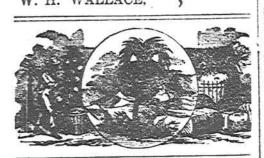
THOS. F. GRENEKER, EDITORS. W. H. WALLACE,



NEWBERRY, S. C. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1879

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an adventising reading offers a waitstalled ed. Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

## The Governor's Message.

We give most of our space this week to the Governor's Message, a very full and able document, which will be of far more interest to our readers than any compositions of

The depot and stables of the Eighth Avenue Horse Car Company, New York, was burned down the night of the 24th ult. One hundred horses were burned to death. Several firemen were severely injured, and some lost their lives. Loss \$250,000—fully in sured.

There were four bills introduced the first day of the Legislature to provide for amending the State Constitution regarding the homestead-one in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden, of Greenville, and three in the House, by Mr. Murray, of Anderson, Mr. Cooke, of Greenville, and Mr. Bacon, of Richland. Something will be done to remedy given as nearly universal satisfaction the injustice of this law.

Gov. Simpson declares that he will not be a candidate for re-elecpreme Court. Such a position would be very gratifying to him. All his ambition lies in this direc-

Associate Justice McIver will be made Chief Justice; Chief Justice Willard will, no doubt, be left "out in the cold.'

# Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly It is with great pleasure that, as the Executive of the State, I tender you kindly greetings upon your reassembling for the purpose of entering upon the discharge of the high duties imposed upon you by the Constitution.

I have no doubt that you have each come prepared to meet fully your responsiblities and to do all that you can for the promotion of the welfare of the State, and to this and you shall have my most cordial co-operation. My love for South Carolina, always strong, has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, until now it is one of the strongest feelings in my heart, and I assure you I am prepared to unite with you in an earnest effort to accomplish during this the last session of the General Assembly of the present administration such results as may redound to her lasting prosperity, honor and glory,-and I earnestly hope that such may be its consummation.

In addition to the ordinary and daily duties of the Executive, some of which have been difficult and perplexing, the Constitution provides that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the condition of the State. and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." This Message is intended to meet this constitutional duty, to wit: to give you information as to the condition of the State and to recommend the adoption on your part of such measures as, in my judgment, may be promotive of the common

In proceeding to discharge this twofold duty, you will permit me, first, briefly to call your attention, by way of information, to several matters which seem to me should afford abundant cause for great congratulation. not only on the part of the General Assembly but of the whole State, and especially on the part of the General Assembly for the reason that some of these matters have been the direct | results of its previous legislation.

First, you will permit me to congratulate you and the country on the evidences of agricultural industry stand, is the most important of a people's various interests-it is, in fact, | direction. the groundwork of all else. Let it languish, and everything else lanelse flourishes. When in successful and of these instruments are manuscome pairs to obtain information on this subject, and the reports from the different Counties show that the people of all classes and conditions have

department of industry during the thus use them. current year than for many years past,

grain, especially wheat and orts, has tial of all influences-public opinion which they shall be made. been cultivated and harvested, at least | -and this I invoke. I do not know | in upper South Carolina, during the that any additional laws upon the sub- ing for greater economy or retreuch past year than at any period since the ject of homicide are necessary. What ment in current expenses. Salaries war, and greater attention is begin- is needed, perhaps, is a sterner enforce- have been reduced as low as it is wise ning to be paid to grasses and cattle, ment of those already it existence; it to reduce them, and all the expenses and the people are generally and is safe, however, to leave this to the of the government have been cut wisely, I think, coming to the conclu- Courts and the juries. sion that while their soil is well adapt ed to the production of the great staple | tions of the financial department, the | certainly by comparing the expenses cotton, and that this product should public schools, the militia, the l'eni- of the different departments of the not be neglected, yet that their corn tentiary, the Lunatic Asylum, the government before the war and since.

cribs and meat houses should be built Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and I refer to those expenses which are on their own lands and under the pro- other charitable institutions, the Sink- paid from the State Treasury. In 1859 tection of their own eyes. When this ing Fund Commission, the Railroad the aggregate of salaries of the Expractice is more generally re-estab- Commission, the Board of Health, the ecutive department amounted to ninelished and fully adopted, our future, Fish Commission and the Phosphate teen thousand eight hundred and fifty agriculturally, I think, will become interests will be found in the reports dollars. During this year the sum more secure, and, while affording all of of the several officers having these in- required is thirteen thousand nine our people the means of comfortable terests respectively in charge, and hundred, notwithstanding an addiliving, it will largely tend to relieve which will be upon your tables. It tional office, that of Superintendent of them from those fearful pecuniary dis- would encumber this Message unne- Education, with a salary of twenty asters which not unfrequently occur cessarily to incorporate in it the val- one hundred dollars, has been created among every people relying upon but | uable details found in these reports; I | since 1859. Before the war most of one industry and the cultivation of a shall, therefore, present only such prom- the executive officers could live at single staple. in this connection it affords me ble, leading to you that full and their duties by periodic visits to the

