dition and Prospects.

The Retiring Governor Makes a Fling at the Penitentiary and the Farmer's College.

His Farewell Address Neither Graceful or Timely.

The following is the principal portion of the message of Governor Evans,

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of our State are in better condition than ever in our history. The State debt is smaller and the debt per capita has decreased from eleven dollars to four. The viollowing table, taken from the Comptroller General's t, gives an idea of the progress of 1895—Acres of land returned, 18,073,-970; 1896—Acres of land returned, 18,-

195,122; increase, 1896, 31,152. Total value, real estate, 1896, \$100, 976 705; total value real estate, 1895, 8100,157,179; increase, 1896, \$819,626.
Value of personal property, 1896, \$45,838,607; value of personal property, 1895, \$44,494,110; increase, 1896, \$344,-

Value of railroad property, 1896, \$23. 940,162; value of railroad property 1895, \$23,797,652; increase, 1896, \$142,510 Total taxable property, 1896, \$170, -755, 474; total taxable property, 1895, \$169,448,941; increase, 1896, \$1,306,533.

Number of polls assessed, 1896, 158 -824; number of polls assessed, 1895, 152,783; increase, 1896, 6,041.

Total Taxes, 1896.

Total Taxes, 1896—
State, \$768,425.15; county, \$561,919.76; special county, \$171,102.65; road, \$35.538.06; special and local in counties, \$25.505.76; three mill school, \$512,-283.42; special and local school, \$84, 290.67; poll, \$158,824.00; total, \$2,317,

In making your supply bill for the past year, you estimated that the dispensary would pay into the State Treasury \$190,000 in round numbers. The amount paid in was not available until October 1, 1896, and then only \$25,000 per month. This, of course, forced the Treasurer and Governor to the deficit until the dispensary funds were available. We accordingly borrowed \$100.000 from the banks, but I am happy to inform you that the dis-pensary has turned that amount into the State Treasury and the notes have been paid promptly, as well as all other obligations of the government. I leave the Treasury to my successor unembarrassed and not owing a dollar. While we have paid out \$50,000 more in pensions to our Confederate soldiers levy has not been increased, but low-ered. The taxes on farms and borses and mules and farm products have been owered by reduced assessments. The taxes on railroads have also been deby lower assessments. The your government receive tory of the State, and the interest on the public debt has been decreased \$78,500 per annum.

I'am embarrassed somewhat in this statement by reason of the State Treasurer not being able to furnish me with an abstract from his books, as in previous years. He claims that it is im possible to do so by reason of thachange in the date of closing the fiscal year from November 31st to January 1st, giving only ten days for settlements with county treasurers. His report with county treasurers. His report will be furnished you, I suppose, before the session of your body closes, and I ask your careful perusal of its details.

I desire to call your attention to the Downer Fund, which has been lying idle in the treasury for ten years. fund was placed in the treasury by the agent some years ago, and was made up from the sale of the Downer Insti-

tute, located at Beech Island, in Aiken County. The object of Mr. Downer educate the orphan children o Aiken County, or that portion of old Edgefield District now lying in Aiken County. The interest on the fund is sufficient to maintain two or three boys at one of the colleges of the State, and it would be well to carry out the will A competitive examination could be

had in Aiken County for these scholar ships among the poor boys entitled to trust it will be provided for.

The banking institutions of the State

are in excellent condition, but one failure having been recorded during my administration, and that could hardly be called a failure, but a rob The aggregate banking capital bery. The aggregate banking capital of the State is \$5,368,201, with the surplus of \$4,845,730, making a total of \$10,213,931. This is distributed among ninety-one banks. The relations of the State and the banks have been most pleasant and mutually beneficial desire to thank the officers for the kindnesses shown me during my administration.

THE SINKING FUND.

Upon my induction into office a large amount of the sinking fund was uninvested, deposited in bank, drawing no interest. It was impossible to purchase the securities required by law for such investment without paying a large premium. In my last message recommended the passage of an act authorizing the Governor and the Treasurer to loan this fund upon the security of the valid bonds of the State to be deposited in the State Treasury. You accepted my recommendation and passed the act desired. We have loaned the entire fund with the exception of \$5,000 in the ordinary sinking fund, which the Board decided to hold for contingent expenses, etc., connected with its collection and disbursement.

PHOSPHATES.

It will thus be seen that we have realized four and one half per cent. upon the entire fund, although the loans have not been made for a year. If this policy is pursued by compound-ing the interest the State will be made to realize six and seven per cent. upon the entire fund, and when the bonded debt of the State matures this fund will be more than sufficient to retire it. In the construction of the statute regulating delinquent taxes, as to when the same become liable to be forfeited to the sinking fund, a difference of opinion exists between the Comptroller

agent of the commission. The contention between these two officers has been a considerable annoyance to the com- 647.46. The tonnage for 1896 was 4,-The Governor's Message considerable annoyance to the com-alssion, in that the Comptroller Gen-A Review of the State's Condition and Prospects.

Instead of the state's Condition and Prospects.

Instance of the state's Condition and Prospects.

