

and become a topic of discussion. The use of such laws has been seriously considered. We live in a highly commercialized country. We desire that in case we get control of either of the schools, it will be necessary, or in other words, an interest paid for its use, and that it may be demanded by the teacher, and so on, to pay him his wages. Such a system would be a wise one. Such a system would be a wise one.

To give efficiency to the office, the pay should be such as to enable him to devote the whole or greater part of his time to its duties, visiting such parts of the State as might from time to time require his presence, and infusing vigor where laxity prevailed—reporting to the Governor as often as necessary the condition of things, whose duty it should be to cause the laws to be enforced, and to maintain a general supervising over the whole system. This, with a simple and more direct and easy manner of visiting the offices of Generals of divisions, the Adjutants, and causing new elections to be held to fill such vacancies where the holders of such offices failed to equip themselves and review their respective commands, as required by law, would, I believe, soon reduce the organization which has been lost, and open the way for further improvements.

It is also necessary that we sufficiently reward our soldiers for the amounts of expense incurred by them while employed in service, and in this State, particularly in the South, where the rates of pay are not so liberal as by ourselves, it will be necessary to be the most liberal in our payments to them.

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