session, has fully realized the hopes of demand at your hands its friends in those Counties where it has been put in operation. Of course a measure so radical in its character and so suddenly adopted would meet with some opposition, and, as was expected, some complaints were made against this; but this was immediately upon the passage of the Act and before the people had prepared themas any law ever enacted, and the concurring testimony from all quarters is that it is the greatest blessing to agriculture ever bestowed by the Legislature. It is for you to determine! embraced, upon such information as you may receive from the Representatives of these Counties.

It gives me pleasure, too, to state that the fiery elements of party con tention which have hitherto burned composition of our body politic, threatif not entirely extinguished, have been held in abeyance during the present year, and our whole population, free from those discordant antagonisms which seemed likely to occur, have united in a common good. There is apprehension, however, that in the near future all this will be changed, and that in the election of 1880 turpolitical aspirant as well as the noble impulses of the patriot citizen, some excitement must ensue, and we may expect that every effort will be made for party purposes and success outside of our limits to keep this excitement stirred and burning. My hope, however, is that the citizens of this State are beginning to feel that we constitute but one people; that our prosperity is bound up with each other; that we are all Carolinians, and that, while we recognize the general government as supreme in its orbit, and, to some degree, affecting our interests, vet at last that our happiness as a people depends chiefly upon the destiay of our own State, and that we will not allow our internal and home interests to be swallowed up in the maelstrom of Federal politics.

I desire also to communicate, as a matter of most pleasing information, based upon reliable data received from little additional legislation is now the solicitors of the different circuits, demanded by the wants of our people, concurred in and fully supported by and consequently I shall have but few the circuit judges, that crime has recommendations to make. What they greatly diminished all over the State | want is not so much more laws as -diminished to the extent of at least more political rest and a quiet opporthirty per cent. in this the third year | tunity, through their own individual | of the administration of the party now | enterprise, activity and industry, of in power, compared to any period building up and recuperating their previous to its inauguration. This, no lost fortunes. doubt, has been the result of the fair and impartial administration of the laws which has taken place since that ally beginning to feel in the protective | ment stands upon as just a principle | power and willingness of the govern- and upon as economical a basis as can ment under the control and in the | well be devised. It rests upon the promised to bring about, and the should bear that proportion of the which have come up from all parts of is a most gratifying fact and augurs demand. This makes it bear equally vears. the State. Agriculture, as all under- well for our future. There is room, upon all, and all are satisfied. however, for further advance in this I am not aware of any improvement

track of the late war there seems to the public money which is adminisguishes; let it flourish, and everything | have been engendered in the minds of | tered by the State Treasury. As now the people a too great disregard of conducted the present scheme seems operation, it gives rise to all other im- human life-not more in our midst to afford absolute security both for provements. It necessitates the build-ing of railroads and the establishment the country, as is evidenced by the and honest disbursement of this part bility, effectiveness and vigor in these of manufacturing enterprises. It cre- startling homicides reported in differ- of the public funds. But while this ates commerce, and the extended ed ent portions of the United States. security exists as to that portion of ucational facilities are its legitimate This feeling is fed and stimulated by public money administered by the results. During the past Summer this that dangerous practice of carrying State Treasury, yet it seems to have great interest was threatened at one concealed and deadly weapons, and by been forgotten that a large portion of time with serious and widespread dis- their manufacture and sale, which the taxes collected is collected for aster by an impending drouth, but at prevails so extensively in different County purposes, and is administered length the showers came and the rains portions of the country. It is not by the County Commissioners of descended, and this danger, com- surprising that the people should to the several Counties without any paratively, passed off, and our people, some extent forget the value of hu- sufficient check being provided for taken as a whole, have been blessed man life when thousands and thous- the correct disbursement thereof. with a reasonable harvest. Their gar- ands of these instruments are manu. It is true that the County Commis- enel; the reclamation of thousands of acres

The Herald. bave been more industrious, more these instruments must eventually of the County Commissioners of the energetic and enterprising. in this produce in the minds of those who thirty-two Counties, so as to afford that

> and I am rejoiced to believe that the with us than other communities-in new relations of labor and capital fact. I am gratified to believe that it ports should be made to some local

> pleasure to state that the law known thorough examination which the im- capitol. Now their duties are largely

MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

The primal object of government is protection-protection of the natural and absolute rights of the people-the right of personal security, personal enjoy property.

