded by said chemist, post paid, to the proposed consignor at his place of business. The said consignor shall cause such certifi-cate to be attached to the package containing the liduor, when it is shipped in this State. without such certificate, or any package con-taining liquor other than described in the certificate thereto attached, or any package tificate obtained from the chemist as h ficate obtained from the chemist as a covided, shall be used within sixty days fter the date of its issue, and shall be in-alid thereafter. It shall be unlawful to use and any person attempting to counterstatement in obtaining or attempting to ob-tain the same, shall be guilty of a misde-meanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punimprisonment for not less than disposing of any liquor imported under the provisions of this Section shall suffer double the punishment provided for a sale in violathe punishment provided for a sale in viola-tion of other provisions of this Act. All ex-penses incurred in enforcing the provisions of this Section, including compensation for such assistant chemists as may be necessary to make prompt analysis and the express shall not be drunk on the premises. Discharges on samples shall be paid by the State Board of Control as hereinafter provided for as an expense of the State Dispensary established by this Act. If the Chemist of the Control, or by the County Board of Control, South Carolina College shall willfully refuse to make or have made an analysis of any sample sent to him in accordance with this Section, he shall upon conviction thereof this section, he can be the property of the section, he fined \$100 for each offense.

Section 2. A board consisting of five mem-

fined \$100 for each offense.

Section 2. A beard consisting of five members to be known as a State Board of Control shall be elected by the General Assembly at this session to earry out the provisins of this Act. The terms of office of the board so elected shall be for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and those elected shall determine by lot which shall take the expensive terms. At the expiration of the shall determine by lot which shall take the respective terms. At the expiration of the term of office of each member his successor shall be elected for a term of five years. They shall receive for their service the same per diem and mileage as members of the General Assembly. The State Board of Control shall devise and inaugurate such a system of book-keeping and accounting as they may deem advisable, and shall elect a clerk or book-keeper, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, and shall receive as compensation for his services a salary of the pleasure of the Board, and shall receive as compensation for his services a salary of \$1,500 per annum. The State Board of Con-trel, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said Board, shall purchase all liquors for lawful use in this State, and shall have the same tested and declared to be pure, as hereinbefore and hereinafter pro-

Section 3. That the State Board of Contro Section 3. That the State Board of Control shall, at the expiration of the term of the present Commissioner, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, appoint a Commissioner, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at its next session for its approval; said Commissioner shall be believed by the State Board of Control to be that the appareant shall execute to the countries its approval; said Commissioner shall be believed by the State Board of Control to be an abstainer from intoxicants, and shall, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the State Board of Control, furnish all intoxicating liquors for lawful sale in this State to such persons as will be designated as dispensers thereof, to be sold as hereafter prescribed in this Act. Said Commissioner prescribed in this Act. Said Commissioner shall reside and have his place of business

Bouth Carolina owns and operates the liquor traffic in that state. A careful study of it state. He shall be subject to removal for cause by the State Board of Control. He the liquor business, and is an actual demonstration. shall quality and be commissioned the same as other State officers, and shall receive an annual salary of \$1,900, payable from the dis-pensary fund upon the warrant of the State Board of Control. He shall be allowed a book-keeper, who shall be paid in the same manner a salary of \$1,200, and such other as-sistants as in the opinion of the Roard of Control may be deemed necessary. He shall Control may be deemed necessary. He shall not furnish to the County Dispensers any intoxicating or fermented liquors, Control may be deemed necessary. He shall not furnish to the County Dispensers any intoxicating or fermented liquors, except such as have been tested by the Chemist of the South Carolina College, and declared to be pure and free from poisonous, hurtful and deleterious matter: Provided, that said Board of Control shall have authority to appoint such assistants of they may find necessary to assist the ants as they may find necessary to assist the Chemist of the South Carolina College in making the analysis required by this Act; and the said Board of Control may fix such reasonable compensation, if any, as they may deem proper for the services rendered by such chemist or assistants. Each county dis-penser shall remit to the State Treesurer all business. All rules and regulations govern-ing the said Commissioner or County dis-pensers in the performance of any of the duties of his office, where the same are not provided for by law, shall be prescribed by the State Board of Control. The State Commissioner shall, before entering upon duties of his office, execute a bond to State Treasurer, with sufficient sureties, to provided. Any person resident in this State provided. Any person resident in this State of other State officers, in the penal sum of other State of the faithful performance of the fermented, brewed or other liquor, containducted by the state of his office. In all purchases or sales of intoxicating liquors made as considered in this Act, the State Board of the South Carolina College the quantity and control shall cause a certificate to be attached of liquor proposed to be imported, to-County dispensaries, certified by their official signatures and seal, which certificate shall state that liquors contained in said packages have been purchased by the State Board of Control for sale and use within the State of such liquors the certificate of the Chemist of the same have been tested as required by this Act; and without such certificate any package containing liquors which shall be shipped from place to place within the State or delivered to the consignce by any railroad, express company or other common carriers, or be found in the possession of any common carrier, shall be regarded as contraband, and may be seized without warrant for confiscation, and such sommon carrier shall be cate to be attached to the package containing the liquor, when it is shipped in this State, and may be seized without warrant for containing and no package bearing such certificate shall be liable to seizure and confiscation; but liable to a penalty of \$500 for each offense any package of spirituous, malt, vinous, ferto be recovered against said common carrier to be recovered against said common carrier in any court of competent jurisdiction by in any court of competent jurisdiction by summons and complaint, proceedings to be instituted by the solicitor of any circuit with whom evidence may be lodged by any officer or citizen having knowledge or information of the violation; and any person attaching or using such certificate without the authority of the State Board of Control, or any counterfeit certificate for the purpose of securing the transportation of any interpretation. the transportation of any intoxicating liq-uors within the State in violation of law, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, and impristhe penitentiary for not less than

> Section 4. The State Commissioner shall except lager beer, cause the same to be put shall sell the packages only, and no person shall open the same on the premises: Pro-vided, this section shall not apply to malt decessary as he may see proper: Provided, he same express shall not be drunk on the premises. Dis-Control, or by the County Board of Control, with approval of the State Board of Control. Section 5. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Control to appoint a County Board of Control, composed of three persons, believed by the said Board not to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. The persons so appointed shall hold their bifice for the term of two years, and until their successors are appointed, and shall be their successors are appointed, and shall be subject to removal for cause by the State Board of Control. Said County Board of Control shall make such rules as will be conducive to the best management of the sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective counties: Provided, all such rules shall be submitted to the State Board and approved to the county of the sale of the sal submitted to the State Board and approved by them before adoption. The members of the County Board of Control shall qualify and be commissioned as are other county officers without fees therefor.

Section 6. Applications for positions of County dispenser shall be by petition, signed and sworn to by the applicant, and filed with the County Board of Control at least twenty days before the meeting at which the appli-cation is to be considered, which petition shall state the applicant's name, place of resshall state the applicant's name, place of residence, in what business engaged, and in what business he has been engaged two years previous to filing petition; that he is a qualified elector of this state and a resident of the county; that he has never been adjudged guilty of violating the law in relation to intoxicating liquors, and is not a keeper of a restaurant or place of public amusement, and that he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The autoxicating liquors as a beverage. toxicating liquors as a beverage. The ap-pointment shall be made only on condition that the appareant shall execute to the coun-

not sell intoxicating liquors at a price other than that fixed by the State Board of Con-trol. Said bond shall be for one use of the trol. Said bond shall be for one use of the State and county or any person or persons who may be damaged or injured by reason of any violation on the bart of the obligor of the law relating to intoxicating liquors purchased or sold during the term for which said appointment is made. The said bond shall be deposited with the County Treasurer and sail thereon shall be brought at any time. and suit thereon shall be brought at any time by the solicitor or any person for whose benefit the same is given; and in case the con-ditions thereof, or any of them, shall be vio lated, the principal and swettes thereon shall also be jointly and severally liable for all civil damages, costs and judgments that may be obtained against the principal in any civil action brought by wife, child, parent guardian, employer, or other person unde the provisions of the law. All other money collected for brenches of such bond shall be distributed as other funds arising from the dispensary. Said bond shall be approved as

Section 7. There may be one or mor County dispensers appointed for each county the place of business of each of whom shall be designated by the County Board, but the State Board of Control must give consent before more than one dispenser can be appointed in any county; and when the county beard designates a locality for a dispensary, twenty days public neffec of which shall be given, it shall be competent for a majority of the voters of the township in which such dispensary is to be located, to prevent its location in such township by signing a petition or petitions, addressed to the County Board, requesting that no dispensary be established in that township. The County Board may in its discretion tocate a dispen no others, except such as are authorized by special Act of the General Assembly: Providers i nthe follwing manner: Upon petition signed by one-fourth of the qualified voters of such county, town or city, wishing a dis-pensary therein, being filed with the County Supervisor or town or city council respec-tively, they shall order an election submitting question of dispensary or no dispensar the qualified voters f such county, tow for a dispensary, then a dispensary may be established in anid county, town or city: Provided, that dispensaries may be established in the counties of Williamsburg, Pickens and Marion, and at Seneca and other without such election or compliance with the other requirements of this Act: Provided that nothing in this act contained shall be pensary from procuring liquors from dispensaries is other counties, or county dispensers from shipping same to their place of resi dence under proper labels or certificates: Provided, further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act to allow the opening of dispensaries

EVERY ONE

Should have a few hundred copies of No. 257 to pet out just before elec-tion. It will be an eye-opener and make us thousands of votes. Come to the front, jaspers, and let's give the old parties a hot run for their money. Per 250 copies, \$1.00.

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in Pickens and Oconce counties," approved

Decembe 18, 1894.