In that the Comptroller Gender of the state of the sign decds required to be made by the commission. This is a matter to be settled by legislation and your body should do something to harmonize the differences. It is not the purpose of the Sinking Fund Commission to solve the tays which are comptroller Gender of the sign decds required to be made by the commission. This is a matter to be settled by legislation passenger and fertilizer rates has proved a benefit.

Two years ago nearly every railroad in the State was in the hands of a re-State and county governments, and the agents of the commission should not be allowed to seize money in the hands of the county treasurers. The Comptroller General, I presume, will present his side of the case to you at length in his report, which is herewith submitted.

I regret to say that this industry has never recovered from the storm of 1893, and I fear before the close of another year it may become unprofitable to the miners, and the State will cease to receive any income from this source. The report of Phosphate Inspector Losse shows the tetra description. Jones shows the total number of tons of rock mined the year enling August 31, 1896, estimated 123,708 tons, as agains) the year ending August 31, 1895, 196,777 tons, a decrease for the year of 73,069. The total number of tons of rock shipped during the your relating to the general affairs of the ending August 31, 1896, was 121,602, and for the same period of 1895, 174,400 showing a decrease from the year 1895 of 52,797 tons. The amount of the State's royalty for the year ending August 31, \$60,853.76, the amount for 1895, \$87,200.13, showing a decrease from the last phosphatic year of \$26, The amount of royalty actually paid into the treasury from January 1 to December 31, 1896, was \$51,340.63. leaving a balance due by the phosphats miners, \$9,503 13. This deficit is due by the Farmers Mining Company, Mr C. C. Pinckney, president. This com-pany has been behind since the first year of my administration.

When the matter was brought to my attention I took immediate steps to colect the amount due, and succeeded in loing so. Special instructions were given to the officers to see that no further extensions were allowed, and that this company be made to pay its royalty as promptly as other miners. For some reason, inexplicable to me, they again failed to pay the royalty, and the matter was immediately called to the attention of the Board of Pt.osphate Commissioners. The Board gave an extension of time and accepted notes of the company in payment of the royalty due. One of the notes has been paid: but I am informed by Mr. Pinck-ncy that he will be unable to meet the note of \$5,000 due the 1st of January. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Attorney General, and he will no doubt take such steps as he deems best to collect the amount due. Last March, in view of the depression in this industry, the Phosphate Inspec-tor and the Chairman of the Board determined to visit the mines in the State of Florida, with a view of ascertaining the cost of mining in that State as compared with that in our State, and to ascertain the causes of depression, We found the business in Florida stagnated and in a more depressed condition, if possible, than in our State It would be impossible for the mines in Florida or Tennessee to compete with the mines in South Carolina under ordinary conditions. The mines of Fiorida are in the interior, and in most instances a large top burden of sand has to be removed. It is then placed on board cars and transported

in pensions to our Confederate soldiers to the ports, whose freight rates are than any previous administration and met other extraordinary expenses, the low has not been increased but low than from Port Royal and Charleston ports. It will thus be seen that our miners more than the royalty pald the State. The cause of the depression is not from competition with Florida and Tennes prices of agricultural products all over the world. The phosphate miners have petitioned the board for a reduction in the royalty to 25 cents per ton. Their petition accompanies the report of the commission, and is herewith submitted for your consideration. I am satisfied that a reduction of this royalty would in no wise tend to relieve the general depression, and I was assured so by the attorney of one of the largest miners in the State. The truth of th pusiness is the phosphate territory no longer affords rock of a sufficiently high grade to make the industry profit tole. The territory has been mined, oo, in a manner that has materially niured the deposits in the river. Thi ntire matter can be dealt with by the hosphate Cormission without legislation on your part, and should be left to their good judgment. Under the bond act the phosphate royalty to the amount of \$75,000 per annum is appli-

cable to the sinking fund. It has been so applied, and I regret that the amount this year falls short about \$15,000 of the required amount. RAILROADS.

A report of the Railroad Commissioners shows a better condition of the roadsof the State and a large increase in all branches of business. The commission put into effect the rates on fertilizer rovided for in the act passed at your ast session. There was a disposition on the part of the roads to contest the validity of this act and the right of the ommission to reduce rates. An agreement was finally had which resulted n the rates being placed into immeliate effect. A protest was filed by Mr. Thomas, a minority of the com-mission, which is fully set forth in the eport; but as the roads have acquiseed and seem desirous of co-operatng with a majority of the commission a the interest of the people of the State, I deem it unnecessary to call further notice to the contention of Mr.

It is unfortunate that there should be this want of harmony among the commissioners, but this is human nature and a matter to be dealt with as you deem proper. In the meantime the interests of the State are not suffering. The Southern Railway filed its charter with the Secretar The Southern Railway has State as provided in an act relating to the same, and it is now a domestic cor-poration. I had some doubt as to the constitutionality of this act and the Attorney General was instructed to make a test case before the Supreme The court sustained the constitutionality of the act, and it is now

he settled law of the State. There is a better feeling existing between the State and the railroads than has been for the past six years, and the disposition to settle all differences on the part of the roads in an the administration. The assessments for taxation have been equalized with due regard to the earning capacity of the several roads. Only two roads show a defict for the past year, and one of these can hardly be called a deficit, as the amount expended has

been put in lasting improvements.