These important rights had existence before government, and came selves to meet it. Since then it has from a much higher source, and government was created and established for their protection But for the danger to these rights in a state of nature there would have been no necessity for government. Laws are the instumentalities through which governtion. It is probable that he will be whether or not this law should be ment is brought in contact with the during this year this department has into the school room all the youths of the State between the proper ages and subject made Associate Justice of the Su- extended to the Counties not now people and by which it accomplishes required \$56,800—a difference of \$17,- State between the proper ages and subject them for the greater part of the year to the its great end. Such being the fact, it would seem that all wise legislation should be directed to the ends, first, of establishing and supporting the governmental machinery upon as good and economical a basis as possible, in our midst and kept our people and, secondly, of affording it just such apart, at least during election years, means as may be necessary, and no and which, on account of the peculiar | more, to enable it to meet its fundamental purpose, that of protection. ened serious consequences in the past, Having done this, legislation has ac complished all that it should seek to accomplish. In endeavoring to reach this result the tendency of most legislative bodies in the past has been to over legislation, rather than to too little-to the enactment of too many laws, rather than to too few. The General Assembly of this State has not been exempt from this tendency moil and party strife will again rise to | in the past, as our voluminous statute the surface. I hope not. It is true books will show, and you will pardon me in that election, involving as it will to in warning you against too great ina great extent, the future policy of the | dulgence at this session. In addition general government, and arousing, as to this, what is desired by all is an int must, the unholy ambition of the crease of wealth, because as a people grow more wealthy within proper bounds they grow more powerful and prosperous and are the better enabled to surround themselves with all the comforts and improvements of a higher

> Now, national wealth is but the wealth of individuals-which at last is the creation of individual enterprise and energy. It would seem then, again, that the best and safest, and consequently the wisest, government is that which is content rather to protect than to attempt to create prosperity, since the former always promotes and the latter never fails to which makes man industrious and enterprising and which produces the wealth of a country.

Having these views, and looking at the State from my standpoint, I am impressed with the belief that but

As to our financial system, the presparty has been in power, and the con- ent scheme in operation for the supfidence which all the people are gradu- port and maintenance of the Governhands of that party. These results it | broad principle that every citizen |

that can be made in either the collect-Among the other evils left in the ing or disbursing of that portion of

check which the magnitude of this be derived. And inasmuch as the rate of This evil is not more prominent part of our financial scheme demands. taxation will decrease as property increases, It would be better that these re-

which our sudden transformation has prevails to a less extent here than authority, where the facts could be imposed upon us as a people are be- elsewhere, but still it exists here to more fully examined and the vouchers gipning to adjust themselves more too great an extent and should be cor- more easily tested; and for this better condensed statement of our financial condiharmoniously; we have cortainly rected if possible. If within the reach security I recommend that these retouched bottom and the rebound has of legislation, your wisdom will find ports be required to be made to the commenced. These reports further the remedy; in addition to this, the Circuit Court in the several counties, show that while cotton still forms the good, the wise and the lovers of peace to be examined by the grand juries main product, yet that the people all and order everywhere should combine under its supervision, after being pubover the State are beginning la gely together and bring to bear upon it lished in the county papers just preto diversify their crops. More small with crushing power that most poten- vious to the sitting of the Court to Nor do I see at this time any open-

> down as far as it is perhaps practica-Full information as to the opera- ble to do so. This will be seen more inent points as I may think advisva- their respective homes and discharge

as the stock law, passed at the last portance of these various matters will increased and they are required to live in Columbia and attend daily at their offices. It is true these increased duties have called for an increase of clerical force, both in number and qualifications, which has also increased the expenses of this department, liberty, and the right to accumulate and which, when added to the sum above mentioned, will bring these expenses to about what they were formerly. Yet, when the additional work alter and amend the school law of South

imposed upon this department in con- 1877. sequence of our changed condition is

In the judiciary department the not resulted from an increase in the ment so much as on account of the my judgment, as important, if not more imfact that an entirely new system has been adopted since 1859. In 1859 mode of furnishing the State with the class the Supreme Court was not in existence, and the Solicitors were then paid principally from fees and costs derived from the cases prosecuted. Supreme bench amount to \$11,000. and the Solicitors are paid \$12,000

directly from the Treasury. In the legislative department in 1859 the entire expense, including pay of of members, solicitors, clerks, attaches, printing, &c., amounted to \$46,550. Now the sum required is \$46,145. All these expenses aggregated during the year 1859 amounted to \$105.600; now to \$124,895-a difference of \$18,295, chiefly on account of the change in the judicial department, which was important and essential, and which absolutely necessitated this additional expense.

