of protecting the life of a prisoner while in his custody, when a sheriff atlacks, the mobito usurp the law and for which it is maintained. This is a subject of the utmost inlows, the mob to usurp the Lev and barbarously take the life of a human being—then there is no question in my mind but that a penalty should be provided for such dereliction of duty. I am of the opinion that this should be considered by

soft the continued to the pulphes of the content of

not been increased in keeping with the growth of the State and the natural increase in litigation. Realizing the difficulties involved in redistricting the State so as 10 secure two additional circuits, I have tried to devise other means of meeting the situation but means of meeting the situation, but can find none which do not seem to conflict with the constitution. I there-

member of meeting the discusses is all they can be expected to the can find none which do not were to conflict with the constitution. I therefore again recommend that the number of judicial circuits be increased from eight, as at present, to 10, and that this be done at the present session, you amend the tendence of fired the constitution of 18%, article vity. Providing the fired bed in the constitution of 18%, article vity. Providing the fired the constitution of 18%, article vity. Providing the fired boundaries, the propose a new counties, design to be incorporated into a new remore and that more efficient service could be redered were the board empowered to follow proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed name number of inhabitants, area and taxable property of the proposed new compliance should be made with the equirement of the article referred to in passing upon such matters I have send any of the proposed new send and the proposed new compliance should be made with the equirement of the article referred to in least the proposed new send and the proposed new compliance should be made with the equirement of the article referred to in least the proposed new compliance should be made in accordance with him to develop the expension with a send that the constitution, however, and for many reasons, in this recommends that the qualified electors, setting forth the boundaries, the proposed name and the proposed na

the constitution.

The State Hospital for the Insane.

The care of the defective and dependent is one of the most perplexing problems of modern civilized life, Many The care of the defective and dependent is one of the most perplexing problems of modern civilized life. Many States support these classes in distinct institutions, but in our State they are kept in one only, and it appears that such is to be our policy for years to come. For this reason, with a growing population, we must expect a large number of admissions to the State hospital for the insane, which, since its opening in 1828, has received iunatics, idlots and epileptics and—by subsequent legislation—inebriates. In making comparisons of the cost of the care of this institution with those of other States it is well to remember the conglomerate character of our State hospital. In going through the wards of the hospital one cannot but be struck by the large number of old people who cannot be strictly considered insane, but who are really suffering from the infirmittes of age. The feelings of sadess which one must experience in contempiating the fact is really substant and the growing in the world. It has been cansonable amount, This increased to a reasonable amount, This increased appropriation, increased appropriation, will warrant an increased appropriation, which agreed to silk ulture, and if this were undertaken culture, and if the would result in the united it would result in the inc

two years ago gave more room for white men; in two wards, where nearwomen are maintained, are still kept in the same building the ne still kept in the same building the negro women, and the single rooms for this class, many of them, are occupied by two patients. The conditions have been such that the board of regents has felt the imperative necessity of striving to complete at once of stream measurements. the Talley building, for the exclusive

the Talley building, for the excusive use of white women.

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made last year for this purpose, it being then understood that the total cost of the building would be about \$30,000.00.

The annual report from this important department of our State government will be found on your desks, and I commend it to your consideration. The report contains much value.

then understood that the total cost of the building would be about \$30,000.00. This structure is now nearly completed and will afford much needed read and will afford much needed resilies to the class which appeals first to our sympathies. A deficit of between \$13,000 and \$14,000 still exists, in the content of the situation.

You will be asked by the board of regents to appropriate the sum of \$14,000 which amount, in regular routine, would have come Before you this year for the completion of the building and in this request I heartly concur. The amounts asked by the board for support, insurance and other incidental expenses appear as reasonable to me as they could possibly be in the circumstances, and I recommend that year ending June 30, 1904. The magnitude of these interests, from all of the requested it cannot close this brief summary without sincerely commendating the excellent care and management which is given to this institution by the superintendent and his coverkers, Hore are united tender, sympathies, thoughtful consideration and practical business ability, thus making this asy-

being—then there is no question in my mind but that a penalty should be provided for such dereliction of duty. I am of the opinion that this should be remedied by such legislation as would inflict a penalty for neglect of such duity, the penalty to include removal from office of the offender when such extreme reasures are rendered necessary for the proper vindication of the law.