Section 8. If the application for the position of dispenser be granted, the appoinment shall not be made until the applicant shall make and subscribe an oath, before some officer authorized by law to administer outher which shall be endowed. oaths, which shall be endorsed upon the bond, to the effect and tenor following: -, do solemnly swear for affirm and keep and perform the trusts confided in any person any intoxicating liquors otherwise than is provided by law, and especially I will not sell or turnish intoxicating liquors cated: and I will make true, full and accurate me, as required by the law, during the pre-ceding month; and such returns show every sale and delivery of such liquors made by me, or for me, during the month embraced sale and delivery of such liquors made by me, or for me, during the month embraced therein, and the true signature to every request received and granted; and such returns shall show all the liquors sold or delivered to any and every person as returned." Upon taking said oath and the cath required by the constitution, and filing bond as hersinbefore provided, the County Board of Control before provided, the County Board of Control call authorize him to keep and sell intext. before provided, the County Board of Control shall authorize him to keep and sell intoxicating liquors as in this Act provided; and every appointment so made shall specify the the building, giving the street and number or location, in which intoxicating liquors may be sold by virtue of the same, and the length of time in which the same shall be in force, which in no case shall exceed twelve months. Appointments made under this Act shall also Appointments made under this Act shall-be deemed trusts reposed in the recipients thereof, not as a matter of right, but of confidence, and may be revoked upon sufficient fidence, and may be revoked upon sufficient showing, by order of the County Board of Control; and upon the removal of any County dispener, or upon the demand of the County Board of Control, he shall immediately turn over to the County Board of Control, all liqu uors and other property in his possession beuors and other property in his possession be-longing to the State or County. Said County Board of Control shall be charged with the duty of proceuting the county dispenser or any of the employes who may violate any of the provisions of this Act. On the death, resignation, or removal of a County dispenser, or expiration of his term of office, the County Board shall appoint his successor.

Section 9. The County Board of Centrol shall use as their office the office of the County Spraying of the County Spraying.

County Supervisor of their county, and shall elect one of their number as chairman and a clerk of the said County Board of Control. The County Board shall preserve as a part of the records and files of their office all petitions, bonds, and other papers pertaining to the appointment of dispensers, and keep uitable books in which bonds shall be recorded. The books shall be furnished by the County like other public records. The County Board of Control shall designate or provide a suitable place in which to sell the liquors. The members of the County Board of Control shall designate or provide a suitable place in which to sell the liquors. The County Board shall

board shall receive a per diem of \$2 and five cents mileage each way; but they shall not receive compensation for more than th'rty of Charleston, where they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days in any one year, and in Barnwell county not more than fifty days in any one year. They shall, upon the approvesi of the State Board of Control, employ such assistants for the County dispenser as may be necessary. The dispenser and his assistants shall such compensation as the State Board of Control may determine. All profits, after paying all expenses of the County dispensary, shall be paid, one-half to the County Treasurer and one-half to municipal corporation in which it may be located, such settlements to be made quarterly: Provided, that if the authorities of any fown or city in the judgment of the State Board of Control, do not enforce this law, the State Board may withhold the part going to said town or city, and use it to pay State constables or else turn it into the County Treasury. All moneys received by the County dispenser belonging to the State shall be forwarded on Monday of each week to the State Treasurer, and at the cate statement of the remittance so made to the State Treasurer. On the same day of each week the County dispenser shall de-posit with the County Treasurer the portion of all the moneys received by him belonging ties in which the dispensary is located. The County Treasurer shall give his receipt therefor, and hold the same until the quarterly settlements heretofore provided for is had. The quarterly settlements herein provided for shall be made on the fourth Monday in the months of March, June, September and December in each year. Such settlements shall be made in the presence of the County Auditor, who shall make a memorandum of the items thereof and forward the same to the State Board of Control. The mayor or in-tendant of the city or town in which the dispensary is located, may also extend such set-tlement: Provided, that in counties where dispensaries are established in other than insuch cities and towns: Provided, that in the County of Barnwell the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners shall be the Clerk the Board of Control.

call of the chairman, and each member of the

Section 10. Before selling or delivering any intoxicating liquors to any person, a request in st be presented to the County dispenser, printed or written in ink, dates of the true date, stating that he or she is of age, and the residence of the signer, for whome or whose was it is required the quantum or whose was it is required the quantum or whose was it is required the quantum or whose was it is required the guarantees. whom or whose use it is required, the quanwhom or whose use it is required, the quantity and kind required, and his or her true name; and the request shall be signed by the applicant in his own true name and signature, attested by the County dispenser or his clerk, who receives and files the requests. But the requests shall be refused if the County dispenser filling it personally knows the person applying is a minor, and that he is intoxicated, or that he is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to an excess; or if the applicant is not so personally known to said County dispenser, before filling said order or delivering said liquor, he shall re-quire the statement of a reliable and trustworthy person of good character and habits, mown personally to him, that the applicant s not a minor, and is not in the habit of

using intoxicating liquors to excess. Section 11. Request for purchase of liquor shall be made upon blanks furnished by the County Auditor, in packages of 100 each, to the County dispensers from time to time as the same shall be needed, and shall be numbered consecutively by the Auditor. The blanks aforesaid shall be furnished to the County Auditor by the State Board of Control in uniform backs Wish half and Control in uniform backs with the control in unifor rol, in uniform books like bank cheeks, and the date of delivery shall be indersed by the County Auditor on each book, and receipt taken therefor, and preserved in his office. in the original form consecutively by the Auditor. When return therefor is made, the County Auditor shall indorse thereon the date of return, and file and preserve the same, to be used in the quarterly settlements between such dispenser and the County All unused or mutilated blanks shall be returned or accounted for, before other blanks are issued to such County dis-

penser.

Section 12. Op or before the tenth day of each month, each dispenser shall make full returns to the County Auditors of all requests filled by him and his cierks during preceding month, upon blanks to be furnished by the State Board of Control for that pursues and accompany the same with an outliness and accompany the same with an outliness. the same, and that I have carefully preserved the same, and that they were filled up, signed-and attested at the date shown thereon, as provided by law; that said request was filled by delivering the quantity and kind of Iquors required, and that no liquors have been sold or dispensed under my permit during said month, except as shown by the request herewith returned; and that I have faithfully observed and complied with the refully observed and complied with the pro-visions of my bond and oath taken by me

thereon endorsed, and with all the laws re-lating to my duties in the premises. Section 13. Upon failure of any dispenser to make returns to the Auditor as quired, it shall be the duty of said Auditor o report such failure to the State Board of Control, and the said State Board of Control shall immediately order the County Beard to shall immediately order the County Beard to summon said delinquent dispenser to appear before them and show cause why his ap-pointment should not be revoked; and if cause shall not be shown to the satisfaction of the County Board of Control, they shall immediately annul said appointment and give public notice thereof; and the Circuit Solicitor shall proceed to enforce the penal-ties prescribed in this act for such violation against said County dispensers at the next ties prescribed in this act for such violation against said County dispensers at the next anceceding term of Court in the county in which such appointment is held; and any dispenser who shall sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors after his appointment shall have been revoked shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 and be imprisoned for six months. If any dispenser or his clerk shall procure any intoxicating liquors from any other person except the State Commissioner, or if he or they or any persons in his or their employ, or by his or their direction, shall sell or offer for sale any Supervisor of their county, and shall ne of their number as chairman and of the said County Board of Control of the said County Board of Control on their office all perceords and files of their office all perceords and files of their office all perceords and files of their office all perceords and other papers pertaining appointment of dispensers, and keep to books in which bonds shall be retained by the The books shall be furnished by the like other public records. The County Board of Control of Control shall designate or provide the place in which to sell the liquors of the County Board of Control shall designate or provide the place in which to sell the liquors of the county Board of Control shall designate or provide the place in which to sell the liquors of the county Board of Control shall sell or expess for sale such liquors so adulterated, knowing the name of the dispenser from whom the same with other liquors of different kind er quantities so purchased and the same with other liquors of different kind er quantities so purchased together with an involve of the county Board of Control and better the county Board of Control and the county Board of Control a

a sum of not less than \$200 or imprisonment for not lessthan six months. If any County dispenser shall misappropriate, misus otherwise wrongfully dispose of any m or other property belonging to the State, Cunty or municipality, he shall, upon conviction be punished as in case of breach of frust with fraudulent intent.

with fraudulent intent.

Section 14. That any County dispenser what in violation of his oath of office sells or furnishes intoricating ligitors to any minor, intoxicated person, or person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or fails to make full and accurate returns as required by flaw; showing the true signature to every request for ligitor by him received and stanted, of sells ligitor to any person without that requiring the written requests therefor to be filled out and signed, as provided by law of the regulations of the State Board of Control, that on such information given by any person with out the duty of the Seate Board of Control, that on such information given by any person with sufficient evidence, it shall be the duty of the Seate evidence, it shall be the duty of the Seate evidence, it shall be bond of the said County Dispenser against the principal and sureties of said bond for each of such violations, for which said principal and sureties shall be liable jointly and severally, tagether with all costs and judgments pertaining to the suit. And on judgment given against him the said County dispenser shall be immediately develved of his sepenser shall be immediately develved of his sepenser shall be immediately develved of his ment given against him the said County dis spenser shall be immediately deprived of hi spenser shall be immediately deprived of inoffice as dispenser, and his principal and
sureties aforesaid shall remain further liable, jointly and severally to the extent of
their bond, to all civil damages, costs, and
judgments which may be obtained against
the princapal in any civil action brought by
wife child nearly correlan anyloge by wife, child, parent, guardian, employe, or other person, under the provisions of the law: Provided, that if the said County dispenser can show to the satisfaction of a jury by way of defense that the said intoxicating liquor was obtained from him by the lufant, intoxicated person or persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated, by fraudulent and deceitful representations, the person making such fraudulent and deceitful representation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in a sum of not less than \$200, or imprisonment for not less than \$200 or imprisonment for not less than six months. Section 15. No person, firm, association of corporation, shall manufacture for sale of keep for sale, exchange, barter, or dispense any liquors containing alcohol for any purpose whatsoever otherwise than is provided in this Act. Any person, firm, association of corporation desiring or intending to mands liquor was obtained from him by the infant intoxicated person or persons in the habit o