The total income of all the roads for 1896 was \$8.303.487.57, as compared with \$7,625,557.68 for the year 1895, showing an increase of \$667.925.89. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. become liable to be forfeited. The operating expenses and tax s for lation to the State to note the increasulating fund, a difference of the vers 1896 were \$6 198 547.21, against ed zeal the people have displayed in taking advantage of the increasulation of the said the Secretary of State, the \$127,012.41. The passenger earnings

155,957, an increase of 573,580 tons.

mission to seize the taxes which are cover; today, with one exception, levied for the purposes of support of they are in the hands of their owners and managers.

THE P. R. & A. I am happy to inform you that the litigation over this property in the State and United States Courts, which scate and officed States Courts, which seemed to be for a long time interminable, has finally been brought to a close. The property has been sold and purchased by Messrs. Thomas and Ryan, of New York. They became also the purchasers of the Knoxville & Western Carolina Railroad, and these two properties have been conthese two properties have been con-solidated under the name of the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad. Under the act which repealed the charter of the Port Royal & Augusta Railway a commission was formed, composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the chairman of the Railroad Commission. Their duty was to inquire as to the purchasers o the property and their connection, if

Upon learning that Messrs. Thomas and Ryan had become the purchasers, tue Commission proceeded to examine them upon oath as to their relations with any hostile or competing lines. The evidence taken by the Commission is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and I respectfully suggest that it be printed for the use of your honorable body. These gentlemen swear positively and equivocally that they have no interest in any competing line, and have but one object: The develop-ment of Port Royal and the successful operation of their railroad. The Commission became convinced of the sin-cerlty and honesty of purpose of the purchasers and could make no further opposition to the confirmation of the sale. If at any time, however, a dif-ferent purpose is revealed the State can intervene and again rescue the

prevent the absorption of the property

and this State.

y a corporation hostile to Port Royal

property. THE STATE PENITENTIARY. The State penitentiary continues in a healthy and sound condition. It was to be hoped from the statement made last year that the State would receive a revenue from this institution of about \$25,000. I regret, however, we are doomed to disappointment. With reference to the report of the superintendent it will be seen that the institution commenced last year with \$15,-629.87 in cash and supplies. The institution makes a good showing on paper, but unfortunately never covers anything into the State treasury. I feel satisfied, however, that the policy of the board of directors is a good one id if pursued for the next two years will result much more satisfactorily, so far as the State treasury is concerned. The policy of leasing convicts to private parties has been discouraged by the board and should be. Complaint has been made to me twice during the year of parties leasing convicts, it being stated that such convicts were allowed to roam at large in the community day and night. The attention of the sup-erintendent was called to this and ne has endeavored to correct the same. This system has become obnoxious wherever it has been tried, and the board should discontinue the practice as soon purchased are in good condition and have yielded according to the renarvests. The report of receipts and dispursements for the fiscal year end-ing December 31, 1896, are as follows: Dispursements, \$63.570.83, to which must be added supplies on hand and comsumed, \$15,695 87; to which must further added the amount received from the State treasury for salaries \$5,050, making a total of \$84,316.70; re erpts, \$62,125.17, deficit \$23,191.53; must be added the further sum of \$5,050, amount of salaries from the State treasury for the years 1894-95, and which the superintendent piedged the Governor and Treasurer would be returned, but so far has not been cov red into the State treasury. Under he provision of the appropriation for that year these salaries were to be paid out of the earnings of the penicentiary. There boing no earnings and to save the institution from embarrass ment, upon the urgent request of the superintendent I withdrew any objections to salaries being paid out of the State treasury upon the solemn promhowever, that the amount d be replaced before the end ise. of the fiscal year. The amount has not yet been returned. It will thus be seen that the total deficit amounts to \$27,-241.33. The superintendent reports total liabilities \$18,370.92, making grand total \$45,612.46. Assets reported, cotton \$22,020.00; amount due contractors and other sources, contin-

gent \$5,108.46; 2,500 bushels of oats at 10 cents, contingent, \$1,000; value of products on hand not to be sold, for be proper under the circumstances to stand off the products on hand for last year and for this year as this year as they will be consumed. The superintendent reports that he will be able to pay every dollar the institution owes, ncluding the \$9,000 for the purchase of the Reed farm bought last year, and pay cash for the next year's guano sup-plies, which has been bought some time ago at a very low price. This cannot be done if the amount due the State is refunded. It was the intention of the Legislature to require the salaries of the institution to be paid out of its earnings, and it can never be said to be self-supporting as long as the people are taxed to pay such sala-ries, no matter what showing is made as to improvements. I am satisfied the institution is in a better condition than

it has ever been and I trust that in the near future it will be a source of revenue to the State.

THE COUNTY CHAIN GANGS. The county chain gangs are worked successfully in nearly all the counties of the State and are adding materially to the wealth of the people by afford-ing good roads. In the county of Richand over fifty miles of road have been built and put in perfect condition and a drive around the county affords an excellent object lesson of what will soon be the condition of the entire State. In some countries they are embarrassed by the restrictions of the law which limits them to convicts whose sentences do not exceed two years. . It is as easy to keep a ten-year convict on the chain gang as it is a two year convict and the statute should be arrended, giving the court discretion, as more depends upon the character- of the convict than the term of sentence.

