

attendance required for at least 12 weeks of the school term.

The status of the public schools is about the same as it was at the close of the last session. The average school term for the past year for the white schools, according to the State superintendent's report, was 21 weeks, exactly the same as the one for the year previous; for the negro schools the term was 14 weeks, one week less than the year before.

It is marked that the State superintendent reports that in a few of the counties there are so many inaccuracies in the report submitted to him as to the average number of days that the children are present and that the reports in his report cannot be absolutely relied upon.

I desire to repeat here what I said last year: The importance of levying an additional tax for the support of the public schools has been strongly urged upon our people. This will enable them to employ competent teachers for longer terms; it will enable them to give their children a better education; it will tend to check the abnormal flow of population from the country to the town; it will be beneficial from every point of view. While it is possible for the graded schools to become too mechanical and inflexible, the irregularity in attendance at the country schools renders it impossible to have graded instruction of systematic character. The supervision of the schools in the country is very poor in consequence of the inadequate salaries paid the County Superintendents, who must give up their work in the country to other work than that of supervising the schools.

Some provision should be made to secure more permanent boards of trustees and county boards of education. The boards of trustees in the county boards not being sure of their continuance in office are unable to employ a teacher for more than one year—a very bad system of affairs, as there can be no continuity of instruction from year to year without some permanence of tenure. County boards should be elected by the people in such a way as not to change entirely at one time, and the boards of trustees should be elected on a somewhat similar plan. The State superintendent calls attention to a plan for securing better school buildings. This should be given most careful consideration, as the results in training children cannot be obtained in shabby and uncomfortable school houses.

The total expenditures for the year for whites was \$726,225 64  
For negroes..... 218,257 66  
Total..... \$944,483 30

The total expenditures for last year for whites was \$833,807 60  
For negroes..... 203,033 45  
Total..... \$1,036,841 05

**WINTHROP COLLEGE.**

The present session promises to be the most successful in the history of Winthrop college. There are 297 pupils enrolled in the normal department—an increase of 120 in two years and of 66 over the session previous. Every year in the history of the college has seen an increase in the number of students in the enrollment, which is much greater than ever before in the history of the school. The health of the student body is reported as good.

The new dormitory building was completed in time for the opening of the session last October and the new sewerage system provided for by the general assembly has been successfully installed within the appropriation made for it.

The college has an excellent exhibit at the Charleston exposition.

The board of trustees have carefully considered the needs of the college for another year and an itemized statement of the amounts which will be necessary will be submitted to you.

Winthrop College is the only institution in the State which provides the higher education of its women, and it is, at this time, the pride of South Carolina. It should receive your support and encouragement and the support and encouragement of every citizen of the State.

**SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.**

This institution has just entered upon the second hundred years of its life with a record behind it of which any institution might well be proud and which is a guarantee for the future.

The number of students has increased yearly, going from 162 four years ago to 227 during the past session. Its affairs are discreetly managed. Economical care is exercised in making its means go far in providing for the health and comfort and instruction of its students. A clear statement and detailed estimate of the items of expenditure is presented to you by the authorities, so that you can see both what is needed and how much it will cost.

The college is doing excellent work and receives the liberal support of the State, and should be encouraged and strengthened in its earnest efforts to exalt the ideals and standards of education and culture.

**INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.**

The fifty-third annual report of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind shows an average attendance for the year ending June 30, 1901, of 234 pupils. The expenditure for the year, kept within the appropriation made for the support of this institution. The cost of maintenance for the school year ending June 30, 1901, was \$45,227.23, which makes a per capita cost of \$120.23 for each pupil.

The building for the department for instruction for the deaf is now occupied by that department. The new school building for which the last legislature appropriated \$20,000 is now in process of erection and will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next school term.

The superintendent asks for an appropriation of \$23,000 for support. The increase in number of pupils in attendance creates the necessity of an increase in appropriation for support over that of last year. Appropriations amounting to \$5,859 are deemed necessary for the purchase of plumbing, electric wiring and furnishing the new school building, and for necessary repairs and refurnishing the main building and for insurance of furniture, etc.