this Act. Any person, firm, association of corporation desiring or intending to mandifacture or distil any liquors containing alcohol within this State, chall first obtain from the State Board of Control a permit or license so to do. In the case of distillers such permit or license shall not be granted or renewed, except on petition signed in person by a majority of the resident freeholders in the city, town or township in which it is proposed to locate distillery. And it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm association or corporation to manufacture or distill any liquors containing alcohol within this State without having such permit or license. Any violation of the terms of the perthis State without having such permit or icense. Any violation of the terms of the permit or license shall authorize and warrant the seizure of the product on hand at any distillery or place where liquors containing alcohol are manufactured: Provided, the United States has no claim or lice upon the same. And in the application for a same. And in the application for a permit or license to manufacture liquors containing alcohol, the applicant shall give the State full power, upon any violation of this Act, to seize and take possession of any product on hand at the distillery or place where such applicant shall manufacture such liquors, nd shall authorize the State to pay the United States government the tax upon the same if unpaid, and to dispose thereof, as provided herein for contraband goods. Every package, barrel or bottle of such liquor shipped beyond the limits of this State shall have thereon the certificate of the State Board of Control allowing same, otherwise it shall be liable to confiscation, and the railroad carrying it shall be punished as in section 3: And Provided, that any person shall have the right to make wine for his on shall have the right to make wine for his or her own use from grapes or other fruits. The inspector appointed by the State Board of Control, as herein provided, shall have the right to enter and examine at any and all times, not forbidden by the United States laws, any distillery or brewery or place where liquors containing alcohol is manufac-tured within this State. Any manufacturer, distiller or brewer, who may refuse to allow distiller or brewer, who may refuse to allow distiller or brewer, who may refuse to allow the inspector or constable to enter and ex-amine his place of business and its appur-tenances at such times as the inspector or con-stable may deem proper, shall forfeit his per-mit or license.

mit or license.

Section 16. Every dispenser shall keep a strict account of all liquors received by him from the State Commissioner, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be subject as all times to the inspection of the Circuit soby the State Board of Control for that purpose, which shall be subject at pose, and accompany the same with an oath, all times to the inspection of the Circuit so-duly taken and subscribed before the County Auditor or a notary public, which shall be in it e following form, to-wit: 1 ——, being duly sworn, state on oath that the requests for liquors herewith returned are all that were received and filled at my place of business under my permit during the month of ——, 189—; that I have carefully preserved the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same, and that they were filled up, signed the same and that they were filled up, signed the same and that they were filled up, signed the same and that they were filled up.

produced by the party keeping the same, to be used as evidence on trial of any prosecution against him, on notice duly served that the same will be required as evidence.

Section 17. The payment of the United States special tax as a liquor seller, or notice of any kind in any place or resort, or in any store or shop, indicating that alcoholic liquors are there sold, kept or given away, shall be held to be prima facle evidence that the parties displaying such notices are acting in violation of this Act; and unless said person or parties are selling under appointment as prescribed by this Act, they shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than twelve months. Conviction in the United States Courts of illicit sales of liquors shall be taken as prima facie evidence of violation of the provisions of this Act, and any distiller or manufacturer of liquors containing alcohol so convicted in the United States (equits shall, by reason of conviction, forfeit the permit or license granted him by the State Board of Control, in addition to the other penalties herein provided.

Section 18. Licensed druggists conducting drug stores and manufacturers of propriedary medicines are hereby authorized to pur-

Section 18. Licensed druggists conducting drug stores and manufacturers of proprietary medicines are hereby authorized to purchase of dispensers of the counties of their residence intoxicating liquors (not including malt) for the purpose of compounding medicines, tinctures, and extracts that cannot be used as a bevernge. The dispenser shall not charge such licensed druggists more than 10 per cent. net profits for liquors so sold. Such purchasers shall keep a record of the uses to which the same are devoted that the kind and quantity so used, a quantity they shall make and file with the County Auditor and with the County Board of control sworn reports, giving a full thus statement of the quantities and finds of such liquors purchased and used, the uses to which the same have been deveted, and giving the name of the dispenser from whom the same was purchased and the dates had quantities so purchased and the dates had quantities so purchased together with an invoice of each kind still in stock and kept for such compoundings. If said licensed druggists shall sell harter or give a manufacturer of the consent of the same was purchased and the dates had quantities so purchased together with an invoice of each kind still in stock and kept for such compoundings. If said licensed druggists shall sell harter or give a manufacturer of the consent drugges and the consent drugges and the consent drugges and the dates had quantities so purchased together with an invoice of each kind still in stock and kept for such compoundings. If said licensed drugges its shall sell harter or give a such compoundings.

by this section, he shall, upon convic-forfeit his license, and be liable to all lities, prosecutions and proceedings at law and in equity provided against persons selling without authority, and upon convic-tion the Clerk of the Court shall, within ten days after such judgment or order, transmit to the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners the certified record thereof, upon receipt of which the said Board shall strike the name of the said druggist from the list of pharmacists and revoke his certificate: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed orize the manufacture or sale of any preparation or compound under form or device, which may be used as a bev-erage, which is intoxicating in its character. And provided, further, that the State Commissioner shall be authorized to sell to manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists alcohol by the barrel at not exceeding lo per

cent. above the net cost. cent. above the net cost.

Section 19. If any persan shall make any false or fictitious signature, or sign any name other than his or her own to any paper required to be signed by this Act, without being authorized to do so, or make any false state-ment in any paper, request or application signed to procure liquor under this Act, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, she punished by a fine of not more than \$25 be imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Section 20. If any dispenser or his cleri shall make false oath touching any matter required to be sworn to under the provis-ions of this Act, the person so offending ions of this Act, the person so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided by law for perjury. If any County dis penser shall procure any intoxicating uors from any other person than the Commissioner, or make any false return to the County Auditor, or use any request for liquors for more than one sale, in any such case, he shall be deemed guitty of a misde-meanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of \$500 or six months imprisonment.

Section 21. Every person who shall di-ectly or indirectly, keep or maintain by him or by associating or combining with others, or who shall in any manner aid sist or abet in keeping or maintaining room or other place in which any intox icating liquors are received or kept for use batter or sale as a beverage, or for distribu or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever and every person who shall receive, barter or abet another in receiving, bartering or selling any alcoholic so received or kept, shall be deemed of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction there of, shall be punished by a fine of not les than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by impris-onment for a term not less than three months nor more than twelve months: Prothat the State Board of Control shall the power, upon a proper show such rules as they may adopt, to exbeing considered nuisances as violating this Act, by reason of any man ager of such hotels dispensing liquors bought from the dispensary, by the bottle, either night or day; but before any such exemption shall be granted, the State Board of Centrol shall require the manager of such hotel to give a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of \$3,000, conditioned for the observance of all the rules, regulations and restrictions prescribed and imposed by the said Board, and with all the requirements of this Act, and it shall be unlawful for any con-stable or officer thus employed under this Act to enter such hotel and search it for conand liquors, at any time, day or night

without a warrant. Section 22. All pices where alcoholic liqnors are manufactured, sold, bartered or given away in violation of this Act, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purose of drinking alcoholic liquos as a e, or where alcoholic liquors are kept for barter or delivery in violaton of this Ac are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and any person may go before any magis-trate in the County and swear out an arrest warrant on personal knowledge or on inwarrant on personal knowledge or on formation and belief, charging said nuisa giving the names of witnesses against the keeper or manager of such place and his aids and assistants, if any, and such magistrate shall direct such arrest warrant either to the Sheriff of the Cunty or to any special constable, commanding said defendant to be arrested and brought before him to be dealt with according to law, and shall issue a search warrant in which the premises in question shall be particularly described, com manding such Sheriff or constable to thor scribed, com search the premises in question, and e all alcoholic liquors found thereon pose of them as provided in section 31, and to seize all vessels, har fixtures, screens es, glasses, and appurtenances apparused, or suitable for use in retailing to make a complete inventory there of, and deposit the same with the Sheriff That under the arrest warrant the defend-ant shall be arrested and brought before such magistrate, and the case shall be disposed of other crin risdiction, except that when he commits or binds over the parties for trial to the next term of Court of General Sessions for the county, he shall make out every paper in the case in duplicate and file one with the Clerk of the Court for the County, and immediately transmit the other to the Solicitor of the Circuit, whereupn said solicitor shall at once apply to any Circuit Judge with Chambers in that Circuit, or to the nearest Circuit Judge. that Circuit, or to the nearest Circuit Judge, if there be none in that circuit, for an order restraining the defendants, their servants or agents, from keeping, receiving, bartering, selling or giving away any alcoholic liquors until the further order of the court. Sunn Circuit Judge is hereby authorized, empowered and required to grant the said restraining order without requiring a bond or undertaking, upon the hearing or receipt by him of said papers from the court of said magistrate by the hands of the Solicitor; and any violation of said restraining order before the trial of the case shall be deemed reontempt of court, and punished as such by said Judge or court, or any other Circuit Judge, as for the iolation of an order of injunction. Upon conviction of said defendants of maintaining said nuisance at the restraining the defendants, their servants or agents, from keeping, receiving, bartering, junction. Upon conviction of said defend-ants of maintaining said nuisance at the trial, they or any of them shell be deemed ants of maintaining said nuisa ce at the trial, they or any of them shell be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County jail for a term of not less than three mouths, or a fine of not less than \$200, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and the restraining order shall be made perpetua. The articles covered by the inventory, which were restrained by the Sheriff, shall be forfeited to the State and sold, and the net proceeds sent to the State Treasurer, and the Sheriff shall forthwith proceed to dispose of the alcoholic liquors covered by said inventory, as provided for in this Act, as wh n other squors are seized. Liquors seized as hereinbefore provided, and the vessels containing them shall not be taken from the custody of the officers in possession of the same by any writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending.