When we reflect upon the great change which has taken place in our condition, social, political and otherwise, and when we remember that our citizenship has been more than doubled by the emancipation of those of our people who were formerly our slaves, and the ruin which had been brought upon the country by the flagrant misrule and extravagance of those in power previous to 1876, all requiring new legislation, the application of new principles and almost an entire rebuilding of our political structure, it is not only a gratifying but a impede the efforts of that individuality surprising fact that our expenses have so soon been brought down to the level of that peaceful and quiet state of things which existed in 1859, and it will ever stand as a monument to are far more competent than myself to deal the patriotism and practical wisdom of those who have conducted public affairs for the last three years, within which time this result has been ac-

This is still more striking when the expenses of 1879 are compared with those of the fiscal year commencing November, 1875.

The expenses of 1879 in the legislative, executive and judicial departments, as will be seen above, amounted to \$124,895, while for the fiscal year 1875 the sum required was \$351,000, a difference of \$226,205. This comparison has only extended to the appropriations made for the legislative, executive and judicial departments for the years mentioned. If carried out year. ing, and will afford abundant evidence statistics will show that its promises necessary burdens of government of the vigilant economy of the Genhave been faithfully redeemed. This which his ability and property shall eral Assemblies of the last three

> The road, then, which leads to the reduction of taxes either now or ultimately, is not through an unwise have to contend because of delay in this withdrawal of proper support to the different departments of government of the Superintendent of Education. It will not be possible to retain competent teachers under the guise of economy, but by if we do not make provision for paying that increase of wealth and population departments, imparted by a fair, just service will be found fully set forth in the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General. and liberal support, and by the This officer has been most untiring in his efawakening of our sleeping resources forts to place the militia of the Stare upon a awakening of our sleeping resources through the increasing industry and proper footing, and the result of these efforts will be seen in his report. enterprise of our people, fostered and protected by a just and stable govern-

ville Railroad and other similar enterprises; the successful operation of the Piedmont and Camperdown and other factories in the State; the discovery of the ash element by Dr. Rav-

ministration of our laws-these are the agen- them to build up this system and make it an cies which will add to and increase the value of the property from which our revenue is to do this at their own expense. They need the surest road to permanent and substantial reduction of taxes is protection and encouragement to enterprises and industries like

tion should be directed. I invite your attention to the following tion, gathered from the clear and able reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer, which is herein incorporated so as to be in convenient form for reference: Consol bonds and stocks fund

ed to November, 1879......\$5,624,949 99 Less bonds retired by Sinking 36,000 00 Fund Commission.....

Amount to be consolidated.....\$1,161,829 09 Equal to..... Certificates of Claims Commis sion already funded for deficiency bonds and stocks, less \$2. 672.26 of bonds retired by the Sinking Fund

Commission in 1879....... \$557,645 93 Certificates still to be funded..... \$6,731,400 46

'otal interest on

all bonds and

certificates ..... \$619,513 35

Less amount in Treasury..... 175,451 80 Total debt and interest...... \$7 175,454 91 Bonds declared invalid by recent decision of the Supreme Court, including interest cousolidated, in gross \$2,392,-

770, equal when consolidated Total approximates..... Bills of the Bank of the State supposed to be still out..... This statement does not embrace the contingent liability, if any, of the State for rail-

road bonds guaranteed. Taxable property of the State: \$102,320 00 One mill will yield (net).... 102,000 00 Poll tax last year.....

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The present school system was organized by the passage of an Act entitled "An Act to

Carolina," passed at the regular session of This system, though somewhat defective, considered, it will be seen that the was the best that could have been then devised, and it has produced good fruit. Its strictest and closest economy has been | defects are of a character which, perhaps, at | this time cannot be remedied on account of

our peculiar condition. amount required in 1859 was \$39,200; Which, by its own machinery, would bring sional teachers-competent to instruct and salaries of the officers in this depart- discipline the character. This last being, in

portant, than the first.

The present system provides no special of teachers suggested. The different Boards authorized to license teachers are dependent upon those who apply-many of them entering the work as a mere temporary business are necessarily to some extent superficial Now the salaries of the Judges on the and cannot reach fully into the higher qualifications of capacity-learning and character -required on the part of those into whose hands the educational interests of the young of the State are entrusted. I know no mode of remedying this defect except the establishpare and fit teachers for this important work. It may be on account of our depressed condition that the State is not yet prepared to undertake a scheme of this sort and establish it on a firm basis; but the whole school syssuccess upon the character of the teachers The other defect referred to, to wit, the