It is a matter of pride and congratu-

Refor movement, the education of the mass, has been taken up by al clases atil our schools and college show abore prosperous condition than ever inhe history of the State.

The port of the superintendent of educati herewith transmitted is an

Maurens

excellen pictorial and statistical advertisement of our institutions of learning and aludy of it may prove both profitable at interesting to the iconoclastic maker who would put out the State's brittest lights. In 1890 the common scools of the State showed an enro.mit of 201,260 pupils, com-posed of 8972 whites and 111,888 colored. In 13 the enrolment showed 232,337 compsed of 109,139 whites and 123,176 colorl. A total increase of 31,077, of white 19,787 were whites and 11,290 colore It is interesting to note that the whites show a much large increasthan the colored children. The coloment for 1895 was 223,021, compost of 103,729 whites and 119,292 colored, hich is 9,316 less than for the present ear. The increase in sists of 3,886 colled and 5,430 whites. I believe the case of the great increase is the eductional qualification for suffrage in the we Constitution. The value of school buildings and furniture in 1890 wal \$447,352. In 1896. \$821,229 showing all the school buildings and furniture in 1890 wal \$447,352. 8821,229, showing a increase of nearly 100 per cent. The amount available for all school pyripses it 1890 was \$527,846. In 1899 wer \$800,000 was any, with competing lines of railroads, the intent of the Legislature being to available. This fadudes, of course, the one mill tax inposed by the Constitution. This does not include the appropriation for he State's colleges, which would swill the amount to nearly \$1,000,000. It will thus be seen that South Carolia in proportion to her wealth is sinding more money for the education of her citizens than any other State of the Union. The Constitution provides for the collection of a supplementary tax by the comp-troller general ad for the application of escheated estes and the dispen-sary profits to its fund. There has been covered in the State treasury to the credit of this fund \$50,216.84, which has been nvested according to law in State and United States bonds;

ensuing year. THE SOUTHCAROLINA COLLEGE. This institution, the just pride of so many of our attzens, is in a healthy and prosperos condition. The number of studets enrolled during the present year's 161, of whom 157 are from 29 counies in this State, the remainder frof other States. While the enrolmat shows a small decrease from the yar preceding, it may be observed that it is larger than the average in flourishing ante-bellum times. 'From all that I can learn from coversation and correspon-dence," sys President Woodrow, in his report, "there would be a much larger stendance, but for the fear that the college would be discon-tinued, a fear caused by the baleful discussins of its right to exist." sure these fears are without foundation as the college has a warm place in the tearts of the people of the State and its work today on the part of the faculty and students is of a higher order ind more satisfactory than that of any institution supported in whole or in part by the State. The college occupes a place that is not filled by any other institution and the people of the Sate appreciate it. The only war-fare I know as being made upon it which cannot compete with it. It is ratifying to me to record the success of the innovation for which I worked o hird while a member of the genralassembly, the admission of young adis to all the benefits of the college. President Woodrow says: "The numberof young women enrolled as stu-dents is 14, last year there were 13, but while this increase is slight it is grati-fying to see that the connection with he college is much more real than last year for now 8 of the 13 are in the recular courses and nearly all the rest iare as many studies as regular course students; then most of the 13 had but each. Rooms have been fitted up in DeSaussure college for the young ladies during the day, thus adding to their comfort. There is no eason why this college should not be prepared and converted into a dormitory for young ladies, thus giving them all the advantages afforded male students. It is isolated from the other buildings and some good woman could be found who would be glad to convert it into a first class dormitory and poarding house, thus affording to these air students the protection of a home. The coeducation of the sexes is not an experiment, but an assured success and it is gratifying to hev this recognized by so high a source as the president and faculty of the South Carolina

college.

The following is an extract from a letter of Prof. E. L. Patton in submitting his report to the president: "While I would not discriminate it is due to the young ladies, nine of whom are enrolled in ancient languages, to consumption in prison \$24,707. It would report that their progress has been eminently satisfactory. Their influence over the young men has been most salutary in every respect; their matriculation, although a new depar-ture in the history of the South Caroina college, has been followed with the very best results, and I earnestly hope that the attendance will increase rom year to year." The college buildngs and equipment are in splendid condition and no discord exists among the faculty or the student body. The usual appropriations are asked for and I am sure will be cordially made by

your honorable body. SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY. This institution is in the same conlition that it has been for the last six years. There is a small decrease in he enrolment from this year over last, as shown by the report of the superintendent. Total enrolment for this year being 127, and that of last year being 140. Major Garlington, however, reports to the inspector general U. S. A., 108 as the number in the school. Of these, 67 are beneficiary general leaving 41 are school. cadets, leaving 41 pay cadets. The health of the students has been good and the State's property is in good condition. The professors of the various departments report a lack of ap paratus and general equipment. know this to be a fact of my own know ledge and the equipment is not as good as that of some of our high schools. There is no economy in this policy, and unless this institution is to be supported in a manner worthy of the State and as other institutions, the General Assembly should have the manhood to abolish it. The appropriation asked for is \$20,000 for the support of 63 bene-ficiary cadets and \$3,000 for equipment and repairs. Less than this amount would be insufficient, as the institution has been emparrassed by the most rigid economy, living, it might be said,

upon the crumbs that fall from the table of the State's bounty, I com-mond it to your tender care and con-

government. The basic principle of the INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF

The report of the superintendent of

his institution shows it to be in excellent condition with an increased average attendance of five. This inof our people, and any reasonable request coming from the management should receive your careful consideration. The health of the students has been exceptionally good, no deaths or seriousillness of any kind having oc-curred during the year. The total amount for medical attention and medicines being only \$189.35. The teachers are most efficient and the latest methods of instructing the deaf and blind are employed. I have personally in-spected the building and all that the uperintendent reports as to the baildngs now being used for colored inmate true. The small appropriaton asked for with which to erect a suitable builing for these unfortunate citizens should be granted. The amount of taxes paid by their race and the interest manifested by them warrants the State in granting this request, not only as an act of charity but of justice.

Your attention is also especially directed to what the superintendent says in reference to lighting the institution by electricity. In these days of modern improvements, it would be adjudged almost an act of wanton carelessness and disregard of human life on the part of the General Assembly should this institution be destroyed by fire from the overturning of oil lamps and candles by these unfortunate citizens, who have been deprived of sunlight and the means of protecting them-selves. The appropriation asked for is \$19,000 for support, \$900 for repairs, \$8,000 for buildings for colored pupils and \$4,620 for electric light and laundry plant, making a total of \$32,520. CLEMSON COLLEGE.

I am unable to give you a full insight into the workings of this institution. The governor is not a member of the board of trustees and is dependent en tirely on the reports of the officers of the institution and personal inspection for what information he may possess. The reports of the officers have not such bonds as you as possible. The tength of the chool term has been gradually increased and we confidently expect to reach the constitutional requirements of ix months within the ensuing year. President Craighead, in his reports, gives the following figures: Earollment 345, of which 169 were in the preparatory or fitting school, leaving 174 in the college proper. It will thus be seen that there has been a large falling off in the attendance upon the college, but why or wherefore is a matter for you own speculation. President Craig ead comments upon the fact that one half of his students are in the preparadepartment and assigns as his reasons that boys cannot obtain at home a good preparatory education. If this cannot be done, each county or each congressional district should have at least one school where boys and girls could be fitted for college at a cost not exceeding that at Clemson. The facts will not bear out the president in this. for there is not a county in the State that has not a high school that could not prepare boys to enter the junior class at Clemson and upon terms equally as reasonable as that afforded at the college. The best evidence of this is the fact that the South Carolina college has a higher standard than Clemson with no fitting school, and its enrollment of students equals Clemson. The fitting school at Clemson should be applied, instead of coming in competion with the high schools of the State. The State supports the free common schools, and there is no reason why the people should be taxed to support a high school at this college. Make the college what it ought, to be -a high institution of learning-and do not fill it up with boys anxious to dog a uniform and be placed upon a footing with college students, and I believe the college will be more prosperous. The buildings and equip of this institution are the equal of any in the South and the State has spared no expense in making it a success. In fact, it has been the idol of the Reform movement and the people have dealt with it with a lavish hand, and if there s any failure to fulfill the expectations of the people, the blame must rest where it belongs-upon the shoulders of those charged with its management. The income of the college for

> Privilege tax.....Land scrip fund.....
>
> Land scrip fund
> 0,101.00
>
>
> Clemson bequest
> 3.512.36
>
>
> Balance on hand
> 4,291.78
>
>
> Morrill fund
> 10,821.01
>
>
> Hatch U. S. appropriation
> 15,000.00
>
>
> Convict labor value
> 4,272.00
>
> No account is given of the value of products from the farms and dairies and no account given for tuition fees from students. It is unfair to the other institutions of the State to com-

pel students to pay tuition and make no effort to enforce the same rule at this institution. Something is wrong somewhere, as with all these advan tages the enrollment of students growing less every year. The whys and wherefores you must discover.
This showing is made, not with view of prejudicing you against the institution but for the purpose of pre-venting its downfall before it is too late. Find out the trouble and eradicate it and all will be well.

WINTHROP NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

This institution was opened during the first year of my administration, and closed its first session last June, having given instruction to 335 lege students and 72 children in the practice school. The closing exer-cises were held on June 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, and were attended people from all parts of the State who felt an interest in the institution and who desired to witness the commencement exercises of the first college for girls ever supported by the State. Twenty-two young ladies graduated in the normal department and certificates of proficiency were given to 11 in stenography and typewriting and to three in dressmaking. Of the students enrolled 120 are in the normal depart ment, 43 in stenography and typewriting, 171 in dressmaking and sewing, 170 in free hand and industrial drawing and 63 in cooking. It will thus h seen that this is truly a normal and industrial institution, and the earn st manner in which the young ladies have pursued their studies and taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by the State proves the need and at the same time the wisdom of the promoters of the institution.