I rendily recognize the fact that excassins societies are well treated, and the discipline is societies. The health of the immates, with its to observe this institution that this should be provided in the deformance of the case of the considerations make it imperative the things the present of the considerations make it imperative the things the present of the considerations make it imperative the things the present of the considerations make it imperative the things the present of the considerations make it imperative the treated, and the discipline is secolemity managed. The considerations make it imperative view, are numerous, and strong be considerations make it imperative the things considerations make it imperative to the dignity and honor of our state.

D. C. HEXYWARD.

Governor.

The hard the dot.

The health of the dignity and honor of our view, are numerous, and strong be considerations make it imperative the past way are numerous, and trong be closed. The considerations make it imperative the past way are numerous, and trong be considerations make it imperative the past view, are numerous, and trong be closed. The least of the present way are numerous, and trong be closed, from any point of the clist to be derived, from any point of view, are numerous, and trong be closed. The least of the past way are numerous, and trong be closed, from any point of view, are numerous, and trong the past view are numbers of our things and the discip

cure those suffering from such dis-eases, which procedure would entail an enormous expense. With the appropri-

made in accordance with its provisions, but I would recommend that, at this session, you amend the statute law in order that it may conform with the obvious intent and phraseology of the constitution.

The State Hospital for the Insane.

The care of the defective and depending the constitution of the constitution.

The care of the defective and depending the commencements is also desired that the limits is also

total number under care during the year is 1,710.

The erection of the Taylor building discovered in the United States," rediscovered in the growing and fruitful veals again the growing and fruitful development of a splendid field. The State geologist is zealous in his

needs, fill well the humane purposes for which it is maintained.

Penitentlary.

In reference to the condition of the penitentlary, I would refer you to the penitentlary, I would refer you to the penitentlary, I would refer you to the improvement of our roads. The bender of the superintendent and the effits to be derived, from any point of the penitentlary are numerous, and strong business.

the endeavoring to bring the offender usine. In order to effect this 1 hale had to exceed my contingent fund, as I will explain later in a special message. I feel sure that movely so expended was well used and will do much to upheld law and order in South Carolina. A special contingent fund to be used for this purpose by the governor is, in my opinion, a necessity, and I recommend, therefore, that you appropriate such an amount as you may deem proper to

is being done.

During the past year several appli-

During the past year several applications were made for a reduction of the royalty, which is now 25 cents per ton. The board of phosphate commissioners, after considering the matter, declined to grant this request for the reason that the royalty is now so small reason. The good weather during the spring enabled the farmers to cultivate and reason. The good weather during the spring enabled the farmers to cultivate the farmers to cultivate the spring enabled the farmers to cultivate the enormous expense. With the appropriation they have had at their disposal, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases is all they can be expected to accomplish. How this can best be done is a question to be considered. The report of the Board contains statements of grave invariant and in the contains of the contains

at your next session.

Silk Culture.

The United States, with an annual product amounting to about \$125,000,000.00, is the largest silk manufacturing country in the world. It has been practically demonstrated that our climate is advised by advised the culture of the country o

ple who cannot be strictly considered insane, but who are really suffering from the infirmities of age. The feeling of sadness which one must experience in contempiating the fact is replieved by the reflection that the State house phatized marl, torn from the bed of thus offers her protection to the aged and helpless to whom fate has denied the blessings of home and loved ones. Nearly 550 new patients have been admitted during the past year, while the daily average number of patients in the asylum has been 1,210, and the total number under care during the most valuable tin area yet of the secretary promptly directions where profitable remains many directions where profitable results must follow.

The Dome of the State House. During the past year the commission for the completion of the State house was in Horry county. This contains 57 per cent. of calcic potash, and the boulders steps to have the dome examined. By agreement, it was decided that I should apply to the secretary of the treasury to secure the services of a dome of the State House.

In gold mining the past year, while the daily average number of patients and provide in the completion of the State House.