> kept open, is due not so much to the system as to the fact of deficiency in the sum appropriated for school purposes.
>
> The schools are kept open to the full extent of the means appropriated, and, through the energy and most earnest efforts of the State Superintendent, are doing all the good that can possibly be accomplished with the is prepared to enlarge its appropriation, either through State or local taxation, this evil must continue, unless in the meantime private effort can be combined in some way

with public aid to continue the schools after This matter of public education, however. is of the very highest importance and requires the maturest consideration; and in a government like ours, resting as it does upon

The time is coming, and is rapidly approaching, when public sentiment will not all its grades, higher and lower, shall be free had the power I would hasten the arrival of that time, and would then rejoice in the consciousness that I had borne some humble part in a work than which no greater can mark the history of any people. But you with this great subject, and into your hands commit it, commending to your consideration the very able report of the Superintendent with the valuable facts and suggestions

contained therein. It will be seen that this report furnishes much important and interesting information showing the growth and improvement of the school system. The number of pupils atthe public schools during the last year was 122,463; of this number 58,368 were whites and 64,095 colored. This is probably the largest number of pupils that has attend ed the public schools in any one year.

The improvement in the schools for the Superintendent of Education was submitted, but enough is known to warrant the asser-

with the other appropriations, the contrast will be found still more strikdation. The heavy load of debt which was left by the school officers under the Republican administrations has embarrassed greatly the working of this department, and the shortness of the school session is due in some measure to this cause. I would earnestly recommend some legisla-

them promptly for their services.

The condition of this department of public

The militia has been surrounded and embarrassed with many difficulties, not the least of which is the scanty support given it has declined, as I am informed, up to this barrassed with many difficulties, not the by the Legislature. Notwithstanding this, a The building of the Spartanburg and Ashe-ille Railroad and other similar enterprises; if encouraged, could be easily extended to meet all the necessities of the State in this department; but if it fails in the future, as it has in the past, to meet that cordial encouragement from the General Assembly which cer in the discharge of his duty and seriously

honor to South Carolina. But they cannot arms and suitable equipments; let these be | pay; and in taking action on this subject 1 furnished and they will do the rest. The report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, ties of the system, and I commend this report | mend that the salary of this officer be paid and its recommendations to your careful con- monthly, as other salaries are paid. sideration and favorable action.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS. Frequent inquiries have been made of me to the agricultural, mineralogical, manufacturing and other resources of the State, with such statistical information upon these subcers as I might be able to furnish; but there being no department in charge of these maters, with collected and arranged data from which I could draw, I have been unable to meet these inquiries as fully as was desirable. There is no doubt about the fact that the State abounds in resources of the character indicated-that there is a wide field here for the immigration of the agriculturist and the manufacturer, and that we have a belt of mineral resources running through the State as rich, if not richer, than any that have been discovered elsewhere. In fact, these natural resources are far more abundant and important than is generally known to our in the late war between the sections and by

own people themselves, much less to out-If it is the policy of the State to encourage immigration, to bring foreign capital into June last, while in office, universally laour midst and to have these resources developed, nothing, I think, would tend more to the accomplishment of these ends than reliable facts and data collected by some authorized and responsible agency and condensed and methodized into statistical reports and results, so that the character of our resources could be seen at a glance and the valuable nformation thus collected and promptly utilized to the ends suggested.

This is an age of rapid thought and movements, and condensed information is of the very highest importance, and nothing has played a more effective part in the progress of other communities than reliable statistics in reference to the various material interests upon which their growth depended, and what has been made useful elsewhere can be made useful with us. I therefore recommend this subject to your

careful consideration, hoping that some plan may be adopted by which we may not only be put abreast with other States in these matiers, but also our valuable resources brought to light in such way as to attract that attention which they so eminently deserve, and may be made the means of promoting a widespread prosperity. PUBLIC ROADS.

"The roads of a country have been frequently said to be accurate and certain tests of the degree of its civilization. Their construction is one of the first indications of the emergence of a people from barbarism, and their improvement should keep pace with the advances of the nation in numbers, wealth, industry and science, of all of which they are at once an element and an evidence: they are the veins and the arteries of the body politic, through which flow the agricultural productions and the commercial supplies which constitute the life-blood of the State, and upon their condition, sufficiency and number depend, in a great degree, the health, life and vigor of the industries of

the people. If our civilization was tested by this rule fear that our position would not be as high n the scale as we are disposed to claim. Our public highways, as a general thing, are in a wretched condition, and one of the necessities of our situation is a radical change running to most of the County sites in the State, and, as a consequence, the County villages have become market towns to the inabitants of the Counties in which they are ocated, where their produce is sold, and from which they are mostly supplied with their commercial supplies. What an impetus would be given to agriculture, to progress, and improvement in every way; if to these different County sites, from the extremities of the respective Counties, were running well-graded evel and firm highways? - Every branch of ndustry would thereby be materially beneitted, the expense of carrying to market

ife greatly cheapened to the consumer. ransportation resulting from improved highways-improved by proper skill and labor pestowed in laying them out, leveling and seeping them in constant repair-is much greater than is usually imagined.