The college opened in October last

its second year, under the most fayir-able auspices. The attendance is already greater than that of the whole o ast session and would have been still larger if there had been dormitory a modations for all those asking plication. Three hundred young lades applied for admission to the collect hat summer; 402 have been enrolled, but only 240 of them could be accom-dated in the present dormitories. The

others are compelled to board in the town at an increased expense and in convenience to themselves and the col lege authorities. It is the duty of the State to open the doors of the institu-tion to all the girls of the State who may apply and to furnish them equal accommodation.

The board of trustees, in the light

of the experience of Clemson College and the great falling off in the num-ber of students, thought best to await developments before recommending

additional dormitory accommodations be provided. Since that time, how-

ever, the pressure for admission has not only continued, but increased, and

we believe that it will continue to in-crease; this being the only State col-lege for women in South Carolina it

timate attendance in the future, if room is furnished to accommodate the

students, will be equaled to the com-bined attendance of men (something like 500 or 600) at the three State col-

reasonable to estimate that the legi-

Advertiser.

leges for men. It has always been a boast of South Carolinians that they have always given their daughters the best advantages for education and culture obtainable. The main building is already ample for the instruction of 600 or 800 students. The foundations for the additional dormitory have already been laid and a great number of the brick already manufactured, and from very careful estimates I am satis-fied the building could be completed for \$30,000. The institution is well equipped in all of its departments, the grounds have been made attractive, and it is now truly the pride of the State. The faculty is the best that could have been selected and will compare favorably with that of any institution in the South. A majority of the students are the daughters of farmers, and the institution is entitled to more consideration at your hands than Clemson College. A comparison of the management and expenditures of the two institutions will show a much more economical and successful expenditure of public funds on the part of Winthrop College and it is a worthy object of the State's bounty. An infirmary connected with the dormitory has been built since the close of the last session. It is a model of its kind and is equipped with all the modern improvements found in first-class hospitals. We have been fortunate indeed in securing a skilled female physician to take charge of the infirmary. She resides at the college and teaches physiology and hygiene. The State and the institution are to be congratulated upon securing the services of Dr. Miller; her presence at Winthrop College is another evidence of our modern and progressive civilization. The health of the students has been good, no death having yet occurred among them. The college farm of 144 acres within less than a mile of the college is in splendid condition, and under the manage-ment of Mr. H. B. Buist has supplied the institution with vegatables, fruit, pure milk, beef and pork at about one-half the market prices, thus cheapening the cost of board to the students and adding to their comfort. I cannot express too highly the satisfaction of myself and the board of strustees at the able management, and great the able management and great ex-ecutive ability displayed by President Johnson. He has conducted the finan-cial, social and scholastic affairs of the college without the slightest fric-tion and in a manner that must be satisfactory to the most hypocritical. He has kept within the bounds of the iegislative appropriation, and while practicing the strictest economy has furnished the students with good board and more than the ordinary comforts of life, and I have yet to hear from one cause of complaint. My visits and that of the board of trustees to the college are always looked forward to as the pleasantest duty coming within my functions as gover nor and trustees. The board ask the following appropriations: For maintenance, \$38,303. This amount may be reduced by the following resources of the college: Tuition fees from the students, \$5,200; Peabody fund, \$3,000; leaving a total amount for main-tenance \$30,102. They ask for the erection and completion in every particular, furnished ready for use of new dormitory, \$29,613, making a grand total of \$59,716. This amount for the new dormitory can be easily taken from the privilege tax now going to Clemson College without detriment to that institution. As a matter of justice if this tax is to be continued for such the past year was \$94,924.55, made up purposes without being covered into the State treasury, it should be divided between these two institutions. They are both industrial institutions and as such are equally entitled to the

> -One who has made a study of dyspepsia claims that in a large number

benefits of the tax.

-Large numbers of Sicilian immigrants continue to arrive at New Orleans. From one steamer 1,265 /of them land d, and there were many picturesque scenes as the excitable strangers came ashore. Many of them knelt and kissed the dirty the wharf. Bearded men rushed into each others's arms and kissed with the abandon and vigor of long-pa ced lovers.

-A primary teacher n canday school took for a subject, Fre Lord loveth a cheerful giver." She inquired if any one knew what it meant, when a little four-year of boy said, "Miss L., I know what at means," "Well, George Edwin, hat is it?"
"It means give a whole ot and don't cry over it."

vinced of that—"But he refuses absolutely to isten to me, doctor."
"Well," returned the physician, "that is a move in to right direction." -Round polin is the designation

of a prote in writing, having the subscriber names written in the form of a circle so that no name appears first on to list. The custom is said to have riginated among the officers of the Fench army. -Orcourse we all love our neighbor a ourselves; but when our coal-bin full and his empty, somehow the news of an advance in coal does

no make us look half so glum as when -"Benson, you know, went to Africa, and there met his death." "Poor fel-low! But his body was brought home and given a decent burial, wasn't it?

and then brought home the body and -On the state railways in Germany the cars are painted according to the colors of the tickets of their respective classes. First class cars are painted second class green and third class white.