**CLERKS COLLEGE.**

Itemized statements of the expenditures of this institution will be submitted to you. A large amount of the expenditures is for general purposes, such as the maintenance of the anatomical work, and the State fertilizer inspection. As compared with other colleges of the same size and character the cost of maintaining this institution is below the average. A new dormitory has been built in order to make room for the increasing number of applicants clamoring for admission to this institution. It should be noted that the people of the State that they have an institution of such high grade, doing the work that Clemson does at which our young men can be taught in those who are to be the leaders of the State, take a leading part in the practical affairs of life and the material advancement of their State and country. This institution deserves, as it will receive, the support of the State and the cooperation of the representatives of the people.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.**

At your last session you increased the annual appropriation to \$25,000, with a view of reducing the charges to the cadets from \$300 to \$250 per annum. This reduction was made by the board of visitors at their meeting in December, 1900. This action will tend materially to increase the number in attendance. The health of the students has been good, and the affairs of the institution have been well managed. An appropriation of \$25,250 is asked for.

The recent annual reunion of the students was very largely attended by graduates from all over the country. The spirit shown by them was most gratifying. A feature was the future prosperity of this academy.

**COLORADO COLLEGE.**

From the report of the president of this institution it is learned that the total enrollment for the year ending June 30th, 1901, were 322,530. An appropriation from the legislature of \$13,328 will be asked. This institution is doing a good work for the colored people of the State, and should have your encouragement. In addition to the above, an appropriation of \$700 for making, preparing and installing an exhibit at the Charleston exposition will be asked.

**SOLDIERS HOME.**

Within the past few years the necessities of many of the old Confederate soldiers whose names are enrolled in the ranks of those who volunteered from the State have been brought to the attention of our people. In some cases those who have no means of support and no one on whom to depend in their declining years are entirely dependent upon the State. Some of them even now are in the county poor houses.

These are the men who in the time of their youth and strength, in answer to the call of their State, in the darkest hour of her history, sacrificed their lives and went forth to serve her and to defend her rights on the field of battle. The record of the part they played in the struggle is familiar to you and to the whole people. It has been repeated here. Suffice it to say they did their duty and their whole duty, and more than most men would have considered their whole duty, in the defense of the Stars and Stripes. They have passed since then, and most of them have answered their last roll call and gone to join their comrades on the other shore. But few of them are left to be cared for by the State. The privilege and the pride of South Carolina see that not one of these who served her so well in the hour of her need is left in want in the evening of his life. It is our duty to care for them as best when there will be no one to care for them. You should consider this question, for there will be no one to occupy a Confederate Soldiers Home. If you ever expect to do anything for the old soldiers along this line, now is the time. It is action that is needed, and not talk.

In this connection I beg to submit an extract from the report of the board of regents from the hospital for the insane:

In view of the consideration by the general assembly of the advisability of providing a home for Confederate veterans, the board of regents desire to present to you excellently the practical details of the proposed plan. The plan embraces about fifty acres upon which a large purchase, known as the Bellevue Place. Upon this tract could now be begun a series of permanent buildings adapted to all the uses of the veterans, and in the future to be used to the regents for the purposes of this hospital. By this method the veterans would be given such buildings as they desired in view of the future use of these buildings. It would be an effort to expend a larger sum upon their construction than could be done for merely temporary buildings.

The plan strikes me as entirely practicable. The solution of the question. At the present rate of increase among the occupants of the hospital for the insane the buildings will be needed by the hospital by the time that it is ready to be used as a Confederate Home, and the State will only be building for the future by adopting this plan and utilizing this property for the purpose intended.

It is a matter of regret that the management of the hospital should in no way be connected with the management of the hospital, but a separate and distinct institution.