No suit shall lie for damages alleged to arise by seizure and detention of liquors under this Act. Any permen violating the terms of any restraining order granted in

such proceedings shall be punished for contempt by a fine of not less than \$200 more than \$1,000, and by imprisonment less than ninety days nor more than

contempt proceedings arising out of the reduction of any injunction granted under the provisions of this Act, the Court or invacution, any Judge thereof, shall have power cution, any Judge thereof, shall have power to try summarily and punish the party on parties guilty, as required by law. The affi-davits upon which the attachment for contempt issues shall make a prima facie case for the State. At the hearing upon the charge for contempt, evidence may be oral or in the form of affidavits, or both.

The defendant shall not necessarily be dis charged upon his denial of the fact stated in

the moving papers.

The Clerk of Court shall, upon the applica tion of either party, issue subpoenas for witnesses, and except, as above set forth, the practice in such contempt proceedings shall conform as nearly as may to the practice in the Court of Common Pleas.

That when any solicitor neglects or re-fuses to perform any duty, or to take any steps required of him by any of the provisions of the preceeding section, or by any of the provisions of this Act, the Attorney General, on his own motion or by request of the Governor, shall in person or by his assistants, proceed to the locality and perform such neglected duty, and take such steps as are necessary in the place of such Solicitor, and at his discretion to cause a prosecution to be instituted, not only in the matter so to be instituted, not only in the matter so neglected, but also a prosecution against the Solicitor for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, or for official misconduct, or for other the prosecution to the extent of a conviction and dismissal from office of any solicitor. And in such event the Attorney General

shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one or more additional assistants, who shall each have while actually additional employed the same compensation, to be paid General. Any duty herein imposed upon a solicitor may be performed with equal force and effect by the Attorney General, or other persons authorized by him to perform such dutv.

ction 23. The manager of every regis tered distillery of liquor in this State shall report quarterly to the State Board of Con-trol, showing the number of gallons of each kind of liquor on hand, manufactured or disposed of during the quarter; and if the said report fail to correspond with the return of said distiller to the United States Revenue Collector of this State, or it is shown that said manager his disposed of liquor contrary to this Act, said distillery shall be deemed to be a common nuisance, and the said manager and his aiders and assistants and the cemises shall be proceeded against as in are sold contrary to this Act.

Section 24. In all places where liquors are unlawfully kept or stored, the same not being kept in an open house or exposed toview, and a search being necessary, upon effidavit to that effect, or on information and belief that contraband liquor is in such a place. judge or magistrate, or mayor or intendant a city or town, to whom application is de, empowering a constable, or any person who may be deputized, to enter the place by day time or in the night time, and to search and examine the said premise, for the purpose of seizing the said contra-band liquors therein concealed, kept or stored, which said liquor when so seized shall be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Section 25. That any of the liquors set forth in section 1, of this Act, which are contraband, may be seized and taken without warrant by any constable, sheriff or policeman, while in transit or after arrival, whether in possession of a common carrier, depot agent, express agent, private person, firm, corporation or association, and reported to the State Commissioner at once, who shall dispose of the same as hereinafter provided: Provided, that Equors purchased outside the State, owned and conveyed as personal baggage, shall be exempt from seizure when the

quantity does not exceed one gallon.

Section 26. That the possession of said fillett liquors is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful, and any obligation, note or indebtedness, contracted in their sale or transportation, is declared to be absolutely null and vaid nor shall one action per section. and void, nor shall any action nor suit for the recovery of the same be entertained in any court in this State.

Section 27. That the proceedings against liquor so illegally kept, stored, sold, deliv-ered, elsewhere than at his or her residence, transported or being transported, shall be considered a proceeding in rem, unless other

wise herein provided. Section 28. That the That the carriage, transporta Section 28. That the carriage, transporta-tion, possession, removal, sale, delivery or acceptance of any of the said liquors or liq-nids in any package, cask, jug, box, or other package, under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade as desig-nating the kind and quality of the contents of the casks, packages or boxes containing or boxes containing the same, or the causing of such carriage transportation, possession, removal, sale de-livery or acceptance, shall work the forfeiture of said liquors or liquids, and casks or packages, and the person or persons so of-fending, knowingly, be subject to pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than one year, and the wrongful name, address, mark, stamp or style on such liquor when seized shall be considered evidence prima facie of guilt. considered evidence prima facie of guilt. The books and way bills of the common carrier may be examined to trace said liquors to the shipper who shall be liable, upon con-

viction, in a like penalty.

Section 29. That all constables, deputy Section, in a like penary.

Section 29. That all constables, deputy constables, sheriffs, magistrates or municipal policemen shall have the right, power and authority, and it shall be their duty, whenever they are informed or suspect that any such suspicious package in possession of a common carrier contains alcoholic liquors or liquids, to detain the same for examination for the term of twenty-four hours without any warrant or process whatever, Any constable, deputy constable, sheriff or magistrate who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by this Act, shall be subject to suspension Any sheriff or magistrate hole liquors or liquids subject to suspension by the Governor, sheriff or magistrate seizing any alco-liquors or liquids, as required by this hole liquors or liquids, as required by this section, shall be paid one-half the value of said liquors or liquids so soon as the same shall have been received at the State Dispensary, approved and disposed of according to law.

Section 30. That any interference by any

Section 30. That any interference by any person with obstruction or resistance of or abusive language to any officer or person in the discharge of the duties herein enjoined, or the use of abusive language by any such officer or person to any other person or persons, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, or imprisoned for a term of not less than three months, nor more than twelve months. in the dischar

Section 31. In all cases of seizure of any roods, wares, merchandise or any other

property, hereafter or heretofore made ra being subject to forfeiture under any provis-lons of this Act, or any former Act, which in the opinion of the officers or persons mak ing the seizure, are of the appraised value of \$50 or more, the said officer or person shall proceed as fellows: First: He shall cause a list containing a particular description of the goods, wares prepared in duplicate, and an appraisement thereof to be made by three sworn apprais-ers to be selected by him, who shall be re-spectable and disinterested citizen of the State of South Carolina, residing within county wherein the seizure was made. Said list and appraisement shall be properly at-tested by the said officer or person and the said appraisers, for which service each of the said appraisers shall be allowed the sum of \$1 perday, not exceeding five days, to be paid by the State Board of Control. Second. If the said goods are believed by the officer making the seizure to be of less value than 556, no appraisement shall be made, said officer or person shall a notice for three weeks, in writing, at three time and place and cause of their nd requiring any person claiming appear and make days from the date of the first publication of such notice. Third. Any person claiming the liquors or other property so seized as contraband within the time specified in the Control, a claim stating his interests in the of \$500, with sureties, to be approved by the said State Board of Control, conditioned that in the case of condemnation of the articles so seized, the obligors shall pay all the costs such condemnation; and upon the delivery of such bonds to the State Board of Cor plicate list or description of the goods seizes to the Solicitor of the circuit in which such scizure was made, and the said Solicitor shall prosecute the case to secure the forof said contraband liquors or liquid in the court having jurisdiction. Fourth. If no claim is interposed and no bond is given within the time above specified, such liquors shall be forfeited without further proceed ings, and the State Commissioner shall have the said liquors tested by the State Chemist, and if pure shall furnish the same through the State Dispensary. If not pure the same shall be destroyed by the State Chemist of the South Carolina College, who shall make a report to the State Board of Control of the amount and kinds of liquors so destroyed; Provided, that in seizure in quantities in value than \$50 of such illicit liquors in value than \$50 of such lifet figures or liquids, the same may be advertised with other quantities at Columbia by the State Board of Control, and disposed of as hereinbefore provided: Provided, further, that the claimants of such liquors may give bond in \$100 as when the value is \$50 or over, and shall hear the burden of showing before a magistrate that they have complied with law, and that the liquor is not liable seizme.

Section 32. That all fermented, distilled of other liquors or liquids containing alcohol, transported into this State or remaining

A THE THE PARTY OF LAST CALL

As the final touch to the campaign of 1900 the Appeal will get out No. 257 to be placed in the hands of voiers just before the election. Let every soldier of the Army put out as many as possible, and the returns will be higher. 250 copies, \$1; 1000, \$4.

Order Number 257.

berein for use, sale, consumption, storage of other disposition, shall upon introduction and arrival in this State, be subject to the opera tion and effect of this law, to the tent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in this

Section 33. That no person, except as provided in this Act, shall bring into this State or transport from place to place within this State, by wagon, cart, or other vehicle, or by any other means or mode of carriag liquid containing alcohol, under a penalty of \$100, or imprisonment for 30 days for each offense, upon conviction thereof, as for a misdemeanor. Any servant, agent or employe of any persons, corporations sociations doing business in this State common carrier, or any person (except an officer seizing and examining the same), who shall remove any intoxicating liquors from any railroad car, vessel or other vehicle of transportation, at any place other than the usual and established stations. common carriers within some incorporated city or town where there is a dispensary, or who shall aid in or consent to such reor who shall aid in or consent to such moval, or attempt to remove, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not cless than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for a term of not less than mouths nor more than twelve months. vided, that said penalty shall not apply to any liquor in transit when changed from car to car to facilitate transportation across the State: Provided, that this section does not apply to liquors purchased from a dispensary and bearing the proper label or certificate. All liquors in this State, except dispensary liquors, and those passing through this State, consigned to points beyond this State, shall be deemed contraband, and may be seized in transit without warrant. And any steam-boat, salling vessel, raffroad, express company or other common carrier, transporting or bringing into this State for sale or use pany or other common carrier, transporting or bringing into this State for sale or use therein, except by the dispensary, shall suffer a penalty of \$500 and costs for each offense, to be recovered by the Solicitor of the circuit or the Attorney General, by an action brought therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction. The State constable, sheriff, municipal police or any lawful constable may enter any railroad car, or express car, or depot, or steamboat or other vessel without warrant, and make search for such contrational figuors, and may examine the way bills and freight books of said commone carrier, and any one interfering with or resisting such officer shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than twelve months. months nor more than twelve months Section 34. That any person detected openly or in the act of violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to arrest provisions of this Act shall be hable to arrest without warrant: Provided, a warrant shall be procured within a reasonable time there-after.