During the past year the commission for the occan by the waves, and stranded in Horry county. This contains 57 per cent. of calcic potash, and the boulders is a large, with promise of large quantities on adjacent territory.

In gold mining the activity and in the crease is marked, and a stranded in House of the State House.

During the past year the commission for the completion of the State House.

During the past year the commission for the occan by the waves, and stranded in Horry county. This contains 57 per cent. of calcic potash, and the boulders in an unafac condition. The commission of the day of the steps to have the dome examined. By agreement, it was decided that I should apply to the secretary promptly the day of the condition. did so, and the secretary promptly aided me by sending Mr. Kort Berle, chief structural engineer in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department.

Mr. Berle made a careful examination and reported that the dome was safe, which report I transmitted to the com-

Protection of State Records. The secretary of State asked last year for an appropriation, to be used in suitably equipping his office with fireproof record cases. The offices of

The secretary of State asked last year for an appropriation, to be used in suitably equipping his office, with fireproof, record cases. The offices of the State treasurer and of the comptroller-general also stand much in need of similar improvement. Valuable documents of State are kept in these offices, and money properly invested in permanent improvements would be well spent.

I trust that you will give this matter your attention, and I recommend that your attention, and I recommend that your appropriate the amounts necessary.

Coaclasion.

In as brief space as possible I have endeavored to give you information go concerning the most important departments of our State sovernment, and haye made for your consideration such recommendations as appear to me to be necessary and important. I refolce in to add that progress and prosperity continue to bless us with the uplifting influences that come from the earnest labors of a united people. The welfare of South Carolins is largely in your keeping and much hope for her future will depend upon the results of your deliberations. There was to not a united people. The future will depend upon the results of your deliberations. There was to not haste und disorder, without noise and strife. Imbued with this spirit,

with united zeal and devotion may you quit yourselves like men, may your de-liberations add to the upbuilding of our commonwealth; may they contribute to the reign of law and order, to the peace and happiness of our people, and to the dignity and honor of our

having so many requests to extend the notes of some of our customers and patrons, who have not finished paying their bills, and who desire to hold their cotton, stating that they believe they will get more for the

cotton later on, that this company has concluded to issue a general letter on the subjest, as follows:

Any farmer or merchant who may be owing your division money and who has cotton which he desires to hold, you are at liberty to extend his note for him for six mouths from London. note for him for six months from Jan.
1st, with interest at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum, provided he will deposit sufficient cotton to pay the note in any reliable watchouse and will turn over to you warehouse receipts for same. You are authorized to pay the insurance on said cotton and make no charge against your customer for

We do not pretend to offer advice to our customers to hold cotton, but we do intend to offer them every facility and accommodation in our power to hold their cotton, if, in their good judgment, it is best. Whatever inures to the benefit of the agricultural classes of the south is to our benefit; our interest is identical with theirs. We are more closely and intimately connected with the cotton grower of the south than any dozen other concerns combined. They are our customers in the purchase of fertilizers, and we are their customers in the purchase of cotton seed. We both college. chase of cotton seed. We both sell and buy of them, and deal in every cotton growing county from Texas to Virginia. Therefore, anything that will improve the agricultural conditions or help the farmer must necessarily benefit us, and if holding their cotton will be a benefit to them.

State would be subserved by making this change in our constitution, and I recommend it to your favorable action.

Phosphates.

I regret to report to you that the mining of phosphate rock in our rivers has, for the present at least, practically ceased. Only two companies are now at work and operations are conducted to a limited degree. In the vi-

acreage last year devoted to cotton was too large, and that it never could have been cultivated in a normal sea-

mules and labor, and the additional quantity of seed grown will more than pay for the extra amount of fertilizers

pay for the extra amount of fertilizers used. Therefore, encourage your customers to reduce their acreage and to increase the amount of commercial fertilizers per acre, believing as we do that this is the way and the only way to mise cheap cotton.

The south must continue to produce around 11,000,000 bales of cotton or they will find in a year or two the balance of the world competing with them in growing this staple and our foreign market largely supplied from sources that now produce but a limited quantity. quantity.

WORK OF BEAUFORT COURT.