GOVERNOR EVANS ON THE DISPENSARY.

HIS FINAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Main Part of the Message is Devoted to a Discussion of the Dispensary Law-He is in Favor of Aggressive Enforcement o. all its Provisions

The following is a portion of Gover-

Dispensary. Two years ago I was elected Governor to succeed a leader of a revolution who, to use his own language was the "worst hated and best loved man" who has ever entered the poli-tics of our State. The policy that l should pursue was already formed by the people and the only issue made was the enforcement of the dispensary whether it should be aggressive with a view to destroying the illicit traffic in liquor or whether it should be of a milk and cider form as our one of a mirk and cider form as our ene-mies would have it with the hope of its final repeal. My nomination and election meant the former and I have endeavored to be true to that policy. It would have been an easy matter for me to have placated my enemies and the enemies of the Reform movement by giving ear to the overtures of the whiskey element and their allies in the cities of the State, and the daily press. These people who slandered and vilitied the framers of the dispensary law have continued their stubborn warfare to an extent that would barely be tolerated by a less conservative people. They have not been con-tent to express their contempt of the law, but have attempted to drag down by lying and slander every official connected with the administration of the law. Every error in bookkeeping of an inexperienced dispenser has been magnified into an embezzlement. Every arrest of an illicit dealer in liquor by a constable has been charac-terized as vilest oppression of innocent and law abiding citizens. If perchance an offender is killed while resisting the officers and carrying on his dam-nable traffic, it is classed as a murder most foul. These reports are sent out ter of fact they are brazen falsehoods. It is a disgraceful spectacle that South Carolinians should descend so low as to slander their own government from political malice.

The dispensary law is stronger to day than at any time since its enactment and is better enforced, as wil appear from the statistics later on. At the last session of your honorable body I recommended a change in the law setting forth my reasons fully at the time for so doing. I showed to you how it was impossible for the old board of control composed of State officers to control and how unjust it was to force the Governor and chairman of the board to approve and sign warrants about which he had no informa tion. I knew that if any irregularity occurred the enemies would's once cry corruption and in their efforts to make capital against the law would charge every officer from the chief executive to the constables with wrong doing. Such has been the case and the wisdom of my advice and your sub-sequent passage of the present law is fully proved.

This is the most important matter with which you will have to deal and I would respectfully call your attention to the excellent report of the board of control, with the request that you study it and think well before making any changes in the present

system. THE DISPENSARY AS A BUSINESS. Up to the time of my induction into office as Governor the dispensary had been in operation about eighteen months. The Governor was charged not only with the enforcement of the law, but as business manager in the capacity of chairmen of the board of control. The business had continually increased until it reached over a \$1 000,000 annually. Realizing that as a business it was tentative and that i had not been placed upon what could truly be called a business plane, and that it was burdened with crudicles of which it must be divested before it could reach the expectations of the public as a moral reformations and a business success, my first official act was to give its former management a thorough investigation in order ascertain its financial status as well as its weak points. I was met by many difficulties, political as well as busi-

To commence the business the General Assembly of 1892 voted an appro-priation of \$50,000. For the first eighteen months of its existence the dis f cases the disturbance is due to the se of lard. He suggests the liberal and when it was placed in my hands is use of lard. He suggests the liberal and when it was placed in my hands I use of beef tallow to the exclusion of found it still embarrassed and hardly all pork fat as a remedy. He says a able to stand alone. It had not part a person who is fond of "grease," can dollar into the State treasury in net earnings and the \$50,000 appropriation carries and the statements of its growth and progress as published from time to time by the former commissioner were unsatisfactory to the public for the reason that the system of bookkeeping was a Chinese puzzle and no one could tell exactly ine true status of the business. This fact gave color to the adverse criticisms of the administration of the law and invited the terrific accusations that were made against those charged with its management.
The last statement of the assets and liabilities and profits which the former

commissioner made was for the queter ending January 31st, 1895. In statement the profits claimed to ave accrued to date amounted to \$151,-A Bookkeeper of experience could not cipher this out and claims were made that the profits were ficti-The physician podered the case for a few minutes bore he ventured an opinion. "I thick your husband needs a rest more tan anything else," he said, at last. "If he could be conplete to the profits were fictious. I determined to change the business management and to adopt a full and satisfactory system of accounting. An expert bookkeeper was employed and it was ascertained that the ployed and it was ascertained that the profit claimed had not accrued, but that the accrued profit to that date was forty odd thousand dollars less than the amount. This was simply a mistake in bookkeeping and in crediting to the profit account what had not accrued, but what was expected to have accrued in the hands of county dispensers. After a thorough dissection of accounts it was ascertained that the profits had not reached \$110,-000. The entire assets including cash, merchandise, teams and wagons and personal accounts amounted in round numbers to \$198,000. The liabilities amounted in round numbers to \$86,000 The total assets being subsequently affected to the amount of \$2,000 in a final checking and adjustment of accounts. The liabilities were as follows: To State appropriation, \$50,00 to sundly persons for liquors, \$36.0 total indebtedness, \$86,000. Cash hand \$45,548.40 or \$40,451.60 less Well, they hanged the cannibal, amount necessary to liquidate thinlebtedness.