Section 35. That in case of conviction of violations of any of the sections of this Act where punishment is not especially provided for, the person or persons or corporations so convicted shall be punished in the discretion of the court trying the same. All alcoholic reliquers, other than domestic wine, which do

authorized to sell them, are hereby declared contraband, and on seizure will be forfested to the State as provided in section 31: Provided, that this section shall not apply stills liquor held by the owners of registered in bonded warehouses. Persons having liquor which they wish to keep for their own use may throw the protection of the law use may throw the protection of the law around the same by furnishing an inventory of the quantity and kinds to the State Commissioner and applying for certificates to affix thereto.

Any person affixing, or causing to be affixed, to any package containing alcoholic liquor, any imitaton stamps or other printed or engraved label or device than those furnished by the State Board of Control, shall,

Section 30. Every person or rescues from a constable or other officer. or attempts to do so, any alceholic liquor taken or detained by such officer charged taken or detained by such officer charged with the enforcement of thic law, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than twelve months, or pay fine of not less than \$100 nor more than

Section 37. Any person handling contraband liquor in the night time, or delivering the same shall be guity of a misdemeanor. and on conviction shall be punished by im-prisonment for not less than three months nor more than twelve months, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. Section 38. Any wagon, cart, boat or other

conveyance, together with horses, mules or other animals and harness accompanying the same, transporting liquors at night, other than regular passenger or freight steamers right at any and railway cars, shall be liable to science missioner for and confiscation, and to that end the office shall cause the same to be duly advertised and sold, and the proceeds sent to the State Treasurer.

Section 39. Every dispenser, when he sell a package containing liquor, shall put a cross-mark in ink on the label or certificate thereon, extending from the top to the bottom and rom side to side. When any liquor is seized because it has not the necessary cer-tificates and labels required by this Act, the burden of proof shall be upon the claim of said spirits to show that no fraud en committed, and that the whisky is not contraband.

Section 40. That any railroad, steamboat, express company, or other common carrier shall incur a penalty of treble the invoice price of any alcoholic liquors lest or stoles in transit to or from the dispensary, whether shipped as released or not, such penalty to be ered by action in any court of competens jurisdiction.

Section 41. It shall be the duty of sheriffs,

deputy sheriffs and constables having notice of the violations of any of the provisions of this Act, to notify the Circuit Solicitor of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the name of any witness within their knowledge by whom such violation can be proven. If any officer or solicitor shall willfully fail If any officer or solicitor shall willfully fail to comply with the provisions of this section he shall, upon conviction be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and such conviction shall work a forfeiture of the office held by such person; and the court be-fore whom such conviction is had shall, in addition to the imposition of the fine afore-said, order and adjudge the forfeiture of his

said office.
Section 42. That in any adictment for the sale of intoxicating liquors, it shall be com-petent to charge a series of sales on the same or on divers days up to the finding of the true bill to one person or to different persons, naming one and stating the others to be unknown, in the same court as was form-erly the practice in indetments for retailing liquor without license in this State, and the prosecuting officer shall not be required to elect which particular sale he will rely on, but may offer proof of all, and proof of any one or of all the sales will sustain the verdiet: Provided, upon a trial and conviction or acquittal, no other bill of indetment will the for any sale occuring prior to bill found on the case tried, and the punishment shall be in such case as for one sale: Provided, further, that this section shall not be so con-strued as to prevent the prosecuting officer from giving out several bills of indictments veral sales in the first instance, if he

thnks best to do so.
Section 43. That whenever in this Act it is provided that process shall issue upon an affi-davit based on information and belief, the affidavit shall contain a statement setting forth the sources of information, the facts and grounds of belief unon which the affiant bases his belief: Provided, that it shall not be necessary to set forth the sources of informa-tion, the facts and grounds of belief, in the affidavit upon which a warrant of arrest

amagnit upon which a warrans of arrest shall issue, but it shall only be deemed nec-essary in casees of search warrants. Section 44. That Chapter I, Title VII, of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State, en-titled, "Of Provisional Remedies in Civil Autions," shall not apply to any officer or per-son having duties to perform under this Act, and in no case shall an action lie against any such officer or person for damages to person or property as provided in said chapter: Section 45. The Governor shall have

Governor shall thority to appoint one or more State thority to appoint one or more State con-stables at a salary of not more than \$2 per day and such expenses as the Governor may deem proper when on duty, and two chief constables at not more than \$3 per day and such expenses as the Governor may deem proper, and also one or more detectives at reasonable compensation, to see that this Act is enforced, the same to be paid from the dis-represent fund in the same manner as the pensary fund in the same manner as the salary of the State Commissioner. Section 46. That this Act shall be a public

Act, and shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor, and that all Acts or port of Acts inconsistant with this Act be, and are hereby repealed.

Approved March 5, 1897.

No. 343.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, that an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of a State Board of Control, and to an Act entated An Act to provide for the election of a State Board of Control, and to further regulate the sale, use, consumption, transportation, and disposition of intoxicating and alcoholic liquors or liquids in the State, and to prescribe further penalties for the violation of the Dispensary law, and to police the same," approved March 6, 1896, and an Act entitled "An Act to amend as Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of a State Board of Conrol, and to further regulate the sale, use, consumption, transportation and disposition of intoxicating and alcoholic liquors or liquids in the State, and to prescribe penalies for violation of the Dispensary law, and to police the same, appoved March 6, 1896, so as to regulate the importation of liquors for personal use," approved March 5, 1879, be amended as hereinafter set forth. er set forth.

Section 2. That the State Beard of Con-trol is hereby abolished.

Section 3. A Board consisting of three members, to be known as the Board of Di-rectors of the State dispensary, is hereby established, whose duties and powers shall

not have on the packages in which they are be hereinafter defined. The members of said con tained the label and certificates going to show that they have been tested by the chemist and purchased from a State officer as a beverage, and shall be elected by the mily in joint session as follows: elected, and then shall be elected the two re maining mes ". The term of office of the Board shall be for two years unless sooner removed by the Governor; they shall confilly and be commissioned in the same manuar as other State officers. In the evens of meaning on said Board by death, or otherwise, such vacancy shall appointment by the Governor, General Assem until the next session of the when an election shall be held to fill causing for the unexpired term. Each member of the said Board shall receive for lie services the same per diem and mileage showed to members of the General Assembly for each offense, be liable to a penalty of Provided, that no member of said Board shall ten days' imprisonment or \$25 fine.

Section 36. Every person who dispossesses any fiscal year. The said Board shall devise h a system of book-keeping and account-as it may down advisable. The saul-and shall prescribe all rules and regulamusisten with law, for the State dispensary and the dispensaries. the present session, upon the appround Act, elect the members of sal as provided for to this section: Pro no member of the Board of diwhite holding this office, siddle for any other office. ce, shall become

4. A Dispensary Commissioner elected by the General Assembly, who signil hold his office for a term of two dund qualified, and who shall receive an anmil salary of \$3,000, to be paid as now pro-nided by law. The Governor shall have the right and any time to suspend the said Commissioner for any cause which he shall conthe General Assembly, and appoint some scitable person to fill such vacancy during said suppression. In case of the removal of said Commissioner by the Governor, he shull, on the first day of the next meeting Legislature, make a eport to said General Assembly, stating the reason for his action which action, if approved by the General Assembly, shall operate as a removal, and the General Assembly shall elect a successo: to said Commissioner. In case of death, sus the Governor shall have the right to depoint a successor to fill said vacancy until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The Directors of the dispensary shall, within thirty days, after the dispensary shall, with-in thirty days, after the approval of this set-by the Governer, and thereafter quartely, ad-vertise is two or more newspapers of this State, and one or more daily newspaper published without this State, for bids to be made by parties desiring to fruinsh liquid to the Dispensary for said quarter. Said bids shall be placed in an envelope, securely readed with the seal of the company, firm or realed with the seal of the company, firm or corporation, and having been so scaled, shall be placed in the express office, directed to the State Treasurer, Columbia, S. C.; and only one bid shall be made by any one which shall state the quality, price and chem ica) analysis thereof, and accompanying said bids there shall be a sample of each kind of legger offered thus one-half pint each, which sample on its arrival, be delivered to the Dispe Commissioner, to be retained by him after it has been accertained that the or liquors purchased correspond in all respects with that purchased; said samples to be the property of the State. Said bids shall be kept by the State Treasurer in his folious and he shall not himself, nor allow any one to inspect said bids nor the envelopes containing said hids, but shall deliver said hids. Directors of the dispensary, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, open said bids in public, and record all said bids in a book, kept for that purpose. Said Directors of the dispensary may reject any and all bids, and re-advertise for other bids. Said Directors of the Dispensary shall pur-chase all alcoholic liquors for lawful use in this State, and shall have the same tested and declared to be chemically pure; and if the wines and liquors purchased fall to corre-State a sum not exceeding the value of said State a sum not exceeding the value of said liquor, to be recovered in an action brought by the State against such seller; and said contract shall be rewarded to the lowest re-sponsible bidder for such quantities and kinds of liquors as may be deemed necessar to the Dispenser for the quarter, and said contracts shall further provide that the Di-rectors of the Dispensary may order addi-tional quantities of liquor sufficient to supply the Dispensary, should there be need of more, from the same persons or corporations at the same price, for that quarter. Said Di-rectors shall require from the successful bidder or bidders such bond, in such sum as they may deem necessary, to insure the com-pliance of said bidder or bidders with the terms of said contract: Provided, that the said Directors of the Dispensary shall purchase any liquor of any person, firm or corporation who shall (solicit any orders, either by drummer, agents, samples or other-wise, except as bereinbefore provided. The fiscal year of the transactions of the State Dispensary shall end on the 30th day of Nov-ember of each year. The Governor of the State shall appoint not later than the 15th State shall appoint not later than the 15th day of December in each year, two expert accountants, of good character and of high standing in their profession, who shall make a thorough examination of the books of account, trial balances and balance sheet of the Dispensary for the year ending November 30, together with all bills, weathers and evidences of receipt and expenditures whatsoever, and they shall certify to the General Assembly, in writing, at the beginning of the regular session in January of each year, the result of such examination. This certificate to be in addition to the annual report cate to be in addition to the annual report of the Board of Directors. The accountants so named by the Governor of the State each shall receive for his service \$4 per day, for not exceeding thirty days in any one year, to be paid from the earnings of the Dispensary. The Commissioner and the members of the Board of Directors are hereby directed and