Three Persons were Convicted for Vio-lating the Dispensary Law. Beaufort, Jan. 8.—The court of gen-eral sessions, Judge D. A. Townsend presiding, convened here on Monday morning. The following cases were disposed of:

disposed of:

Kit Byas, found guilty of larceny, from the field, recommended to mercy, Lee Johnson, guilty of violating the dispensary law, \$100 or three months on chaingang.

Warren White, guilty of violating the dispensary law, \$100 or three than the guilty of violating the dispensary law, \$100 or three

the dispensary law, \$100 or three months on chaingang. George Singleton, charged with mur-

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE LUMINOUS IN ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. V/m. A. Barber of New York Presents Some Facts of Interest In Connection With the College's History.

dents or alumni, this celebration is of peculiar interest. To the trustees, it is an inspiring reminder that they are the successors in trust of John Drayton. Charles C. Pinckney, Harry W. DeSaussure, the first Wade Hampton and their associates on the board with the process of the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of dividing it into two became appears to the policy of the and their associates on the board under whose direction the college was opened. whose direction the college was opened. Upon members of the faculty, it must impress an ennobling sense of the responsibility of those who sit in the places of Jonathan Maxey and Enoch Hanford. To her foster sons, it brings memories of tender associations in the days of our youth and we gladly gather on her centennial birthday to lay garlands of affection in the lap of our alma mater.

But the occasion has a broader and more general significance it com-

more general significance It com-memorates the laying of the corner-stone in a system of intelligent public instruction through which the State became a power for the upbuilding of her people. Origin and Founding of the College.

Rolling back the curtain of history a little more than a century, we see South Carolina divided into two distinct sections, socially and politically antagonistic.

In the lower country, the English along the seacoast, the French Protestants on the Santee, the German Pro-testants on the Edisto, the Irish in Williamsburg and the Siviss on the Savannah had in three generations been moulded into one people, united in purpose and harmonious in sym-pathy. Their planters had become weal-thy; their merchants were prosperous; their homes were refined and their children were educated. Many of their sons had graduated from the leading universities of Europe and the colleges of the north.

The upper country, now the pride of the State, boasted no such attainments. While lower Carolina was enjoying its first century of civilization, the wood-clad hills and fertile valleys of the upper country remained the habitation and hunting ground of the Cherokees and Catawbas. Save for a few hunters, trappers and Indian traders, settlement of the region north of Columbia did not begin until about 1750. But in the years immediately following, the influx of settlers was great and population rapidly increased. From the southward a colony of History From the southward a colony of Huguenots moved into the western section, while into all upper Carolina poured trains of immigrants, chiefly Scotch-Irish, but including some Quakers and Germans moving from the north. Each prolific from the section of the section brought fixed, social, political and re-ligious views, disagreeing among them-selves, and all hostile to the views of

the people in the lower section.

To assimilate all these different and the people in the lower section.

To assimilate all these different and differing elements into a homogeneous citizenship was the most serious problem of that day. Sagacious statesmen saw that not only the progress, but the very safety of the State, depended upon educating and unifying the people. The first effort in this direction was the establishment in 1785 of three ple. The first effort in this direction was the establishment in 1785 of three colleges, one at Charleston, one at Cambridge, and one at Winnsboro. Of these, the first two signally falled and the progress made by the third scarcely justified its existence. But the result proved the futility of several separate institutions and suggested the popular idol, the powerful orator, the powerful orator is not pre

on the legislature the establishment of such a college at Columbia. Chancellor DeSaussure, then a member of the house, introduced the bill, which, thouse, introduced the following year, the board of trustees organized and began their work. Impressed with the Importance of their task, they gave sarnest thought and constant attention to it. By successive steps a site was selected, suitable buildings were constructed, a working organization was planned, a curriculum was arranged and on January 10, 1805, 100 years tomorrow, the South Carolina college opened her doors, over which was inscribed that comprehensive and prophetic motton, the fourth of the founders was to be speedily realized. Students from every section carried home and spread the seeds of patriotic impulse from which the State reaped a rich harvest Educated intelligence asserted itself. Contention ceased, Dissention disappeared. Sectionalism subsided The people were united and the State prospered.