As an illustration of this fact, I would reer to a statement made by one who has thoroughly examined this subject, as folthe distance of two thousand, its ascending lope would be one in twenty. One-twentieth of the whole load drawn over it must be actually lifted up the entire height of one hundred feet; upon such a slope a horse ipon a level road, and two horses, therefore. vill be needed on such a road to do the work of one if the road was level." If this be the act-in the matter of leveling and properly grading simply—the cost of carriage could e greatly reduced; and when added to this he constant repairs of the surface-which could be kept up by a judicious system-the advantages would be almost incalculable. These advantages would not be confined to their wealth. Our present system, if adhered sults. It is deficient in two essential partic nlars-skilled superintendence and control and constant and efficient labor. These can-County should have a practical engineer or road commissioner in sole charge of the devoted to the business. The necessary lapay the tax. And this officer should be held strictly responsible for the condition of the roads. In a system of this sort, after a short experiment, I am fully persuaded the people would most cordially co-operate; and, be sides furnishing employment for many deserving young men, and inducing scientific education in a direction much needed for the full development of our resources, a patriotic rivalry would spring up in the different charge, which would soon work a most wonderful change in the face of our countryleading to the wealth and prosperity of the whole State. I most carnestly recommend this subject to your consideration as the one

General Assembly in 1837, in discussing the road system of that day, said: "The roads places almost impassable by a wagon or carriage. The citizen loses, as it may be safely affirmed, four times as much labor as is rendered to the State, and the portion that is good, and very often amounts to a public nuisance." This was said more than fifty years ago, and is as appropriate now as then. Suppose that a more efficient system had been adopted then, and since that time faithfully carried out until now, a half century. The imagination could arcely picture

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Under the Act of the General Assembly, duties, I appointed General M. L. Bonham, of Edgefield, to this office, who entered upon the discharge of his duties in January.

The Act requires that the report of this of-

upon them by the Comptroller for this purpose except the South Carolina Railroad. This company being in the hands of a Retime to pay its apportionment, awaiting the judgment of that Court as to its liability. The proportion due by this road constitutes a very considerable part of the Commissioner's salary and other expenses, and, remaining unpaid, is calculated to impede this offi-

and to have paid to the Commissioner that portion of the expenses and salary which the South Carolina Railroad has failed to would recommend such further action be taken as will prevent in future the recurrence nowever, will present the wants and necessi- of a similar difficulty, and I further recom-

PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONER AND AGENT. By virtue of an Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to establish a system during the year by parties outside of the of general rights," &c., &c., approved De-State seeking investments or new homes as cember 24, 1878, I appointed Messrs. John Bratton, J. D. Pope and Zimmerman Davis as the Commissioners authorized by Section 12 of said Act, charged with the rights and interests of the State in the phosphate rocks, &c . &c., phosphatic deposits in the navigable rivers, &c., &c., of the State, and also of devising the best system of protecting the rights of the State therein. By the Act phis Commission is required to report direc ly to the General Assembly, and for information upon this subject I respectfully refer you to this report.

I also appointed General R. H. Anderson as Special Agent under Section 10 of said Act. This distinguished citizen, who during his life had reflected so much honor upon himself and his State by his brilliant career his ever faithful and uncomplaining performance of duty in whatever position he was placed, died at Beaufort on the 26th day of mented. The vacancy created by his death was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. L. Roche, of Charleston

### FISH COMMISSIONER.

It will be seen by the report of the Fish Commissioner, Hon A. P. Butler, made to me under Section 3 of the Act authorizing his appointment, and which report is herewith transmitted, that this officer has been very active in the discharge of his duty. It has indeed been a labor of love with him, as he receives no salary. Yet he has been zealous and diligent, and has accomplished much with the small sum appropriated to his use.

The importance of this enterprise I do not think is fully appreciated. The time was in the history of the past when our waters all over the State were full of valuable fishes, furnishing abundantly at certain seasons of the year cheap and most healthful food to numbers of our people. The supply, however, has been exhausted for some years, and you rarely meet now above tide water

fishes of any value. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment elsewhere that rivers and streams thus exhausted may be restocked and in a few years made to abound with a new and more extensive supply than formerly. This is no speculative opinion, but the teaching of actual experiment, and in several of the States the people are now reaping the rich fruits of their efforts in this direction by a constant and never-fulling supply of this most invigorating food, which they find free to their hands, crowding all their streams and rivers. I recommend a careful consideration of the Fish Commissioner's report and the establishment of this enterprise upon a wider and firmer foundation.