Board of Directors are hereby directed and commanded to givbe to the accountants appointed by the Governor, free and full access to all books of accounts, trial balances, balance sheets, and every and all books, invoices, receipts, hank books and every and all papers connected with the financial operations of the Dispensary: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said Directors of the Dispensary from making distillers in this State contracts for the purchase of liquors manufactured by them within this State.

Section 5. The Dispensary Commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the State of South Sarlin in the sum of \$75,000, which head shall be approved by the Attorney General of the State according to the provisions of the law as now provided, or which may be hereinsfter enacted, and for the faithful charrance of all rules and regulations made and inafter enacted, and for the land ance of all rules and regulations adopted by the Director of the I during his term of office; shall be charged with the manage control of the State Dispensary,

Debs as a Factor in Indiana

The democratic national committee has The democratic national committee has made an unpleasant discovery. It is that Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president of the socialist ticket, will be a considerable factor in the state of Indiana, polling perhaps as many as 10,000 votes. It is also-conceded that Debs' support will be drawn mainly from those who, but for his candidacy, would vote for Bryan. As Indiana is regarded as a doubtful state which under certain circumstances might decide the certain circumstances might decide the presidency, the Debs movement has be-come a matter of grave concern to the Bryan leaders.

Upon making this discovery, the demo-cratic national committee at once resolved to ask Debs to withdraw in Bryan's favor. Failing to persuade, a part of the great slush fund raised by Croker, Senator Clark and other philanthropists of like character was offered to the candidate of the Social-ist party. It is said that refusal was made in such terms that there is no possibility of a renewal of the offer.—Editorial K. C. Journal Sept. 27.

The South Carolina Dispensary.

On the 1st of July, 1900, the dispensary was seven years old. Those seven years of its life were filled full of exciting experience. There was a chance of its death in each election succeeding its birth, but it ran the gauntlet of three legislatures and a constitutional convention, the latter, indeed, going so far as to imbed the best features of the dispensary in the fundamental law of the state, so that if a legislature should grant to individuals the right to sell liquor, they could only sell it under dispensary restrictions and regulations.

Death has come very night the dispensary in the courts several times. It was fought hard by the ablest lawyers that could see employed by those whose business it destroyed. They shot at every spot of its armor, seeking a place to get through. And they did pierce its armor at times. Once the state supreme court knocked the breath out of the law. Then Tillman took his baby out in the bushes and kept it there until a reorganization of the supreme court led to the making of a new case and the new court revived the faw. Again, Judge Simonton in the United \$2,000,000 profit during the seven years it has the law. Again, Judge Simonton in the United States circuit court crippled the dispensary by a decision which permitted competition with it by what were called "original package" shops. Itst ultimately the United States supreme court decided against those shops and, like the Arab. "they folded their tents and silently stole away." But the dispensary has received its

But, the dispensary has received its severest njuries and those which came nearest to being fatal, in the house of its friends. Men who claimed to be advocates of the dispensary and were placed in offices connected with it, misused them and created scandals which were very near to being the death of the institution. The men now in charge, however, are running the dispensary in such a way as to re-establish it in the good opinion of those of its friends who were dis-

good epinion of those of its friends who were dis-gusted by the short comings and wrong-doings or some of their predecessors.

Tillman claims to be the "daddy of the dis-pensary." Expediency is certainly its maternal ancestor. In the summer of 1893, nobody in South Carolina dreamt of the establishment of a dispensary and yet the legislature elected that year created the institution.

The prohibitionists had been becoming active for several years and, at their request, the state democratic executive committee had an extra democratic executive committee had an extra box placed at each precinct, in which the voters were requested to express their preference be-tween prohibition and license. While of those who did express a preference a majority of 10,-000 favored prohibition, still their number was exceeded another 10,000 by those who were so dissatisfied with both prohibition and license that they would vote fer neither. Those who voted for prohibition were only a third of the tot-al number voting in the primary that year. When the legislature met that winter a pro-hibition bill was promptly introduced and it

hibition bill was promptly introduced and it passed the house and bid fair to go through the senate. Tillman was governor and was in a quandary. He did not believe prohibition could be enforced and he knew it would deprive the state of considerable revenue without, to any extent, decreasing the consumption of liquor

decreasing the consumption of liquor.

If But several years before the little town of Athens, Ga., had tried an experiment. It closed the bars and ran a city dispensary in their place.

This Georgia seed sprouted and grew in South Carolina. T. Larry Gant was then editor of the Register, the organic Tillman's currents.

dispensary idea.

The law as passed gave the bar-keepers six months, to July 1, 1893, to dispose of their stock and get out of business. It was hard for them to realize that, like Othelio, their occupation was gone. But so it was. The night before the law gone. But so it was. The night before the law went into effect, the bars did a tremendous busi-ness, many people who only occasionally took stimulants availing themselves of the last chance to patronize a bar.

But for a woman, it is said, the dispensary would hardly have gotten started when it did. The legislature loaned the institution \$50,000 for capital to conduct the business with. The agricultural hall was made the state dispensary. The \$50,000 was nearly all used in preparing the plant for the state dispensary and no adequate amount was left to do business on. The control of the dispensary was in the hands of a beard of state officers of which Governor Tillman was chairman. The effort to obtain a stock on credit came very near failing. The idea of the state ongaging in the liquor business was new and whiskey houses did not take kindly to it though many of them have since become convinced that it is a good thing. Moreover, the houses did not know how the dispensary would succeed, and credit was very risky.

good thing. Moreover, the houses did not know how the dispensary would succeed, and credit was very risky.

After many failures, Governor Tillman made an impression on the officers of a Pennsylvania company, but they said they could not extend the large credit desired without the consent of the impression to the company, but they said they could not extend the large credit desired without the consent of their principal stockholder, who was a woman. Tillman had an interview with her and convinced her with the result that the desired credit was distained. All this mems strange new, when the dispensary's high credit is considered. There is not a whiskey house in the country which would not gladly credit the dispensary. But it does not alk for credit, as it may seek.

The first idea of the management of the dispensary was a state house heard and a commissioner cleathed with large powers. D. H. Traxlet has the first commissioner and upon him and deverner Tillman develved the hard work of organizing the business and starting it off. It was managing the business and starting it off. It was

the bradeous and starting it off. It was a man, but they were very successful, countriered. While the percentage of ant as great as when more familiarity medians was acquired, still it was con-

created, the commissioner was shorn of his powers which were transferred to the board.

The legislature at its session this year gave the commissioner much more power. As it now stands, roughly stated, the commissioner directs the business and the board of directors the policy of the dispensary.

of the dispensary.

The commissioner informs the board how much and what kind of liquor it needs and the board buys accordingly. The liquor is shipped in as needed on order of the commissioner. The finer goods are bottled by the shippers and are shipped from the dispensary in their origina snipped from the dispensary in their original cases. The commoner goods are bought in bulk and shipped to the state dispensary in barrels and there bottled. The dispensary has four tanks each holding about 40 barrels. When one is filled it is allowed to stand at least 24 hours before the whiskey is drawn off. The bottling room presents a very large and the distance of the control of the contro presents a very basy appearance. Young ladies seal and label the bottles which are promptly packed in wooden cases for shipment. There are always thousands of these cases ready to fill orders from the county dispensaries.

The state dispensary buys beer already bottled

for sale by the county dispensaries. The beer dispensers buy beer in kegs and bottle it them-

The dispensary buys about-15,000 barrels of whiskey a year. It takes over six million bottles and sixty thousand demi-johns to bottle it. An equal number of tabels are used

At present thirty-five hands are worked in the bottling department and taree in the shipping department. In the winter this number is doubled.

Webb, the clerk, has three bookkeepers under him and the commissioner has a l

eeper and a stenographer.
N. H. Stansell and L. W. Boykin travel all over the state inspecting the accounts of the dispensers and checking their stock. W. W. Harris is clerk of the constability

board. The seizures are shipped to the dispen-sary and held for thirty days. If not returned they are sold to the best advantage.

\$2,000,000 profit during the seven years it has been running. This has been divided between the state, towns and counties. Under the new law, the counties and towns will get nearly all the profits. - Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Scared in Indiana.