In his famous letter to Gov. Manning in 1853, Dr. Thornwell said: "Those who have walked tog other in the same

Warren White, guilty of violating the dispensary law. \$100 or three months on chaingang.

George Singleton, charged with murder, not, guilty.

Hannap Adkins, guilty of violating dispensary law. Motion for new trial granted.

John Williams, guilty of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. Sentence reserved.

Henry Williams, guilty of breach of trust, \$1 and one year on chaingang. George Hiddleton, cahreed with murder, not guilty. W. S. Tillinghast for the defense.

On Tuesday his honor signed an order excusing Solicitor, Jas. E. Davis from further, attendance upon court and appointed Hon. Wm. J. Thom.s solicitor pro tem.

Alonso McClain charged with grand larceny, was granted a continuance with permission to enter recognizances in the sum of \$350.

The strand jury made a special presentment against S. S. Deins for carrying a concealed weapon' in court. His honor referred the case to Mayistrate White, who fined Deas \$22.50, including cost, which was paid.

Three of the six persons charged with who fined Deas \$22.50, including cost, which was paid.

Three of the six persons charged with violating the dispensary law were found guilty. As few convictions have herefore been obtained for min by the actions, the convictions have herefore been obtained for min by the college than the convictions are considered to indicate that there is a grawing disposition to have violators punished. This meets the hearty approver of all who believe that the law should be rigidly sufforced.

Dr. LaBorde has said of him. "In his out comment from the disk of this mile were to be sound in harmonious designation to witness the dawn of a stilute the man of laste, the hoof, the scholar, the philosopher and the order." When by the love of combined in tornight token of the esteem in which

Following is the address delivered last night at the State house by Mr. Wm. A. Barber of New York, gradu-

wm. A. Barber of New York, graduate of the class of 1889 at the South Carolina college and subsequently attorney general of the State of South Carolina:

I can not proceed without first expressing to my fellow members of the Clariosophic society my keen appreciation of the invitation which calls me from the busy scenes of professional life in a distant city to participate in these pleasant exercises.

To those bearing close relation to the South Carolina college, whether as trustees, members of the faculty, students or alumni, this celebration to the scene of the life of the cample of the universities of Europe and earlier established colleges in this country, the first students of the South Carolina college organized such an association under the name, "Philomathic Literary Society". Of this of students increased, the policy of di-viding it into two became apparent and accordingly in February, 1806, the Clari-

up the rolls of the Clarlosophic and Eu-phradian societies. The fraternal spirit of that parting, unbroken by years of generous rivalry, tonight marks their joint centennial jubilee. Mr. President: If I were asked what

feature of college life I consider of paramount importance to the average student, I should unhesitatingly reply, active membership in a well-conducted literary society. In the class room, he may learn the truths of history, the dogmas of philosophy, the theories of science, the principles of mathematics and the etymology of languages. In the library, he may open a storehouse of literature and a treasury of art. In the laboratory he may unfold naturals of literature and a treasury of art. In the laboratory, he may unfold nature's secrets and learn the laws of their com-bination. In the gymnasium, he may develop a vigorous body, the necessary concomitant of a strong mind. But in the literary society he finds a great arena for mental athletics, where the training of all departments is subject-ed to the strain of impartial test. There the student first learns to measure his the student first learns to meas fellow man and comes the better to know, himself. There his genius is fired by the flame of honorable com-petition and he realizes that "mere possession of scientific truth is for its own sake valueless; and education is only education is as much as it at once determines and enables the student to educate himself.'

Must rule the empire of himself—in it Must be supreme, establishing his throne Of vanquished will, quelling the an-

Of hopes and fears, being himself alone."
The joint history of the Clariosophic and the Euphradian societies in large measure constitutes the history of the college. It is divided by stirring events into three periods.

During the first period, covering an interpretated as a second content of the content of t

uninterrupted span of nearly three score years, the administrations of Presidents Maxcy, Barnwell, Preston and Thornwell gave growth, strength and stability to the college. Barnwell, Preston, Thornwell! What a succession of great names! Barnwell—"himself a statesman—the comrade of senators, the counsellor of presidents, and the trusted friend of heroes. To the State his counsel was the voice of wisdom. To his pupils his praise was honor, his appropriation was extracted his counsel. rate institutions and suggested the necessity of one central college, to be controlled and supported by the State, where young men from every section and of every creed should be taught to lay their prejudices or the altar of patriotism and drown their differences in a fount of common knowledge.