**NECESSARY.**

This question has been so much discussed, both on the stump and in the halls of legislation, and so bitterly fought by its enemies and so strongly supported by its friends, that every phase of it is familiar to you and to the people. It is now more strongly entrenched in this State than ever before, and it may be considered as the fixed policy of the State for dealing with the liquor problem. Its benefits and advantages are patent to every fair-minded and unprejudiced critic. That there is a violation of the law in certain sections is no argument against the system. Every citizen of this State, and every citizen of the other States, who have been more violations of the law than any other, the municipal authorities have come to realize the fact that the proposed plan is a fixed policy of the State for dealing with the liquor problem, and have adopted ordinances providing for the punishment of violators. If the mayors and municipal authorities of the various counties would exert themselves vigorously in enforcing the law and bringing to justice those who violate it there would be no necessity for maintaining a large county poor house, and the public sentiment grows more and more in favor of the law this will be done. That the law this will be done. That the law this will be done. That the law this will be done.

**CONFEDERATE RECORDS.**

The adjutant and inspector general, in whose department the Confederate records are preserved, informs me that almost daily applications are made by old soldiers or their kinmen for permission to examine the rolls in search of the names of relatives and for correction and for other purposes. Such daily examination and handling naturally results in the wear and fading of the rolls and the names. These rolls are very incomplete, it is true, but an appropriation should be made for printing them in book form so as to preserve in permanent shape that part of the record for which the State has already made considerable expenditure. It is a matter of gratitude for the patriotism of those who served their State so well in the conflict, South Carolina should not longer defer this important matter, but should at once take some action to preserve this link in our history, and make provision for the preservation of this record.

The names of Confederate veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy are agitating the question and making preparation to undertake the work in a systematic way, of compiling and perfecting these records, and in their efforts they are asking your encouragement. But to preserve and put in permanent shape what we have, will in no way interfere with this work, and will be of assistance in carrying it forward.

**PENSIONS.**

At the last session of the legislature, the act to provide for pensions for certain old soldiers and sailors, approved February 19, 1900, was amended so as to appropriate \$150,000 annually to pay the pensions provided by this act. The appropriation bill, however, carried only \$100,000 for this purpose. That the balance of \$50,000 should be appropriated to whether \$100,000 or \$150,000 had been appropriated for pensions, and he refused to hear the bill. The bill was amended so as to appropriate \$150,000. Under this condition the mandamus proceedings were instituted to settle the question. It was argued before the supreme court and decided in favor of the State. The bill was printed by the court as \$100,000. The distribution of the fund was therefore based on the appropriation of \$100,000.

num fine in case of conviction for violation of the dispensary law be made prisoners in 1901 \$150,000, an appropriation of \$50,000 for this session. There were on the rolls last year 6,502 pensioners. In part 2 of the comptroller general's report you will find an itemized statement of the distribution of the fund together with a list of pensioners on the roll.

In this report the comptroller calls special attention to the fact that in distributing his money, a soldier 60 years of age, who was not wounded or injured in service, farmed the widow whose husband was killed in battle or died while in service, and who was not remarried, shares equally with the 60 year old widow, who lost her husband within the last two years.

He also submits a suggestion as to classification and the amount to be paid to the several classes of pensioners. According to the reports of the United States Marine hospital service there were in the United States in October, 1901, twice as many pensioners as there were in 1900. This should be taken into account by all local boards of health to act promptly at the first appearance of a case and enforce vaccination. The most economical and effective measure in stamping out disease is to vaccinate, and, owing to the widespread prevalence of the disease throughout the country recently, it would be wise to take some action making vaccination compulsory throughout the State.

The board calls attention to the fact that in 1838 an act was passed "to provide for the inspection of food, drugs, medicinal preparations, poisons, and to provide for the punishment for violations thereof," and making it the duty of the State board of health to carry out its provision. No appropriation was made for the purpose of the act, and it has therefore been practically of no effect. The inspection of food and drugs is a very important matter, and at present there is much adulteration of food and drugs, and a law of this kind should be made effective.

The board also recommends that the office of the State geologist be created, giving as a reason, "the great need of competent expert service to detect the early manifestations of disease as shown by laboratory test," especially typhoid fever, cholera, and consumption in its early stages, and typhoid fever. The board thinks the spread of these diseases could then in many instances be checked at the very beginning, and the early discovery and treatment of the cases would result in a large number of those with the disease.

Several other recommendations are made which are embodied in the report to be submitted to you.