The state organization of the democrats is preparing to make inroad, if possible, in the vote of the social democracy. The growth of the new party in several places has been surprising, and it has werried the democratic and republican leaders not a little, as they have been unable to determine who will be most effected. Lately, it determine who will be most effected. Lately, it is learned the democratic managers have gone among the members of the new organization, endeavoring to show them that Debs, their candidate for president, has no chance, and that it would be to their advantage to support Bryan in preference to McKinley. This has been one of the causes giving rise to the reperts that there is a growing unrest among the laboring elements that bades no good for the republican ticket. It is asserted, however, by the republican sthat they is asserted, however, by the republicans that they will suffer no more than the democrats. Polis, they say, indicate about an even break.

It has been learned that the democrats have planned to bring Golden Rule Jones, of Toledo, into this state. He has recently come out for Bryan, and it is believed by the democrats that he will have great influence among the social democrats because of his pronounced views on the property of the social democrats because of his pronounced views on the property of the social democrats because of his pronounced views on the social democrats because of his pronounced views on the social description. labor matters. Secretary Hawkins, of the state committee, said today that Jones was expected to make some speeches in this state. He will probably be used most in the gas belt and in some of the northern Indiana cities, where the new party is the strongest. There have also been requests for Jones from the mining districts.—Daily News, Indianapolis.

All for the Dear People.

A study of the cost of campaign speeches alone is very instructive. Each national committee spends at least 500,000 dollars for speeches mittee spends at least 500,000 dollars for speeches CI But several years before the little town of Athens, Ga., had tried an experiment. It closed the bars and ran a city dispensary in their place.

This Georgia seed sprouted and grew in South Carolina. T. Larry Gantt was then editor of the Register, the organ of Tillman's supporters, and he had come to South Carolina from Athens. Tillman called him into consultation and thoroughly inquired into the operations of the dispensary in these speakers foom the headquarters are qual number. These speakers cost on an averoughly inquired into the operations of the dispensary week, that sum including sale. oughly inquired into the operations of the dispensary in Athens. This led to the preparation of the dispensary law as a compromise between prohibition and license, an effort to eliminate the wittee of each party will thus have five thousand evils of the latter without making operative the first the dispensary law as a compromise between the specific property of the latter without making operative the first the dispensary law as a compromise of the latter without making operative the specific property of the latter without making operative the specific property of the latter without making operative the specific property of the latter without making operative the specific property of the latter without making operative the specific property of the latter without making operative the specific property of the spe prohibition and license, an effort to eliminate the evils of the latter without making operative the fanatical intemperance of the former. A more novel proposition could not have come before the legislature, but backed by Tillman's influence, the dispensary law was adopted by the senate as an amendment to the prohibition bill passed by the house accepted the amendment. There was a spirited fight to prevent its passage and strong speeches were made on both sides, with the license men fighting both the advocates with the fighting and strong speeches were made on both sides, with the license men fighting both the advocates this each national committee spends more than of prohibition and the champions of the new 500,000 dollars. It is expected that the McKin-ley and the Bryan managers each will this year send out no less than a hundred million documents.

> The dispatches say that the military authorities in Porto Rico are putting hundreds of labor leaders in jail. They are giving them a taste of Unele Sam's Republican-Dem-ocratic, bull peu meatment. It becomes more apparent every day that a union laborer is a traitor to his obligation when he becomes a member of the national guard. We hope to see the day when the organized labor of Wisconsin will wake up to the true facts regarding the state militia, and take a bold stand for a better, safer and more demo-cratic system of military service. The Swiss system comes the nearest to a perfect one. In that country each voter is a part of the In that country each voter is a part of the national defense guard, and is supplied with a gun, which he-keeps at his home. Under such a system a republican governor like Scotield would be unable to use the soldiery to intimidate strikers. And a people armed are much better protected against acts of are much setter protected against acts of aggression on the part of the rulers. Some of these espitalistic injunctino judges would think twice before they would dare outrage the feelings of a people who were armed. In Porto Rico the labor organizations are being suppressed by Uncie Sam's military authorities. They would not dare do it, if the people were armed.

> The instruments and forces with which the world's work is done are operated in common. They should be owned in common. So long as there is private ownership there will be public absery, for the faw owners of the machinery will get the bulk of the wealth which the workers produce. The picture presented by the factory towns of Wisconsin, like the picture presented by the factory towns are workers are poorly clad, poorly housed and poorly manished. The non-producers have the fat of the land and are too "nice" to associate with those whe soil their hands with work.

Club of 10 from Comrade Ogle, of Otto, Ind. Ten Canadian Boxers from Comrade Anderson, St. Thomas, Ont.

Ten Ohio Boxers from Comrade Allen, of Springfield.

Bunch of 10 yearlies from Comrade Bullen of San Francisco.

Don't fail to cover the republican and democratic meetings with the Appeal.

Comrade Robison, of Cadmus, Kan., shelled our works with a club of 10 last week

Comrade Smith, of Grants Pass, Ore., drops in 10 of those scalps for our collection. Bunch of 18 scalps from that tircless Tennesscean, Aydelot, of Memphis.

Walker, of Webster, Mass., takes a bundle of 50 a week for use among the unterrified. Comrade Jenkins got his work in on us to the extent of 20 yearlies from Silver City,

Comrade Stevens, of Wood, landed 10 Oklahoma Boxers in our camp last week as prisoners of war.

Comrade Renn, of San Francisco, takes \$10 worth of those yearsy postals. California is always in it.

Comrade Case, of Newberry, Pa., put a bunch of ten Boxers on our train for the co-operative commonwealth.

The campaign fund is all up, gents. The trick is turned—but you know the Appeal

army always does its duty.

Comrade Dixon, of Mendon, one of our oldtime Massachusetts workers, gets to the front with a bunch of 17 scalps.

Comrade Schafer, of Hartford, Conn., con-tinues to roll in the 3-month campaign sub-scriptions in large quantities. Last order

Vote once for your own interests and see how it feels. The plutes have always voted for their interests—that's why they are all

Comrade Reader, of Berclair, Tex., drops in with an order for 20 yearly postals, ten copies of the Appeal for six months and a \$ on the fund.

Comrade Vard, of Salt Lake, got the range on us last week with a shell containing 25 yearlies, which tore out the west end of our fortifications. The Appeal has put out over 3,000,000 piece

of literature during this campaign. Order 257 and boost it toward the 4,000,000 mark just that much.

A club of 41 yearlies was rolled into the Appeal office last week by Comrade Peterson, of Jamestown, N. Y. They are coming from everywhere.

People who vote for Bryan this year under the belief that they are going to get "half a loaf," won't get any bread at all. Just paste this in your hat.

Comrade Magnerty, of Burlington, Iowa, took 2,000 "definitions" of socialism last week, which shows that the Eurlingtonites are to be waked up.

Comrade wulff, proprietor of the Colusa Foundry and Iron Works, Colusa, Cal., comes us with a \$3.50 order which we promptly stowed away in the ammunition department. Comrade Pierson, a eigar manufacturer of Table Greve, Ill., gets in with some subs and an order for 15 books. The book business is bigger than ever before people seem to be

going into the details. Comrade Smith, of Natick, Mass., gets the drop on us with an order for 10 copies for 6 months and 1,000 drop cards. Drop cards are 60 cents a thousand and every socialist should have a supply. Leave them in public places and enclose one with every letter you write

Hibbard, of Reno, Nev., long timer on our records, put in a bunch of 13 drummers last week. How Hibbard does such things is beyond the compression of the puzzle editor and if he is cornered again the office bull dog will undoubtedly bite him a number of times.

White, of New Castle, Pa., covered a large republican meeting with 1,000 Appeals Since White escaped from the regiment the army editor sent to capture or destroy him, he is becoming a regular outlaw and desperado. White doesn't seem to have a bit of respect for things as they are perado. White doesn't seem to le respect for things as they are.

Cowrade Fones is touring around in California and sends us a list of 19 subs from Oakland. He complains bitterly that Comrade Klamroth had just gone shead of him and cleaned up the territory pretty well. With the Appeal army moving in sections and following each other in rapid succession, the Boxers and Filipinos will have small chance to escape.

to Springfield and lamm Mr. Young with a bed slat if he doesn't cease his seditious labors. One hundred quarterly postals-a campaign measure.

The army editor desires to notify his irre-

pressible constituency that
"There's a name that's often spoken, The Appeal record must be broken. by an issue of 1,000,000 copies of No. 257, and may God have mercy on us for writing that poetry. Per 1,000 copies, \$4; per 250 copies, \$1. Whoop 'em up, Jaspers. Lariat the jackasses with No. 257

with No. 257

Comrade R. M. Stanton, of Chadron, Neb drops in a list of 20. Stanton has sent us over 100 subscribers the past year, and taken thousands of extras. Ho says the vote of his county will be 5% for Debs, and that the Appeal has done it all in the last year. But the army editor opines that Stanton is entitled to more credit. It's the workers that make the Appeal. Without them there could be no And every name counts, gents.

Appeal. And every name counts, gents.

J. C. Fleuchaus, secreary of the republican general committee of Yenkers, N. Y., was arrested in that town Sept. 22, charged with cashing his claim as census enumerator twice. But then only socialists are dishonest! No one but a socialist would do a trick like that! The republican politicians never did steal! Yet the jays keep voting this kind of cattle into chice, year after year, for a dollar or two a vote. Any fool ought to know that when votes are bought that a rascal buys them, and any fool ought to know that he will be taxed to make up the money he receives for his vote and more besides. But then—on with the dance.

Comrade Hauch, president of the Alameir.

