SUPPLEMENT TO

Anderson Intelligencer.

GOY. MCSWEENEY'S MESSAGE

be 100 Per Cent., not 60 Per Cent.-Expenditures by State Last Year Exceeded Receipte The State Shouldn't Borrow. Direct appropriations Equal to That Made to Colleges Should be Made for the Common Schools Tie St Louis Exposition.

You come fresh from the people to legislate for the welfare of South Carolina. There are many control of the finances of the State at the close of the fiscal year, Dec. 31, 1902; nant with opportunities and possibilities. There is demand for the exercise of wise counsel and prudent judgment. General taxes, 1901.

The office of legislator is one of great mission. responsibility. You have the power to lay the burden of taxation upon the people and at the same time the power to spend the money gathered from the people. You also have the power to make the laws by which they are to be governed. They have trusted you with statement of the people in the power to be governed. They have trusted you with statement in the power to be governed. governed. They have trusted you with governed. They have trusted you with this great power and expect you to use it with wisdom and with prudence, looking only to the best interests of all the people. Whatever promotes their happiness and welfare should be your constant concern. If all men would refrain from interfering with the rights of others or of molesting them, government would not be necessary. Lut, unfortunately, we have not reached that high standard of morals. Government, however, should attempt to ernment, however, should attempt to do no more than to protect persons and property and enforce contracts volun-tarily made. It is true, as a rule, that the least governed are the best gov-

tarily made. It is true, as a rule, that the least governed are the best governed.

In sending to you this, my last armual message, it is gratifying to note the good feeling which prevails among the people throughout the State, and the absence of factional bitterness which at one time divided our people. During my administration I have endeavored to ignore factional divisions and to be the governor of all the people—to insure to each community as far as possible the right of local self-government. In making local appointments I have sought in each case the advice and recommendation of the representatives of the county, believing that they were better acquainted with local affairs and the wishes of their people than I could possibly be. If by this course I have, in any measure contributed to the mification of sentiment among our people and the wiping out of factional lines. I am gratified. In this day of rapid industrial defelopment and progress there is not time for factional bickerings. Our chief purpose should be the material progress and development of our State, along with the moral and intellectual uplifting of our people.

The State has enjoyed an era of material prosperity which is unprecedented. New enterprises are being projected, and the building of cotton mills goes constantly on Business of every character has been exceptionally prosperous the past year. Peace and good order reveal throughout the State, and at the same time progress has been made along educational lines.

FINANCES.

The incame to the State for the year ending Dec. 31 was not sufficient to meet its obligations. The governor and the State trassurer were forced to borrow the full amount of the \$300,000 authorized by the last legislature. This

olina. There are many grave problems STATE TREASURY, S. C., DECEMBER 31, 1902.

OASH RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903. State permanent school fund.
State special school fund (dispensary)
Morrill fund (from U. S. government).
Commissioners sinking fund (ordinary):

Loans returned.....\$33,860 75
Interest on loans..... 1,612 20
Agent sinking fund commission....... 11,106 49 Sinking fund reduction Brown 41-2

Clemson Agricultural College:
Privilege fertilizer tax. \$85,748.80
Morrill fund. 12,500 00
Interest, land scrip and
preferred stock. . . . 9,206 36

Colored Normal, Industrial,
Agricultural and Mechanical College:
Appropriation. . . . \$ 8,500 00
Interest on land scrip. 8,631 00
Morrill fund. 12,486 93 2,247 05 23,224 78

15,000 00 (notes of governor and treas urer).
Public printing.
Quarantining State.
Commissioners sinking fund (includ-

recting light plant for State House.

CONSIDER WHITE BAYS AND GIRLS:

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE NEGROES.

plished if the law were amended so as to require that the county auditor shall, after notice in the public prints, take returns in each township, and that he shall not take these returns except while present in the township. In case any taxpayer refuses or falls to make return while the auditor is present in the township, the auditor and the township board shall be required to assess such property, and notify the owner of the valuation placed upon his property. That there shall be appointed a township board of assessors, consisting of three discreet freeholders, residents of the township, who shall meet with the auditor to receive the returns and assess property. That this board dents of the township, who shall meet with the auditor to receive the returns and assess property. That this board shall be appointed by the county auditor and receive compensation for its services. That all returns shall be made in public in the presence of the auditor and the township board, and that the owner of the property shall be required to answer the questions as now provided by law, and make affidavit as to the correctness of his answer. If the township board thinks the return is too high or too low it shall be its duty, in the presence of the owner of the property and the auditor, to raise or lower the return in order to reach the true market value of the property. The chairmen of these township boards shall constitute the county board of equalization, and this board shall meet at the court house and go over the returns for the county with the county auditor and hear complaints and appeals, their decision to be subject to appeal to the State board.