**STATE MILITIA.**

I deem it scarcely necessary to call your attention to the ever increasing necessity of the State having at its command a well organized and well equipped volunteer soldiery—ever ready to respond to the call for the preservation of peace and good order in our commonwealth. Its maintenance seems imperative. Therefore I deem it unnecessary to suggest that the militia of the State be reorganized, and in the reorganization of her people, the safety of life, the protection of property, and wisdom of sound statesmanship, all demand that the militia of the State be cared for and supported.

It is generally recognized that under the present direction of the State's military department the volunteer soldiery has been vastly improved and an improvement in its organization and discipline that deserves and receives my heartiest commendation. I may say that in every instance during my occupancy of the executive chair whenever an emergency has occurred that necessitated a call on the militia to assist in preserving the peace and protecting the property of our people, officers and enlisted men alike have obeyed orders with the greatest alacrity, courage and coolness.

In May last at the unveiling of the monument at Chicamauga erected by her people in commemoration of the heroism of those who fought and died for her, I consider it a matter of pride and patriotism to have the volunteer troops to do honor to the occasion, and to form a permanent organization among those in the service. Nine companies composed the formation and Col. Willie Jones was appointed the colonel. The cost of transportation was \$76,235. The board decided to pay out of the annual appropriation made to advance the efficiency of the State militia. The adjutant general in his report asks that the same amount be appropriated for this purpose, and I recommend that this be done. In all such public State or national demonstrations the various counties should cheerfully bear all the expenses of their own citizens.

Anything which you may do to increase the efficiency of our State militia will be welcomed by the people of the State. It is the duty of every citizen with satisfaction of the day to follow the Carolina shall be able to follow the laudable example of some of her sister States in amply providing for and maintaining an important arm of the State government.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.**

Next year will be the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States of the Louisiana territory. This great territory was purchased from France in 1803, and at present comprises nearly all of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, a great part of the Indian territory, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Washington. To celebrate the centennial anniversary of this event, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be held in St. Louis, Mo., during 1903. The management of this exposition desires the assistance and cooperation of the various States of the Union in this enterprise. Five million dollars have been appropriated for this purpose by the general government, and \$10,000,000 by the city of St. Louis, and already several States have made appropriations for buildings and exhibits. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been undertaken is a patriotic one and no doubt the exposition will be a great success and much good accomplished.

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT.**

The economy with which the county affairs are managed fixes largely the weight of the burden of taxation upon the people. Apart from the interest on the State debt, the only tax for the support of the public schools the tax for the support of the State government is very small. It should not be your business to adopt special legislation for the support of the county government, but the combined wisdom of representatives from each county, and being familiar with the different conditions, should enable you to adopt such measures for the support of the county government as will be economical, efficient, and just. The cost of the courts and the administration of the laws, the maintenance of highways and bridges and the support of the various county institutions, are subjects in which there is great room for reform. While it is true that the conditions vary in the different counties, it is also true that the conditions are generally the same. It is the duty of our county government, and as an economy in its administration. As the law now stands almost every county in the State has a different law from

every other county, or if the law is general, a number of counties are excepted from its provisions. There should be more uniformity. Of course there may be differences in matters of detail, but there could be more uniformity in regard to many subjects than at present. The constitution requires it.

It is not possible to do so much to simply and uniformly improve the county government law that will be of benefit to the people, and should have your efforts.

**LOCAL LEGISLATION.**

Your attention has been called to this subject a number of times, and though special legislation on certain subjects is inhibited by the constitution, yet every session of the general assembly finds a number of laws relating to local or special subjects which are unconstitutional by the courts, it seems almost impossible to keep them off the statute books. In several of the counties there have been no courts on account of the unconstitutionality of the laws of the State, and the question is now before the supreme court for adjudication. This law and the laws in regard to corporations and other subjects have caused more trouble during the past year than any other question with which the administration has had to deal, and largely because of the unconstitutionality of the laws which legislation should be carefully watched and avoided, if possible.