This is simply a rough state the status of the dispensary took charge of the business happy to state that I turned my successor healthy and in dition and as sound finance

business institution of the country. It has been taken out of politics and placed in the hands of a board of control composed of farmers, bankers and business men of ability whose reputa-tion for honesty and integrity can not be impugned. The purchasing power, such a temptation to some men, has been taken from the hands of the commissioner and given to this board.
They have exercised it judiciously and in a manner to command the respect of all parties. The duties of the commissioner are now exercised by the chairman of the board and superinten-

dent, and the office of commissioner could be abolished by your body.

If this power is ever again placed in the hands of one man he would at once become an object of vituperation, misrepresentation, abuse and slander of all the enemies of the dispensary

and every penny a liner without any moral or social responsibility.

The experience of the past year should be enough to convince your body of the truth of all that I have said and predicted, and while I am sure that you will be advised and importnued to change this law and return to the old system, you will find by investigation. the old system, you will find by investigation that such propositions come from lean and hungry politicians with itching palms. You will be told that the operations of the present Board are a failure. Judge them by their acts and the results and not by hear-

say.

The subjoined comparative statement of sales to county dispensers has been furnished me by the bookkeeper and is subject to your examination and verification:

Sales to county dispensers Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, \$ 896,120 17 Sales to county dispensers for the year 1896...... 1,306,612 91

Increase..... \$ 410,492 74 Sales by county dispensers Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1895

1895\$ 1,076,963 65 Sales by county dispensers for 1896 (estimated)..... 1,500,000 00 Increase \$ 432,036 3 PROFITS STATE DISPENSARY.

dispensary from Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1895... \$ 133,467 77 Net accrued profit State dispensary for 1896.....

PROFITS COUNTY DISPENSARIES. Net profits to towns and counties from Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1895....... 106,131 28

Net accrued profit State

Net profits to towns and counties 1896 (estimated)..... 122,005 65

The net profit that has accrued to the State for the past year is in round numbers \$200,000. The net amount accrued to the towns and counties for the same period \$123,000, making a total accrued profit to the State, towns and counties \$322,000. Adding \$57,-652.65 unearned profits on goods in the hands of local dispensers 1st of January, 1897, swells the total of earned and uncarned profits to the State and towns and counties for the past year to the amount of \$379,652.65. The net profit accruing the past administration for eighteen months was \$110,348.80. Net profits for 1895 \$133,467.79. Net profits for 1896 \$200,000, making a total net accrued profit to the State to date \$443,816.57. Add to this net accrued profit the outstanding profit the country of the state of crued profit the outstanding unearned profit \$37,652.65 makes a total earned and uncarned profit to date of \$301,-469.22. If to this sum we add the amount of the net accrued profits to the towns and counties for the years 1895 and 1896 of \$228,131.28 we have a grand total of earned and unearned profits to State, towns and counties to date of \$729,600.50. The amount that has been actually paid to the State, county and town treasurers from the net earnings from the State and coun-

ty dispensaries is as follows: Paid into the State treasury in 1895..... ... \$ 100,000 Paid into the State treasury in 1896 Total..... \$ 200,000 Paid to towns and countles

1896...... 122,000 00 Total Grand total net profits paid

in from all sources\$438,131 28

It will thus be seen that as a business its success can not be denied. To the above estimates the sum of \$50,000 per annum, the average cost of main-taining the dispensary constables, should be added. It has not been the object of the State administration to conduct this business for the sole purpose of profit, but the price of liquors has been fixed with a view to make them cheap enough to prevent extorquors and at the same time high enough to prevent those who should not have them from so easily satisfying their thirst. It has been contended by extreme advocates of the dispensary law that the profit feature should be abolished. There is no profit except

for the purposes I have stated and if such ideas should prevail and liquors supplied to the public with only the cost of administering the law added to the original cost price we have a state of affairs bordering on to free whiskey. After the present year, all profits arising from the sale of liquors will be

applied to the supplementary school fund. If this is blood money to what better uses could it be applied then to healing the wound inflicted upon the hearts of the wives and children of intemperate drinkers by giving to such children the only true safe against intemperance-education and ENFORCEMENT OF HE LAW. The enforcement of the dispensary

The enforcement of the dispensary law has been the baye of the whiskey dealer, the terror of he illicit distiller, the pitiful excuse or the opposition of hypocrites and danks and the platform of disgrunded politicians catering to local indences, good or bad. It is the duty oder the law of all the executive opers of the State, counties and too to enforce this law and such office are compelled to take an oath presched by your honorable body to faithfully enforce the law when they assume heir official duties. The Goveir official duties. assume authorized to employ consta-three State detectives whose al duty it is to enforce the law. constables during my term of and one State detective and they ve been zealous and faithful in their forts to suppress the illicit traffic and am satisfied, and I am sure the people of the State are, at the results obtain

During the past year fifty five regular commissioned constables including the two chief State constables have been regularly employed. The State is divided into two divisions known as the "upper" and the "lower." The upper division is in charge of Chief Fant and the lower in charge of Chief

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)