In 1801, Gov. John Drayton urged upon the legislature the establishment of such a college at Columbia. Chancel for DeSaussure, then a member of the house, introduced the bill, which, though it met with strong opposition, was passed on December 19, 1801. In February of the following year, the board of trustees organized and began their work. Impressed with the importance of their task, they gave sarranged and constant attention to it. By successive steps a site was planned, a curriculum was arranged and on January 10, 1805, 100 years formore, the South Carolina college opened her doors, over which was inscribed that comprehensive and prophetic motors.

ed 200. But the course was not all clear. The administration of DraCooper, the second president, was a rock of danger, threatening wreck to the institution. Despite his almost entrancing personality, wonderful intellectual attainments, unstained moral character and unquestioned patriotism, the people feared his theories and shrank from his irreligious teachings. Patropage was withdrawn from the college until the number of students was reduced to 20. For a time the very life of the institution was in danger. But Dr. Cooper retired, and, under the wise administration of his successors, confidence was restored and threatened ruin averted. A career of progress was resumed to be interrupted only by the dark shadow of civil war, when in response to their country's call, professit from for the tented field. All exercises it room for the tented field. All exercises the confort had a supported the class of country and students deserted the class of the calone and for four years the

were and students deserted the class room for the tented field. All exercises were stopped and for four years the college buildings were converted into a hospital for sick, wounded an dying solders.

Reconstruction Period.

Reconstruction Period.

With the ending of that stringgle the state, though impovershed by the devastating hand of war, hastened to give of what remained, sufficient to respon the college. A bill "to establish the University of South Carolinas was introduced by the late Honorable Charles H. Simonton, then a member of the legislature, and passed December 11, 1855. Mr. Barnwell was seath elected bresident and under his wise and conservative management the university continued even in those turbulent times until 1875. When we recall that during a part of this time the Radical legislature was convened on the campus the house sitting in the chapet and the senate in the library using the furnities of the interest continued even open through under which the college labored Both in the interest were open through out this period. The Carlosophic sociolety added to her rolls that harmes out this period. The Carlosophic sociolety added to her rolls that harmes out this period. The Carlosophic sociolety added to her rolls that harmes out this period contains names equally house and of the Empiredian society for the same period contains names equally house, and the same period contains raines equally house, and the randalment with the reconstruction. The contains of the same period contains names equally house, and the same period contains raines equally

from the ruin of alien misrule and Carolina's "grand old man," Wade Hampton, sat in the executive chair, attention was again directed to higher

attention was again directed to higher education.

In 1880 the college was reopened as the "College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts," under which name it was conducted for two years. In 1882 an additional appropriation was made and the college reestablished on old lines. Dr. McBryde was chosen president and with him as members of the faculty were Professors Woodrow, Patton, Joynes, Burney, Sloan, Alexander and L'avis.

What memories spring from the association of these names! They were all my revered masters and I cannot pass them without an expression of grateful remembrance. One now presides over a splendid institution in a sister State. Two have retired from the

sides over a splendid institution in a sister State. Two have ratired from the active labors of life, carrying with them into their declining years, the affectionate regard of every man who sat at their feet. Three, yet in full vigor and strength, continue, after more than 20 years, to serve the college and State with marked ability. Two—William J. Alexander and R. Means Davis—have been called to the great beyond. Who of those who entered his class room can fail to remember Dr. Alexander as a deep-thinking philosopher who tested truth in the crucible of reason, and a scholar to whom logic was law? The last, Prof. Davis, left us but as yesterday. His name will be written in the annals of the college as an accomplished historian and a learned economist. name will be written in the annals of the college as an accomplished historian and a learned economist. To his students he was all that and more, He was our genial, kind, warm-hearted friend, ready to advise, reluctant to censure and always willing to assist us. Such was the faculty with which the college bears its third verted.

us. Such was the faculty with which the college began its third period.
Events during the administrations of Presidents McBryde, Woodrow, Woodward and Sloan are too recent to demand or even justify recital at this time. Nor is it appropriate to discuss the success already attained in business and professional pursuits by men so lately graduated. But I owe it to my contemporaries to say that we of the younger alumni yield naught to our older brethren either in admiration for older brethren either in admiration for what names connected with the present period shall in the future be coupled with those of earlier days whom we delight to honor and whom "the world will not let die."