**STATE GEOLOGIST.**

In accordance with an act passed at the last session, on the 30th of April Mr. Earle Sloan of this State was appointed State geologist. He immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. In view of the fact that the Inter-State and West Indian exposition is now being held at the people of the State from an exhibit of the structural minerals and fossil products, a great portion of the attention of the State Geologist has been directed to securing a valuable collection for exhibition. There was not even a nucleus of a collection in the State. This has given the State Geologist very little time for thorough study of the mineral resources of the State, but has afforded a valuable preliminary basis for more complete and systematic work.

A thorough survey of the marine resources of the State is now in progress, with a view to determining the extent and approximate value of the State's resources in phosphate rock. Upon the completion of this examination the purpose of the State Geologist is to undertake a general study of the clays and kaolins of this State in order to determine their manufactured value.

The State Geologist has responded to the request of citizens for an expert opinion in regard to the mineral resources of South Carolina, and much general information has been furnished. Of course a great deal could not be accomplished in the few months available. The State geologist has been diligent in his private laboratory provided the State shall furnish him with an assistant to perform chemical analyses, and the clerical work of the State geological survey. The State geologist does not comprise special apparatus and furnaces for making practical working tests of china clays, fire clays, brick clays, and for the fire assays of gold and silver. A sum of \$1,200 would afford a satisfactory equipment, and the sum of \$600 would cover a year's costs of chemicals and incidentals. These should be furnished to the State geologist, and he should be given an assistant and required to have his laboratory and office in Columbia. The assistant could remain in the office at Columbia, and be able to answer to the State geologist in case the geologist were absent on a survey or making investigations. I would also recommend that you provide the funds for publishing the results of the work of the geological survey in special bulletins to be issued from time to time in order to afford readily available information on such subjects, though the many inquiries received.

I would also suggest and recommend the consolidation of the offices of State geologist and phosphate inspector, both of which are in the same department, increased efficiency. The phosphate inspector properly under the department of geology, and the department of geology could very probably and appropriately have the phosphate interests of the State under its control. The phosphate inspector could very easily furnish an assistant to the State Geologist without an increase of appropriations. The department of geology is a very important one and should receive your encouragement.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.**

At your last session you wisely made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a State building at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian exposition. Under the provisions of the act the building was erected by Capt. Thos. Wilson of Ches. Col. John B. Cleveland of Sparta, and Capt. E. Wagner, president of the exposition, and the board of commissioners subsequently elected Mr. A. W. Love of Chester as superintendent of the State exhibit and building, and Mr. August Kohn as secretary and in charge of the construction. The State has made contracts for the erection of the Palace of Agriculture, and it is gratifying to state that the State building is perhaps the handsomest on the exposition grounds. The exhibits, which are entirely creditable, was largely under the personal supervision of Superintendent Love, who worked in conjunction with the authorities of the exposition, and the State's contribution is a decided success, and reflects credit upon the State and upon the south. The great purpose for which it was undertaken, the bringing of the people of the South into closer relations, and displaying to the whole world the resources and advantages of this State and of the south, under the general management of such high caliber as Mr. Kohn, and Mr. Love, will be accomplished, and South Carolina should feel a just pride in this success.

As proposed, when the exposition is over, to make a permanent park of the beautiful grounds. This would be a commendable close for the great enterprise, and it would be a handsome addition to the State. The building to be erected by the State and its successors at the close of the exposition, and such a course has my hearty approval.

**TRUSTS.**

Recently the business and political worlds have been startled by great combinations of capital, seeking to drive smaller competing industries to the wall, and to acquire complete control of the products and supply of certain articles of trade which are necessities and which the people must have at almost any price. In a great many instances the combinations have been successful in their efforts, and the power they wield is immense. There is no doubt that it has taken business ability of a high order to gain control of a commodity and that the gain to the community it could not have been done. It is also true that the trusts, if rightly controlled, could be of benefit instead of injury to the consumer. But as soon as a monopoly is established, a tendency is to oppress, and with the great power which these combinations

dictated and the necessities of the hospital have required an average monthly expenditure of over \$2,000.00, and the opinion is now advanced by the superintendent that for the next few years the monthly expenses for support alone will average \$10,000.00.

In view of the figures above shown and the expenses for maintaining the insane elsewhere the question suggests itself whether a too rigid economy has heretofore been exercised in the management of the finances of the hospital.