It will be seen from the report of the Suerintendent of the Penitentiary that the onvicts number 640; of these 350 have been hired out to private individuals and to railroads and other corporations, leaving about 290 constantly confined in the Penitentiary. With these convicts not hired out, under the supervision of the Superintendent, whose zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of his various duties cannot be too highly commended, the Penitentiary grounds and proextended 870 feet and several large necessary and commodious buildings erected, al large amount of brick manufactured and other in dustries inaugurated.

The money value of these improvements and buildings cannot be less than \$16,000 besides other work done on State House grounds and elsewhere. The discipline of the institution is without objection, and the health of the convicts better than it has been for years, and is now as good as that of any other portion of the people in the same com-

The practice of biring out the convicts to any and all parties for any and all purposes, as authorized under recent legislation, has not been in operation long enough to enable us to form a correct opinion as to the wisdom

of this policy.

Elsewhere this practice has given great dissatisfaction, and I understand that in some of our sister States the laws permitting it, the Counties in which the convicts have been hired in this State complaints have been made, and the grand juries in one or more of these Counties have presented the practice as an evil. It has been objected to on the ground that the convicts have not been sufficiently guarded and that their labor comes in competition with the labor of the country. In my last Message I recommended that this labor or a portion of it should be utilized outside of the Penitentiary walls in works of a quasi-public nature and in the development of our resources; and while due consideration should be given to the opinion of the grand juries referred to, I must say that I have seen as yet no sufficient reason to change my opinion on that subject, and sefore this policy is abandoned I think it

should be given a thorough trial. The evils complained of, growing out of the absence of proper guarding, can be remedied, and I do not think that the labor of the country is so abundant as to be seriously affected by the competition referred to. At all events, these convicts should be made in some way to support themselves, and the people thereby and to that extent relieved from taxation. And until some remunerating industries can be established inside of the Penitentiary in which all the convicts can be employed, the alternative is presented either to hire a portion of them out or to supply them in idleness from the public treasury, which would require an annual appropriation nearly double that at present made. Of the two, the former course in my judgment,

The reports of the Board of Directors, the Superintendent and others connected with these reports I refer you for further information, calling your attention especially to the wants of this institution stated and the recommendations mude there.n. In addition, would recommend that the law in relation hiring convicts be amended so as to make it a criminal offense, with a penalty sufficiently high to enforce prompt compliance for any contractor to refuse to return convicts to the Penitentiary upon the termination of the contract and upon the order of the Board. This is important, so as to give the Board that complete control over the convicts, which their proper protection and proper securtty demands. It is also important to enable the Board to meet that responsibility which their relation to this institution imposes upon them and which is expected at their hands.

There will be found attached to this Message a short communication from the Rev. William Martin, of this city, bringing to my attention the destitute condition of the inmates of the Penitentiary in a religious point of view. It is hereto appended, because it presents the necessities of the institution on that subject as fully and within as short a compass as can be done, and under the hope that, presented in this way, it will more certainly attract attention and receive at your hands the needful legislation.

The report of the Regents will give you all information necessary in reference to this noble institution. Its work and design is of a character which meets the warm sympathy of each and every one, and its management, both general and in all its details, of Railroad Commissioner, and defining its seems to be as near perfect as can be accomplished, and I most cordially commend it to your continued fostering care. HOMESTEAD.

The Constitution, Section 32, Article 2, afficer should be made through the Governor to your honorable bodies, and I herewith transmit it. The salary of this officer and the incidental expenses, as provided for in the incidental expenses, as provided for in the Act, are to be borne by the several corporations owning or operating railreads in the State, according to their gross income, to be apportioned by the Comptroller General. All the railroad companies in the State have promptly responded to the assessments made to exceed the value in the aggregate of five hundred dollars, shall be exempt as the homestead," &c.
The Legislature in 1872, by Act, extended quest will be treated as an infringe-

this exemption to other personal property besides that mentioned in the Constitution, embracing corn, cotton, provisions and other necessary articles, as a matter of justice to those who were not entitled to the exemptions under the Constitution, not owning land and the personal property

therein mentioned.

The Supreme Court has recently decided that this Act is unconstitutional, and that, therefore, the parties intended to be protected thereby cannot claim its benefits. The law as thus adjudged works unequally, and while one class of unfortunate debtors and while one class of unfortunate debtors.

Health—the poor man's rich man's bliss—is found in the personal dose of Dr. D by Syrup were administered. s protected another may be destroyed. There is no remedy, however, except by an amendment of the Constitution.