with the county auditor and hear complaints and appeals, their decision to be subject to appeal to the State board. The auditor shall not be permitted to go into a primary, but shall be appointed by the governor, as provided by law, so as to be as free and independent as it is possible. In this way I believe much will be gained toward having all property assessed equitably. The honest taxpayer would much prefer to return his property at its true value, if by so doing he would bear

the nonest taxpayer would much prefer to return his property at its true value, if by so doing he would bear no mole than his just portion of the burden, and the man who desires to evade should be made to bear his part of the burden by having his property returned at its true value.

The following comparative figures for 1901 and 1902 are taken from the comptroller general's report:

suggestive report of the comptroller

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

It would be a waste of words to at-

perience of those countries in which compulsory attendance has been tried prove its good results and refute the idea that it works any hardship. It is true that in the States which have compulsory attendance laws, only two are southern, but that is no reason why we should longer lag behind. and no one will deny that they are as much benefited by good roads as the

people of the country.

The labor of our chaingangs in most counties is labor thrown away and the money to support them is money wasted. The chaingangs should be required to do permanent road work, starting from the county court house as the geographical centre and building as the geographical centre and building out in each direction permanent roads. If only a few miles are built each year it will be so much contributed to the general welfare. The State convicts could not be put to better public service, even if it necessitated selling some of the State farms.

We can never have any permanent road work done until we change the present system and make provision to

present system and make provision to raise money by a property tax, and make it mandatory that said money shall be put on permanent road improvement, and also make it mandatory that the chaingangs shall be put on the

same work. The advantages of good roads and the The advantages of good roads and the saving to the people and the increased value of land as a result of timem are so patent that they scarcely need to be stated. But unless you change the present system we will continue to go backward. It is remarkable that our people have so long submitted to the condition of our public roads without making greater efforts for their substantial improvement. As to this country at large "it is conservatively estitry at large "it is conservatively estimated by government officials that we are needlessly losing or wasting over \$600,000,000 each year because of our bad roads, making a mud tax of over \$2,000,-000 for every working day in the year and an individual tax of nearly \$8.00 each year for every person in this country." This does include the disadvantages and inconveniences and discomforts incident to bad roads. We are losing or wasting our pro rata of this enormous sum in South Carolina and sharing our portion of discomfort and inconvenience and disadvantage on account of bad roads, beside the loss in property values. "It is evident that, if this stupendous question is to be rightly met in the spirit of economy, progress and enterprise so characteristic of the people of this country, it will be necessary for our legislators to give it much comforts incident to bad roads. We are

The strength and stability of any community are largely in proportion to the intelligence of the community as proportion to the intelligence of the community as part of the community are largely in proportion to the intelligence of the community is a part of the community as part of the state are not in its material advance and development, however value and the country developed and as the country of the country and morally. If our State is to keep pace with the other States of the union of the country of the count ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

It would be a waste of words to attempt to argue before any assemblage of Soul Carolinians the importance of good roads and the necessity for road fitable to Carolinians the importance of spood roads and the necessity for road fitable to consider the road of the measurement. Neither would it be proof the advantages of good roads, for all are agreed up of good roads, and the regree below you the advantages of good roads, and the regree to to secure them; to food for the measurement of a State and the necessity is upon us for road improvement, for already the department at Washington is discussing the impracticability of extending, or even of carrying on this service of mall delivery unless there is road improvement. It has been stated that the postmaster general is to be asked to consider a plan for the betterment of our public roads, and the request is obstance and estands in the way of extending and the state of the proportion to the deducation of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of every citizen by education, so we increase the wealth producing power of a country is the proportion of the public length of the proportion to the education of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of every citizen by education, so the proportion to the education of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of every citizen by education, so the proportion to the education of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of every citizen by education, so the proportion to the education of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of every citizen by education, so the proportion of the education of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of the proportion of the education of its citizens, and as we increase the efficiency of every citizens and as we increase the efficiency of the proportion of the education of the educ

Fig. 1. A most of the many of processing and in accordance of the highest parties, and when done to many of the company of the