As to the prospect of reducing the number of admissions, the board of regents make clear in their report that their conception of the proper management of their charge lies in the direction of the broadest philanthropy and charity with the greatest good to the greatest number. The regents therefore hesitate to restrict the right of admission of any bona fide citizen of our State who may require the asylum care, and they are especially guarded against recommending the refusal of shelter to dependent old people, who would rightly fall so the charge of the poor houses, if these county regents made adequate provision for the aged and helpless.

The institution is imposed upon in the forced reception of non-residents I have during the past year had personal experience and knowledge from corresponding with officials of two neighboring States, who were prohibited by law from placing persons formerly residents of this State in their charitable institutions. This question of "settlement," as it is technically called, has been referred to the general assembly, but no action has been taken. It would now appear that it is a question of growing importance and that self preservation now demands that we restrict the right of admission of non-residents to the hospital as has been done by neighboring States.

The regents and superintendent call attention to the need for the expansion and development of the hospital for a small area of land—about a quarter acre—adjoining the present grounds of the negro building and recommend its purchase at about \$4,000.00, one-fourth of the whole being paid annually until the entire is paid. As the ultimate benefit to the hospital of this land is great in comparison with the annual appropriation asked for, I join in the recommendation.

As to the other immediate need of the hospital, including a new building for white women, I beg to refer you to the full reports of the regents and superintendent.

**STATE PENITENTIARY.**

The annual report of this institution will be submitted to you. The year just closed has been a hard one on most farmers, and the State farms have not been an exception. Especially has the State farms on the river and is subject to overflow. The year has been very unpropitious for the whole, and the crop in the swamp lands was entirely lost, and therefore, but little corn was made. The crop on the upland was fairly good.

The new prison building has been completed and adds much to the comfort and health of the prisoners.

The institution, however, has done remarkably well, and makes a good showing, even though grossly over sustained on account of the high waters, and evidences careful and prudent management on the part of the superintendent and the board of directors.

**CONVICT STATEMENT.**

Prisoners in confinement Dec. 31, 1900.....	795
Total cost since that time.....	235
Recaptured.....	243
Discharged.....	1,038
Paroled.....	178
Escaped.....	26
Killed while trying to escape.....	10
Died.....	27
Accidentally killed.....	2

In prison Dec. 31, 1901..... 738

**FINANCES.**

Balance cash on hand Dec. 31, 1900 \$ 3,933 13	
Total receipts for 1901.....	70,823 48
Current expenses for 1901.....	47,726 46
Expended for permanent improvements.....	15,243 13
Cash in bank Dec. 31, 1901.....	11,787 02
In addition to this there is already earned for the year 1901, in sight and on order \$3,000 and 100 bales of cotton somewhat damaged and unsold.	

**CONCLUSION.**

In whatever legislation you enact you should keep in mind the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. The public treasury should be carefully guarded at all times, but especially at this time should you be careful and economical in appropriating the people's money. Whatever you undertake that looks to the betterment of the people and the progress and development of the State will have my cooperation. The legislative and executive departments should unite their best efforts to bring credit to the commonwealth and to maintain a government which will keep before the people the highest ideal of civic virtue.

M. B. McSwiney, Governor.

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Your attention has been called to this subject a number of times, and though special legislation on certain subjects is inhibited by the constitution, yet every session of the general assembly finds a number of laws relating to local or special subjects which are unconstitutional by the courts, it seems almost impossible to keep them off the statute books. In several of the counties there have been no courts on account of the unconstitutionality of the laws of the State, and the question is now before the supreme court for adjudication. This law and the laws in regard to corporations and other subjects have caused more trouble during the past year than any other question with which the administration has had to deal, and largely because of the unconstitutionality of the laws which legislation should be carefully watched and avoided, if possible.

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As proposed, when the exposition is over, to make a permanent park of the beautiful grounds. This would be a commendable close for the great enterprise, and it would be a handsome addition to the State. The building to be erected by the State and its successors at the close of the exposition, and such a course has my hearty approval.