Comrace Hauch, president of the Alameda Trust, gets to the bat with an order for fifty yearly postats, and a list of 29 campaign subscribers. In the past year this Trust (as we call it) composed of a few worders in Alameda, Cal., has sent thousands of subscribers to the Appeal, distributed tens of thousands of papers, and contributed over \$100 to the funds of the Appeal. Comrade Hauch is a large retail grocer of Alameda, and the boys there have aimly demonstated that a few of them, if good workers, can turn tricks galore. The Appeal would like to see a similar trust

organzed in every city in the country. Meet once a week, and turn all your sub and book once a week, and turn all your sub and book orders over to one, and let him send them in. Bunch of 10 scalps from Comrade Prevey,

of New York. Bunch of 20 scalps from Comrade Hanson,

of Dunsmuir, Cal. Ten more scalps from Comrade, Bye, of Great Falls, Mont.

Comrade Williams, of takes 20 of those postals at which Camrade Vinton, of Rockland, Mass., am-bushed 10 Filipinos last week and sent in

their scalps.

Dr. Reed, of the medical corps of fedo, gets in with his usual order of \$5 of 20 of those postals.

Comrade McClung, of Beaver, Pa., drops a shell our way which revealed 17 yearlies when

it exploded. Five dollar's worth of those postal sub-cription cards went to Comrade Hoyt, of Boise City, Idaho, last week.

Boise City, Idaho, last week. Comrade Nelson, of Bridgewater,, S. D.,

sends in 101 scalps and closes with a whoop of defiance. He is in the fight to stay.

Comrade Grives, of subury, Mass., gets in with a list of 120 cm, subscriptions. Grieves has been in it a light subscriptions. Grieves has been in the subury. tor can remember.

Comrade Bown, a manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., got his work in on us to the tune of 102 subscribers this week. Battle Creek is getting to be one of the fot beds of socialism. Between such men as Bown, Ramsey, and other workers there it couldn't very help it.

Bunch of 10 yearlies from Comrade Knight, a lawyer of Virginia City, Mont. If the army editor ever gets run in in Virginia City, Knight shall have the job of getting him out. Comrade Dengel, of Appleton, Wis., loads up with \$19 worth of those postals and lights out on the war path.

The Dinner Pail.

I T turns one pale with rage to notice how interested politicians are for two months interested politicians are for two months every four years in the workingman's dinner pail; the truth is, no working man should have to carry a dinner pail. The best hotel nearest to his work should be the place for him to get what he requires. Labor built the hotel, produces the food, cooks and serves it, and it should only be served to those who perform some useful work in return. Those who now live in the greatest turn. Those who now live in the greatest luxury never produce d'sufficient to fill one small dinner-pail, and consequently do not de-

sman dinner pan, and serve a dinner.

A "sovereign" must be crazy to eat his dinner from a pail; leave such dining utensils for mules.—Kinghorn-Jones.

Chairman National Democratic Committee "Well, how did you come out on buying up that socialist candidate?" Emissary (bitterly)—"I came out at the door."

One of McKinley's favorite expressions is that "You can always trust the people." Mark Hanns, Rockefeller and Morgan probably furnish him the grounds for the expression.

Do not send in any more money on the fund.

The Campaign Fund.

H,	
١	Cash 2
•	W. R. Groshell Sorrento, Cal
7	Hugh C. Clauson, Zeise, Idaho 1
	I Wm Hovt
t	Cash, Rexbury, Wash
ı	J. H. Theisz, Newport, Ky 1
	I W. W. Preeman, DeiR in Ter
•	R W White Speakwille Gel
	Robt C. Johnson, Central City, Col 1
ı	L. Leifur, Astoria, Ore
i	Cash, Oakland, Cal
į	P. S. Finseth, Towner, N. D 1
i	Frank Davis, Renton, Wash
	Aug. Storme, San Diego, Cal 1
į	Geo. Marshall, Hoquiam, Wash 1
Ġ	II. R Ga co
	A I. Blodwell Common Work
Ġ	J. T. Bodgers, Cornhill, Tex
۱	Camick, Toronto, Can
	Harry Day, Philadelphia, Pa
١	Chas. Hames, Sumpter, Ore 1
٠	Cash, Burke, Idaho 10
į	Cash, Lewiston, Me 1
ı	Cash, Rolf, L.T
ĕ	John Heimerdinger, Sleepy Eye, Minn 1 (
	Dr. I. M. Kinnman, Whiting, Kan 1
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H	A. Wessling, Tipton, Cal 1 (
	A. K. Owen. Baldwinsville, N. Y 1
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	R. E. S. Palmer, Sherman Heights, Tenn . 1
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	Geo. Wilson, Exeter, Cal 1 (
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Pur a copy of no 257 in the hands of every voter you can reach just before the election.

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For Socialist propaganda. Your may have a For Socialist propaganda. You may have a book or pampilet, which if printed and circulated, would help educate the unthinking millions. The AFFEAL book department is equipped with the fastest machinery on the market and will be at your disposal in issuing socialist literature. Reits for terms, stating plainly what you have to print number copies wanted, style binding etc.

Dispensary Law of South Carolina. Centinued from the Third Page.

the rules and regulations of said Directors of the Dispensary and the provisions of the Dis-pensary law; said Commissioner shall enter into contracts, employ all assistants and help necessary to manage the State Dispensary, at salaries not to exceed those fixed by the at salaries not to exceed those fixed by the Directors of the Dirpensary; said Commissioners may discharge and of the employes at pleasure, and report his reasons therefor, in writing to the Directors of the Dispensary; Provided, that said Dispensary Commissioner shall not employ any person who is related to him or any member of ahe Directors of the Dispensary why blood or making

sioner shall not employ any person who is related to him or any member of the Directors of the Dispensary by blood or madriage within the sixth degree: Provided, further, that the liquors sold to the County Dispensers shall be sold at a groat of not over 10 percent of the cost to the State.

Section 6. That the County Boards of Control be appointed by the Board of State Directors in the sanaer now provided by law by and with the advice and densent of the members of the Seaste and House of Representatives from the respective counties, or a majority thereof; the County Dispensers shall be elected by the County Dispensers shall be elected by the County Dispensers shall be elected by the County Dispenser or the whole related within the sixth degree by blood or marriage with any members of the Board of Directors of the State Dispenser, with the Dispensary Commissioner, or with any manuel or of the County Boards of Court of the County Boards of the County Boards of the County Boards of t

Section 7, All constables and

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Edited by A. M. Simons. Monthly, 64 large pagest printed on critra paper. No. 1, July, 1909, combine William T. Haswn, H. M. Hyndman, Jean Long-William T. Haswn, H. M. Hyndman, Jean Long-Winck and Max Hayes. No. 2, for August, code, S. G. Lindhola, Dr. Alessandro Schfavl and H. Que the great address by Paul Lafargue on "Socialism an lectuals." No. 3, for September, contains article bebs, Job Hayrlman, Chas. H. Vall, and Robert M. While all the bumbers contain strong editorials of Future humbers will be as good or better. Fried 51.00 per year. The official

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN BE

for 1900 will be ready about October 10th. It will pages contains the facts and statistics that every The price will be 35 cents, but to any one smaller the end of October we will send the INTERNATION REVIEW Unree months and a copy of the 450 PAIGN BOOK. Address.

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Large portrait of Eugene V. Debs ID- EACH, 20 FOR BO

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2 FOR 50 20c. A DOZEN. Campaign Stickers, 500 for 50cts.

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National Campaign Committee Social Democratic Party, 128 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL

manufacture and a supplementation of the A SOCIALIST EDITOR who wants to purchase a well established socialist paper and job office should address "X" care Appeal. Material invoices \$2800. \$1800 buys tt-half cash, balance time.

the provisions of the "Act to provide for the election of a State Beard of Centrol, and to further regulate the sale, use, consumption, transportation and disposition of intoxicating and alcoholic liquers or liquids in the State, and prescribe penalties for violation of Dispensary laws, and to pelice the same," approved March 6, 1836, and acts amendatory thereof, shall before extering upon the duties of their office, and in case such constables shall have been already appointed, then within thirty days from the passage of this Act, each give bond to the State in the sum of \$500, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Attorney General, conditioned for the faithful perfermance of their duties of his office; and in case of the breach of said bond, suit may be brought thereon by any person aggrieved thereby, either in the county where any of the obligors reside or in any county where said breach may have occurred: Provided, that the Governor shall report all such appointments to the General Assembly at the next ensuing session, giving the date and term of service hereof.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for the State Commissioner, or any efficer or employe of the State Dispensary, or any County Dispenser or his clerk, to put any false or misleading label on any package of liquor to be sold under the provisions of this Act, or to receive any samples for personal use, or to drink or to give away any liquors in stocking and any person found guilty of violating any provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent furisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than three months, and such conviction shall work a fet feiture of the office or position held by such person.

months, and such conviction shall work a feet feiture of the office or position held by such

Section 9. The State Board of Control sh within ten days after the approval of this act, on demand, deliver to the said Directors of the Dispesary all books, accounts property, of every nature and kind wh

Section 10. All Acts and parts of Acts consistent with the provisions of this Action, and are hereby repealed.

Section 11. That all Acts relating to the sale, use, consumption, transportation as

sale, use, consumption, transportation a disposition of intoxicating liquors, now force in this State, except such as cre in conflict with this Act, be, and the sale are hereby re-enacted and declared to be in full

force and effect.
Section 12. This Act shall go into immediately upon its approval by the

Approved the 13th day of February, A. D.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Gene Assembly of the State of South Carolinate from and after the approval of this to bonds in the form prescribed in section section in the form prescribed in section section in the form prescribed in section section in the following statutes of 1893: Provider that the obligors shall be liable for all attempts form the obligors shall be liable for all attempts form the covered by such bonds.

Section 2. The Afterney General is hereby authorized, in case he deems it necessary, to employ assistant counsel in all cases for the enforcement of said beads and the collection of the penalties thereunder; the compensation of the sums recovered in such actions on bonds.

Approved the 19th day of February, A. D.