If, in your judgment, the evil is of sufficient magnitude as to render this necessa-

ry, I would suggest that the proper ster tuken at this session by the passage of a Joint Resolution looking to such amend-ment. And it should be remembered that he party now in power is not responsible for this evil, but it results from the want of proper foresight and care in framing the

CONTINGENT FUND. The contingent fund appropriated for the use of the Governor during the last fiscal year was \$5,000; of this sum \$2,170.34 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$2, seen expended leaving a balance of \$2,520.46. There may be one or two claims still standing against this fund; and inasmuch as, under the present law on this subject, the funds of one fiscal year cannot be applied to the payment of claims of a preced ing year, I recommend that out of this balance I may be permitted to pay these claims small claims chargeable to the contingent fund of my predecessor, which were left unpaid, and which ought to be paid, and a part of this balance might be used for this purpose if authorized.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. The Executive Mansion and grounds need some repairs, improvements and certain fixtures for the preservation of the propery and for its more comfortable habitation. recommend that a small appropriation of 3600 or \$800 be made for this purpose, to be expended, or so much as may be necessary, under the supervision of the Secretary of

## CONCLUSION.

If this General Assembly would promptly ss the supply and appropriation Acts, ex-ditie stock law to such Counties as may quire and demand it, mature a wiser and tre judicious road system, provide better means for the comfortable support of the poor of each County, cut up root and branch the practice of carrying concealed weapons, establish a bureau of agricultural, mineral ogical and geological statistics, foster and encourage the labors of the Fish Commisoner, provide for the other matters herein hove suggested, and lay the foundations of he State University broad and deep, so that as time rolls on story after story can be built thereon, as the educational wants of the peop e may demand, until it could stand forth amid the educational structures of the world grand and majestic in all its propor-tions, it might then adjourn. And leaving the rest to the people themselves, it would adjourn with the pleasing assurance on the part of its members that generations yet unborn would rise up and call them blessed. W. D. SIMPSON, Governor.

GOZERNOR W. D. SIMPSON: DEAR SIR-Having been appointed by the

South Carolina Conference, M. E. Church South, at its last session, to look after the waste places of Columbia, and to inquire into the spiritual condition and wants of destitute neighborhoods, especially of those remote from the churches, and of persons so circumstanced as not to be able to attend religious services at any of the regular houses of worship, among other places, at an early period of the year, I visited the State Penitentiary. Here I found a mass of human beings, averaging nearly four hundred souls, without any regular means of grace but such as could be furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association, sending a layman, or occasionally a minister, if one can be found disengaged. This, however, is only voluntary work, and confined to Sabbath ministrations, while the hospitals, with an average of from twelve to thirty, and sometimes even more, sick and dying, are without any religious instruction or advice. In view of the destitute condition in this respect of these people, I have done what I could for them by visiting these hospitals once a week and ministering to the spiritual necessities of their inmates. Now, as the object in establishing this prison was not only to punish, but also to reform the transgressors of the law, it appears to me that the State should provide for the moral and religious wants of these convicts, and also for those whose duty it is to take care and watch over them; regular religious services by the employment of a dgment may suggest or the Legislature may determine Respectfully,

### One Experience from Many. I had been sick and miserable so long.

and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."-The

# The Electoral Vote of 1880.

Washington Post.

The great pivotal State of the Union, New York, having now ranged itself in the Democratic column, we have complete data upon which to base a calculation as to the manner in which the Electoral vote of 1880 will be cast. This is our table:

15 Tennessee. Kentucky......12 Texas..... Maryland .. REPUBLICAN STATES.

..... 3 Connecticut. Rhode Island ..... 4 Vermont DOUBTFUL STATES.

There are 369 votes in the Electoral College, Of these 185 are a majority. The Democratic Presidential ticket will receive a vote of 197, a ma jority of 34 over the Republican combination, and 12 more than are necessary to elect. This is our predic-

One of my children was recently attacked with a severe case of Croup, which really assumed a distressing phase; I was recommended to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, after other remedies had failed. The effect was most happy and speedy, causing an entire cure. F. ALBRECHT, 241 S. Shap St.

A postal regulation which has been in force for several months appears to be very little known among business men, to whom it is of some pecuniary interest. Under its operation an unreceipted bill or "statement of accounts" can now be mailed in an unsealed envelope at a postage of one cent. To receipt a bill or to write uptance may be printed as part of the head. Newspaper publishers have the right to enclose with their papers either receipted or unreceipted bills, but the addition of any written rement of the law.

Advice of an old nurse. The baby would be always bright and cheerful if an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Ba-

Health-the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss-is found in AYER's MEDICINES, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.