**TRUSTS.**

Recently the business and political worlds have been startled by great combinations of capital, seeking to drive smaller competing industries to the wall, and to acquire complete control of the products and supply of certain articles of trade which are necessities and which the people must have at almost any price. In a great many instances the combinations have been successful in their efforts, and the power they wield is immense. There is no doubt that it has taken business ability of a high order to gain control of a commodity and that the gain to the community it could not have been done. It is also true that the trusts, if rightly controlled, could be of benefit instead of injury to the consumer. But as soon as a monopoly is established, a tendency is to oppress, and with the great power which these combinations

dictated and the necessities of the hospital have required an average monthly expenditure of over \$2,000.00, and the opinion is now advanced by the superintendent that for the next few years the monthly expenses for support alone will average \$10,000.00.

In view of the figures above shown and the expenses for maintaining the insane elsewhere the question suggests itself whether a too rigid economy has heretofore been exercised in the management of the finances of the hospital.

As to the prospect of reducing the number of admissions, the board of regents make clear in their report that their conception of the proper management of their charge lies in the direction of the broadest philanthropy and charity with the greatest good to the greatest number. The regents therefore hesitate to restrict the right of admission of any bona fide citizen of our State who may require the asylum care, and they are especially guarded against recommending the refusal of shelter to dependent old people, who would rightly fall so the charge of the poor houses, if these county regents made adequate provision for the aged and helpless.

The institution is imposed upon in the forced reception of non-residents I have during the past year had personal experience and knowledge from corresponding with officials of two neighboring States, who were prohibited by law from placing persons formerly residents of this State in their charitable institutions. This question of "settlement," as it is technically called, has been referred to the general assembly, but no action has been taken. It would now appear that it is a question of growing importance and that self preservation now demands that we restrict the right of admission of non-residents to the hospital as has been done by neighboring States.

The regents and superintendent call attention to the need for the expansion and development of the hospital for a small area of land—about a quarter acre—adjoining the present grounds of the negro building and recommend its purchase at about \$4,000.00, one-fourth of the whole being paid annually until the entire is paid. As the ultimate benefit to the hospital of this land is great in comparison with the annual appropriation asked for, I join in the recommendation.

As to the other immediate need of the hospital, including a new building for white women, I beg to refer you to the full reports of the regents and superintendent.

**STATE PENITENTIARY.**

The annual report of this institution will be submitted to you. The year just closed has been a hard one on most farmers, and the State farms have not been an exception. Especially has the State farms on the river and is subject to overflow. The year has been very unpropitious for the whole, and the crop in the swamp lands was entirely lost, and therefore, but little corn was made. The crop on the upland was fairly good.

The new prison building has been completed and adds much to the comfort and health of the prisoners.

The institution, however, has done remarkably well, and makes a good showing, even though grossly over sustained on account of the high waters, and evidences careful and prudent management on the part of the superintendent and the board of directors.

**CONVICT STATEMENT.**

Prisoners in confinement Dec. 31, 1900.....	795
Total cost since that time.....	235
Recaptured.....	243
Discharged.....	1,038
Paroled.....	178
Escaped.....	26
Killed while trying to escape.....	10
Died.....	27
Accidentally killed.....	2

In prison Dec. 31, 1901..... 738

**FINANCES.**

Balance cash on hand Dec. 31, 1900 \$ 3,933 13	
Total receipts for 1901.....	70,823 48
Current expenses for 1901.....	47,726 46
Expended for permanent improvements.....	15,243 13
Cash in bank Dec. 31, 1901.....	11,787 02
In addition to this there is already earned for the year 1901, in sight and on order \$3,000 and 100 bales of cotton somewhat damaged and unsold.	

**CONCLUSION.**

In whatever legislation you enact you should keep in mind the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. The public treasury should be carefully guarded at all times, but especially at this time should you be careful and economical in appropriating the people's money. Whatever you undertake that looks to the betterment of the people and the progress and development of the State will have my cooperation. The legislative and executive departments should unite their best efforts to bring credit to the commonwealth and to maintain a government which will keep before the people the highest ideal of civic virtue.

M. B. McSwiney, Governor.

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