In looking back over some of the names which adorn the college roll, the world will not be the college roll.

I make no apology to either society for not distinguishing between Euphradian and Ciariosophic. Their achieve-ments are a joint heritage of both so-cieties. Their lives are like petals from cleties. Their lives are like petals from the same flower, lines from the same poem. Everywhere we see them—in the councils of the nation, in public offices of the State, on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit, at the bedside, in the class room and on the battle field.

Of those prominent in national affairs, the names of William Harper, George McDuffie, Hugh S. Legare, Wm. C. Preston, Franklin H. Elmore, James H. Hammond and Louis T. Wigfall attract attention.

In the executive chamber of the State sat Richard I. Manning, William H. Gist, Wm. Aiken, John Peter Richardson, Francis W. Pickens, Milledge L. Bonham, John H. Means, Thomas B. Jeter and the immortal Wade Hampton.

Wearing the judicial ermine with distinction were O'Neale, Harper, the two Wardlaws, Johnstone, Evans, Dargan, Earle, Butler, Caldwell, Glover, Huger and Whitner, and at a later day, Moses, Haskell, Simpson, McIver, Mc-Gowan, Hudson, Townsend, Melton. Witherspoon, Wallace, Fraser and Garry

Gary.
The federal bench in earlier days was The federal bench in earlier days was graced by Glichrist, and Magrath and later by Chas, H. Simonton and William H. Brawiey. Among this host of distinguished lawyers, the names of two men who never held political or judicial office stand out with conspicuous prominence—James L. Petigru, the foremost jurist of them all, and James H. Rion, a worthy associate.

To the church went William Capers, Basil Manly, James H. Thornwell, William Brantley, Stephen Elliott and Whitefoord Smith.

To medicine and surgery were given

Bryde challenge our unstinted admira-

Bryde challenge our unstinted admiration.

Names from that roll are conspicuously written in the records of five wars. The second Wade Hampton served with Jackson at New Orleans, Benjamin Elmore held a commission in the Florida war. Pierce M. Butler fell at the head of the Palmetto regiment in Mexico. James C. Bonham was among the heroes of the Alamo Eighteen generals were furnished to the Confederate service. Their names, Hampton, Butler. Gary, Wharton, Bratton, Gregg, Kennedy and their comrades, are houselioid words in all Carolina. In the recent war with Spain one of these, Gen. Matthew C. Butler was honored by the President of the United States with a commission as major general in the United States army.

These are but a few of the thousands whom the college and societies have helped from the darkness of ignorance into the light of knowledge and sent out into all the walks of life impressed with the responsibilities of good cities whip and equipped to discharge its highest duties.

isenship and equipped to discharge its highest duties.

Future Duty.

And, now after the lapse of 100 years, the State rests under no less obligation and necessity to equote her youth than when the legislature said: "The establishment of a college in a central part of the State." "Will highly promote the instruction, good order and the harmony of the whole communits." In this commercial age when the genius of invention has practically annihilated time and destroyed distance, opening the whole world as a common field of competition, superiority of intelligence and training instead of any natural advantage of location soil or climate must determine the supremacy of a State. How thoroughly South Carolina is awake to this, let the overflowing condition of her colleges and unprecedented enrollment in her public schools answer.

The State is doing her duty. Upon the institutions supported by her beneficence rests a respression colligation to public spirited and possessed of clear, paianced and distributions.

This is the perennial task we would set before our alma mater as we belied nor standing on the threstoid of her econd century, panphiled in particula conditions, reloiding in a successful present and coundently entering upon a glorious future.

A SENSATION PROMISED.

Out to The State.

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