THE COMMON SCHOOLS. There is a marked increase in the interest in public education, and there are many encouraging evidences of improvement. Yet the bare facts of the condition of the average school in some counties are shocking. Reference to the statistics in the report of the State superintendent of education displayers, that there are numerous of the State superintendent of education discloses that there are numerous schools with less than a three months' term, and still more with teachers so badly paid that they cannot be supposed in any degree competent. If the legislature will discharge its responsibility to the cause of education in its entirety in the State, there must be State aid to the public schools. An appropriation to be apportioned according to the money raised in the counties is nothing more than a county taxan increase of the constitutional three mill tax. Efforts heretofore made to pass such a law have met with the response from some delegations: "We have money enough already." The Charlestonians can point to their school terms and their teachers' salaries as evidence that they need little

ries as evidence that they need little or no money. The truth is, that a legislative appropriation should be made along the lines prescribed by the constitution to bring up the de-ficient schools to a minimum standard. The dispensary money has been apportioned under a law dxing three months of \$75.00 salary as the minimum standard, but the educational sentiment of the State has passed the point where it can be longer satisfied with this minimum. with this minimum. It would be little enough for the legislature to contribute to the efficiency of the public schools a sum equal to the amount it appropriates to the State colleges.

schools could be more than met by the remaining fund from the legisla-tive appropriation suggested. First of these should be the guarantee of an expert supervisor of schools to each county. This is a day when no business is undertaken without expert management. The State is a generation behind the times when it undertaken a conduct a great business cert takes to conduct a great business cost

higher learning. I can hardly think of a direction in which so small an expenditure would be so fruitful of benefits. The executive committee of the conference will memorialize the legislature giving the plan more in detail. I commend the policy to the approval of your honorable body.

The average number of weeks of the school term in 38 out of 40 counties, was 21 for the whites and 14.27 for colored schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

This honored institution continues to measure up to the high standard of efficiency which it has maintained during the past hundred rears. Its affairs are wisely administered, and the eminently successful, useful and honorable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emphasized the wisdom of the State in considerable careers of its graduates emph efficiency which it has maintained during the past hundred rears. Its affairs are wisely administered, and the eminently successful, useful and honorable careers of its graduates emphasize the wisdom of the State in continuing its maintenance. The college now has 203 students, who are working earnestly and harmoniously with their professors, and there is good reason to hope that this year may add an eminently successful one to its bistory. An appropriation of at least \$35,000 will be asked. For further and detailed information I refer you to the report of the board of trustees.

WINTHROP NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

There is no more important institution in the State than Winthrop college. Its vital importance consists in the foot that the diverter was detailed and constant hours is injurious to the child, and, there-

There is no more important institu-tion in the State than Winthrop col-lege. Its vital importance consists in the fact that it educates and trains the future mothers and teachers of the State. It is now universally recognized that if a people are to be educated and, therefore, great and influential the State. It is now universally recognized that if a people are to be educated and, therefore, great and influential, the women of that people must be educated. An educated mother means educated children. Women are the natural teachers of children and Winthrop college is doing a great service to the State by giving a professional training to these natural teachers. The college has sent out 416 graduates in its short life—carnest, devoted women, most of whom are teaching in this State and by their work and example are elevating the tone and standard of the common schools. The college has reached and benefited a great many more girls than this, however. Durring the past seven and a half years there have been enrolled in the department of sewing, dressmaking and milinery 956 students, through whom the work has reached at least 900 homes inery 956 students, through whom the work has reached at least 900 homes

opportunities. It has also served to bring the faculty and students into close and pleasant relations.

I wish to commend the public spirit shown by the graduates and their thorough recognition of their duty to the State by the organization among the state of the state ing nearly a million dollars a year with no safeguards to insure competent management. The money wasted in this of the country schools of the State.

factories.

Those who oppose the measure will throughout the State.

The new building has made it possible to have practically all students not living in Rock Hill equally under college authority, and has enabled them to share equally in all college spect. It is here for a purpose, and constraints to the constraints of the plan which even the parent must respect. It is here for a purpose, and should have the opportunity for the best possible training and education to fit it for the accomplishment of that close and pleasant relations.

The fact that 54 per cent, of the students at Winthrop last year could not have attended any other college if Winthrop had not brought education with the child, for many times the with the child, for many times the computation of the control of not have attended any other college it Winthrop had not brought education within their reach is evidence of the much needed work it is doing for the owner says, and cannot always